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Alphabetical Index to Volume 55

EXPLANATORY.—This gives alphabetically the principal articles and items which have appeared the past six months. The features which are published regularly from week to week are, for obvious reasons, not indexed. The regular features, weekly reviews, etc., referred to are as follows:

Chicago Live Stock Review, Chicago Provision Market, Kansas City Live Stock Review, St. Louis Live Stock Review, Omaha Live Stock Review, Reviews on Provisions and Lard, Oleo and Neutral Lard, Weekly Exports of Provisions, Monthly Exports, Weekly and Monthly Meat Imports, Pork Packing in Principal Cities of the United States, Packinghouse Notes, the World's Supply of Lard, Stocks of Provisions in Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, Milwaukee, South St. Joseph, New York and Liverpool, Market on Hides and Skins, Cottonseed Oil and Cake and Meal Markets, Tallow and Stearine Markets, Soapmaking, Gluemaking, Fertilizer Notes, Ice and Refrigeration Matters, Internal Revenue Decisions, U. S. Appraisers' Decisions, Patents and Trade-Marks, New Corporations, Answers to Correspondents, New York Produce Exchange Notes, Chicago & New York Markets (covering all packinghouse and allied products), Liverpool and Marseilles Markets, and Practical Points for the Trade.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY JULY 1, 19

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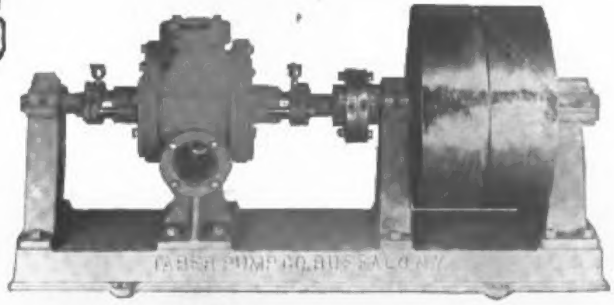

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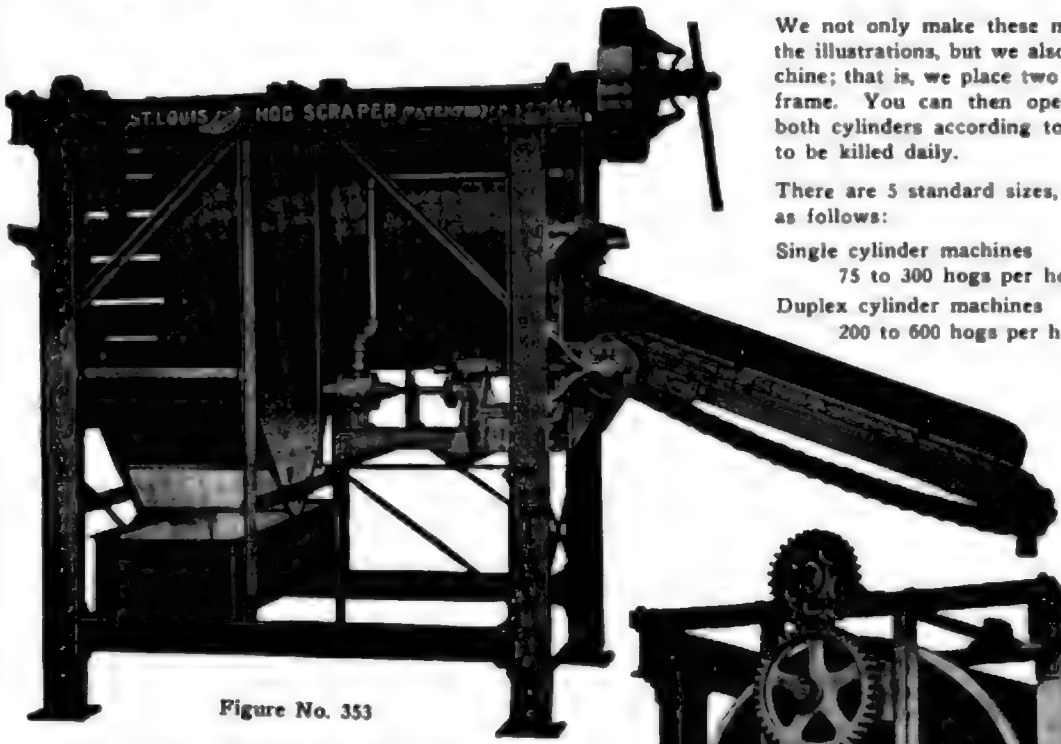

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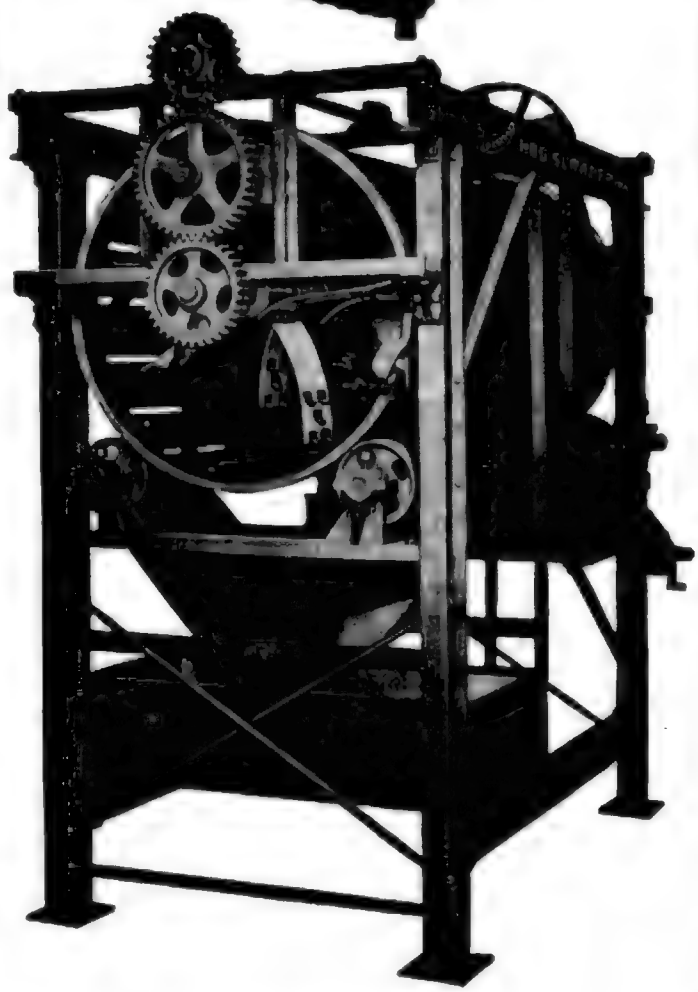

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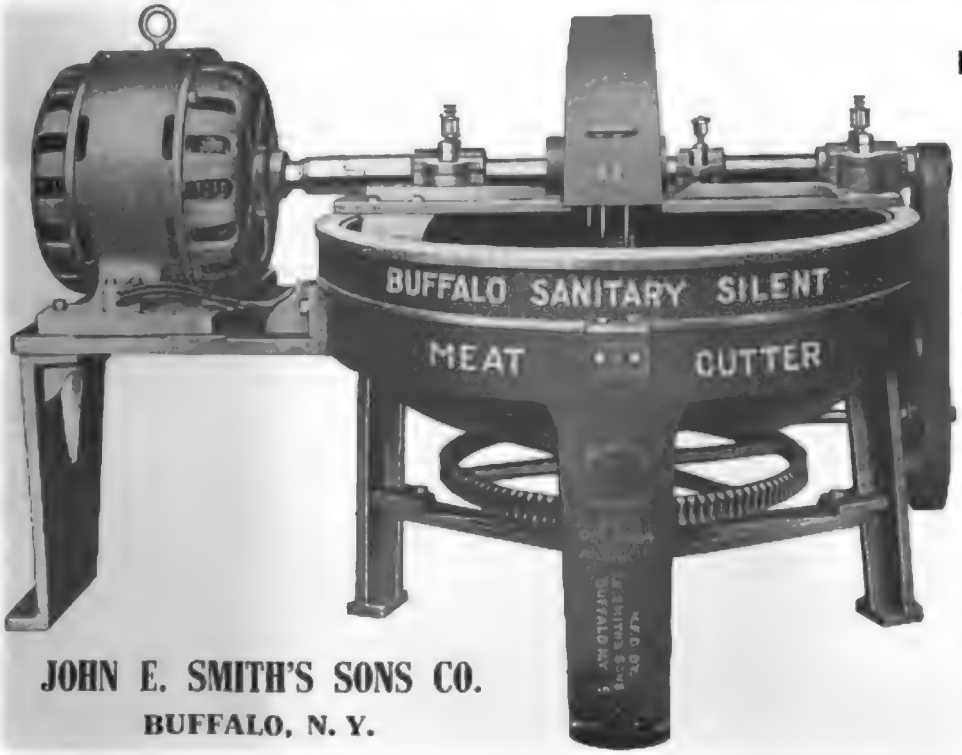

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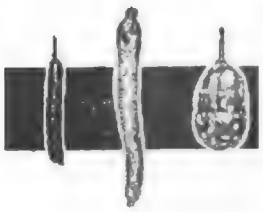

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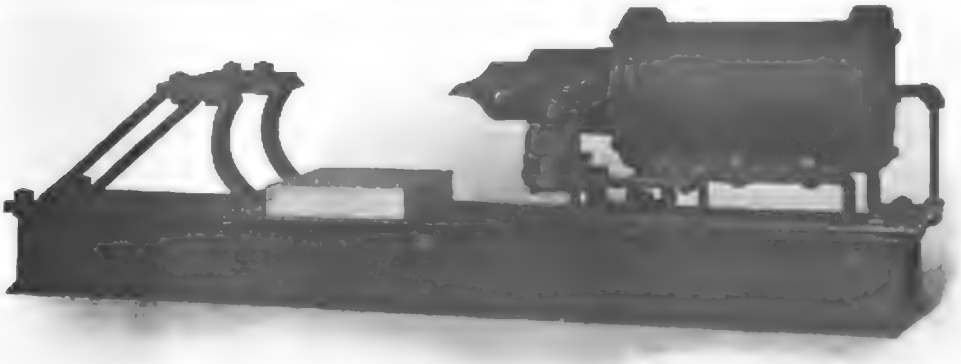

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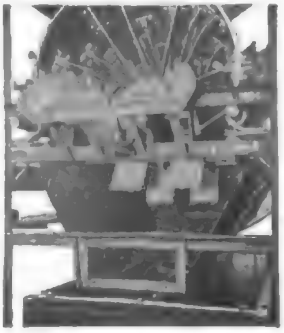
Speed to do complete work according to capacity.

Write for capacity wanted, also size and price.



Steel used for scraping hogs is better and cheaper than belt. Belts scalded by the hot water and weakened by the rough work wear out fast. For polishing, belts give longer service.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co,
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I WANT THE DOCTOR THE OTHER DOCTORS CALL. DON'T YOU?

Some doctors are botches—other doctors are fine.

The doctors know which ones have skill.

Yes, you are smart enough when it comes to doctors and the undertaker and the grave yard

And your widow's second husband.

But when it comes to an elevator to make your upstairs available, certain and quick,

What do you do?

The "doctors," that is to say, the men who make machinery and who know machinery, call in "Dr." Ridgway, and say, "Doc, just Hook 'er to the Biler, will you?"

And we "Hook 'er."

For example, beginning down East, the three biggest machinery builders are the **Lowell Machine Shops, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Saco & Potter Co.,** all of whom have long ago Hooked 'er to the Biler.

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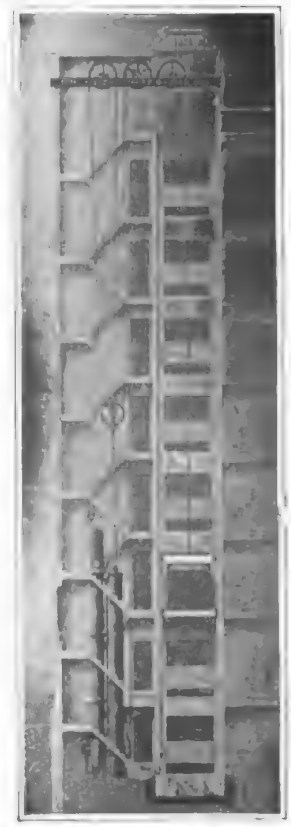

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THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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GERMANY MAY STOP ALL MEAT USE.

It was reported this week from Berlin that the German food dictator, President von Batocki, of the German Food Regulation Board, was considering an order to shut off the use of meat entirely after September 1. The prohibition of the use of all meat in July and August is said to be impracticable, owing to the scant fat and potato supplies for these months, but the prohibition may be resorted to in September, to continue for several months.

Herr von Batocki said his department was now considering a nation-wide regulation of meat rations through a uniform meat card. An Imperial center station for butter, margarine and other fats will be created for their distribution, and the regulation probably also will be by means of a uniform fat card. A change in breadstuff prices after the coming harvest, Herr Batocki said, was out of the question. The price to which oats and barley will be reduced in the future had not yet been decided on. To encourage early threshing, special premiums will be paid for grain threshed in August.

New meat cards were issued in Berlin last Sunday allowing each person about 8¾ ounces of meat per week.

BRITISH MAY CONTROL ALL MEAT.

It is reported this week from London that the situation there is becoming so acute with regard to meat supply and distribution that plans are being considered for taking control of both ends of this problem by the British Government. It is felt that means must be devised for the more equitable distribution of supplies to butchers, and through them to consumers.

Many butchers have had to close their shops because they could not get supplies; others are unable to obtain more than half their customary orders. It is said that others again are so favored that they obtain all they ask for.

The Government has already control of imports of frozen and chilled meat. New Zealand and Australian stocks are directly consigned to it, and are used to feed the army. In the case of South American supplies, it exercises control by its command of the refrigerated steamers engaged in the trade. All that is needed to complete the control is to bring home-produced meat likewise under its supervision. This could be done through the agency of its inspectors, who attend the leading livestock markets.

The high prices of fresh meat are attributed mainly to two causes: the falling off in supplies and the increasing demands of the forces in the field. Imported supplies have gone down 30 to 40 per cent.; and the bulk of the frozen beef and mutton goes to the army. Yet bacon has also greatly risen in price, though the imported supplies have enormously increased; and the amount taken for the forces is proportionately far less than in the case of beef and mutton.

A customer at one of the London stores recently paid 1s. 6d. per pound for rib of beef, and 1s. 7d. per pound for bacon, and 2s. per pound for home-produced rump steak is by no means an unknown charge in some London districts.

NEW NAME IS WILSON & CO., INC.

The change of name of the Sulzberger & Sons' Company as a result of the recent reorganization is officially announced this week from Chicago. The new title is "Wilson & Co., Inc.," after the new president and prime mover in the reorganization, Thomas E. Wilson. Resigning the presidency of Morris & Company, and severing all connection with it to take a large stock interest in the S. & S. concern, Mr. Wilson now identifies himself with the latter enterprise all the more completely by bestowing his name upon it. Wilson & Co., Inc., will be incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, the change in title becoming effective on July 31. The $9,678,200 preferred stock and $15,000,000 bonds of the company will be listed at once, it is stated.

DATES FOR PACKERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 9, 10 and 11. The executive committee of the association decided several weeks ago to award the meeting to Cincinnati, as announced by The National Provisioner. The dates are made known in the following bulletin issued this week by Secretary McCarthy:

The executive committee has decided to hold the annual meeting of the association at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 10 and 11. The hotel headquarters will be announced later. It has also decided to suspend dues for new applicants for membership until October, so that those who send in their applications now will receive receipt for dues to October, 1917.

Geo. L. McCarthy, Secretary.

New York, June 29, 1916.

LIVESTOCK PRICES ARE HIGHER.

Official reports from Washington this week state that the prices of meat animals to producers of the United States increased 0.2 per cent from May 15 to June 15. On June 15 prices of these meat animals averaged about 16.7 per cent. higher than a year ago, 10.7 per cent. higher than two years ago, and 19.2 per cent. higher than the average of the past six years on June 15.

Hog prices per 100 pounds declined 16 cents during the month and averaged $8.21 on June 15, compared with $6.80 a year ago and $7.10, the average of the past six years on like date. In June, 1910, prices averaged slightly higher, namely, $8.46.

Beef cattle per 100 pounds increased 18 cents during the month, and averaged $6.91, compared with $6.20 a year ago and $5.57, the average of the past six years on June 15.

Sheep prices declined 12 cents per 100 pounds during the month, and averaged $6.54 on June 15, compared with $5.43 a year ago and $4.86, the average of the past six years on June 15.

BORLAND HEARINGS NOT RESUMED.

No date has yet been set for further hearings by the House Judiciary Committee at Washington on the resolution of Congressman Borland, of Missouri, for an investigation of conditions affecting the livestock industry, and naming packing concerns to be investigated on the allegation of control of livestock prices. The House Committee was to have resumed hearings on Wednesday, but has been occupied with other matters, and has not indicated when it will take up the Borland resolution again. The introducer called a meeting of protest this week to advocate an early hearing. Eight Congressmen were present, and they resolved to urge the committee to resume hearings as soon as possible.

PACKERS GET WAR MEAT ORDERS.

Packers in the West and elsewhere are pressed to fill new war orders for canned and cured meat products as a result of the Mexican situation. To domestic and European requirements is now added demand from our own war department sources for provisioning forces ordered to the Mexican border. Newspapers publish reports of big emergency orders, and it is stated that foreign contracts are to be sidetracked until our own army requirements are met.

TRADING RULES FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Revision Adopted by the Inter State Association at Memphis

At its twentieth annual convention at Memphis, Tenn., on June 8, the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association adopted a revised set of rules for trading in cottonseed products which it is hoped may be adopted by trade exchanges and commercial bodies in all parts of the country where cottonseed products are traded in, thus establishing uniform methods in this particular.

The rules adopted at Memphis are a revision and rearrangement of the old trading rules, with a few material additions. New classifications are added for cake and meal and for linters, to meet late developments in the trade which call for a so-called lower grade of these products. There is also some change in the rules for soap stock.

An important innovation is one that was introduced during the convention, and which requires margins to be deposited in trading in refined cottonseed oil and soap stock for specified shipment or delivery. This margin rule injects a new element of safety into trading.

The rules as officially adopted will not be available in book form for several months, and The National Provisioner reproduces them in full for the information of the trade. The first installment, covering grades of seed, oil, soap stock, cake, meal, linters and hulls, appeared in the issue of June 17. The following installment includes general rules on trading, shipments, claims, weights, etc.

GENERAL RULES.

Rule 18—Section 1—All offers, sales or purchases of Cotton Seed Products shall be understood, unless specified to the contrary, to be f. o. b. cars at the mill, weights and quality guaranteed at destination when received in original packages in good order, loss or damage by accident or wreckage in transit to be at buyer's risk. Unless specially stated otherwise, oil shall be considered as sold loose and buyer shall furnish tank cars.

Sec. 2.—Unless otherwise specified at time of sale, all Cotton Seed Products specified in and governed by the foregoing rules shall be of American origin and produced within the United States of America.

Sec. 3—When contracts are made for a percentage of the contract amount to be paid at time of shipment, the balance of the amount shall be due in thirty days after arrival of goods at destination, and if not paid on demand the seller may make demand through the secretary of the Association, and if payment be not made within five days after notice, the secretary shall proceed as under Rule 38, Section 12, to expel the buyer from the Association, provided no claim or arbitration is pending.

Sec. 4—On specified contracts for any product sold for different or monthly shipment, it is understood that should any one portion or monthly shipment, for any reason, be cancelled or resold, that such action will and does in no way affect any other portion or monthly shipment of the contract.

Sec. 5—The Chemists' Committee shall report to the Rules Committee, any changes proposed in their official methods.

Rule 19—Trades by Telegraph—On all trades by telegraph, day messages requiring day answers shall be open until 12 o'clock midnight of the day on which sent; for immediate reply answer shall be filed in telegraph office within one hour from the time of receipt of telegram making offer; for quick reply answer shall be filed in telegraph office within two hours from the time of receipt of telegram making offer; for prompt reply answer shall be filed in telegraph office within three hours from the time of receipt of telegram making offer; night messages shall be open until noon following the night on which sent. The time when telegrams are filed in telegraph office sending same to govern, and this section to apply when no specific time is stated in the original offer.

Note—The words "receipt of telegram" shall mean the time of receipt of telegram at the office of the telegraph company at destination; and not the time at which it is received by party to whom it is addressed.

Rule 20—Time of Shipment—All trades in Cotton Seed Products shall be for either immediate, prompt or specified dates of shipment.

(1) Immediate shall be within five working days, date of contract not included.

(2) Prompt shall be within ten working days, date of contract not included.

(3) Specified dates according to contract.

In all cases the bill of lading shall be evidence of the date of shipment, unless the date shall conflict with the railroad records, in which case the arbitration committee shall consider for the determination of the time of actual loading and delivery of the car to the transportation line, both the date of the bill of lading and the railroad record, together with such collateral evidence as may be submitted.

(4) It is understood that this rule does not refer to or in any way affect the shipment of oil in buyer's tanks. Nor does it in any way refer to or govern the shipment or delivery of empty tank cars.

Rule 21—Section 1—All sales of Cotton Seed Products, unless otherwise specified, shall be for cash, payment to be made by resident buyers upon presentation of invoice with railroad ticket signed, or bill of lading attached, showing delivery of goods to the carrier in good order.

Sec. 2—Unless specially stipulated, payment of non-resident buyers shall be by demand draft at contract price, with bill of lading attached showing delivery of goods to the carrier in good order.

Sec. 3—Any tender of a grade of oil, meal, cake or linters better than the grade sold shall be deemed a good delivery.

Sec. 4—On sales f. o. b. mill or cost and freight destination when goods are delivered to the carriers as agreed, whether in whole or partial completion of trade, payment for same shall become due and all risks belong to the buyer after carrier has signed bill of lading, but on sales delivered at destination, all risks belong to the seller until arrival at destination.

Sec. 5—In the case of oil, however, if sold f. o. b., cost and freight or delivered in seller's tanks, all risks in transit belong to the seller, and payment, if made, shall be immediately refunded to buyer for such oil as is not delivered, except when wrecked or damaged by the railroad.

Rule 22—Section 1—On all sales of Cotton Seed Products to or through regular brokers, the seller shall pay the brokerage, unless otherwise specially agreed.

Sec. 2—When a trade is closed with or through a broker, and confirmation exchanged by principals, it shall be understood that the brokerage has been earned, whether the goods are finally delivered or not, the broker being responsible for any errors or mistakes to both buyer and seller until confirmations are exchanged by principals.

Forwarding of Buyer's Tanks.

Rule 23—Section 1—In case the buyer furnishes tank cars, forwarding of the entire number of tank cars contracted for shall be made by the buyer as follows:

(a) Quick forwarding of empty tank cars shall be within two working days, date of contract not included.

(b) Immediate forwarding of empty tank cars shall be within five working days, date of contract not included.

(c) Prompt forwarding of empty tank cars shall be within ten working days, date of contract not included.

(d) Specified forwarding of empty tank cars shall be according to contract.

(e) It is understood that the arrival of tank cars at the town where mill or refinery is located shall constitute delivery as above.

(f) Cars Delayed en Route—In case of quick forwardings, in case of immediate forwardings, and in case of prompt forwardings, buyer cannot be held responsible for railroad delays and no demurrage shall accrue after cars have been delivered to railroad and bill of lading has been signed. In cases where railroads will not issue bills of lading for empty tank cars, their receipt, or acknowledgment from them of an order to forward shall be considered the same as a bill of lading.

(g) In case a tank car is disabled or lost, another tank car shall be substituted or forwarded by buyer within 48 hours of receipt of information of this, and delays consequent upon such loss or disablement shall not impair or affect contracts where it can be shown that the buyer took such action.

(h) In case of contracts for oil for specified shipments, it shall be the duty of the seller to notify buyer at least ten days previous to the expiration of the period in which tank cars might be forwarded in time to reach seller in time to admit of shipment of the oil within the contract period. In case seller does not give such instruction within the period specified, it shall be the duty of the buyers to ask by wire for such instructions, confirming by letter, and then failing to receive them, may, upon wire notice given forty-eight hours in advance, through any recognized cotton oil broker, member of this Association, in good standing, buy the oil contracted for, holding the seller for any loss and expense incurred in such re-purchase, and accounting to him for any profits earned in it over the contract price.

(i) When oil is sold f. o. b. common points in buyer's tanks, seller's routing, the buyer must furnish seller with destination before seller is required to give location and routing.

Sec. 2—It is understood that this entire rule refers to the forwarding of empty tank cars by the buyer, and does not refer to the movement of oil by the seller. The date of bill of lading or document required under paragraph f, shall be evidence of forwarding, and such date will count as one of the days to be counted, unless the date shall conflict with the railroad records, in which case the arbitration committee shall consider for the determination of the time of actual tender and delivery of the car to the transportation company, both the date of the bill of lading and the railroad record, together with such collateral evidence as may be submitted.

Shipment of Oil or Soap Stock in Buyer's Tanks.

Rule 24—Section 1—Specified shipments of oil or soap stock in buyer's tanks shall be made within the time specified in the contract.

Immediate shipment of oil or soap stock in buyer's tanks shall be within five working days, date of contract not included.

Prompt shipment of oil or soap stock in buyer's tanks shall be within ten working days, date of contract not included.

Sec. 2—It is understood that for any of the above three shipments of oil or soap stock in buyer's tank cars, the tank cars shall be forwarded by buyer in such time that under the ordinary course of transportation they shall reach the seller in time to allow him to make delivery as per contract, and seller in all cases shall have up to forty-eight hours of delivery of tank or tanks in which to load and ship.

Sec. 3—Where the owners of tank cars equip both inlet and outlet for oil with facilities for sealing, and same are sealed by shippers and buyers are so notified, the condition of the seals at destination before the car is unloaded or weighed shall be noted by weigh-

(Continued on page 26.)

HAS BEEN A POOR MEAT SEASON IN AUSTRALIA

State Governments Start Butcher Shops to Supply Consumers

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, June 1, 1916.

In the earlier letters which I contributed to The National Provisioner I discussed at some length the possibility of Australia supplying America's need in meat, and discounted the idea that a large trade would be worked up. I argued on the number of stock, especially cattle, available for slaughter, and the already large trade with Great Britain, that little would be left for expanding trade in other markets, such as America.

This subject has just been discussed in print here by one of the best Australian authorities on the subject, Capt. A. W. Pearse, who recalled a paper which he read before the Congress of Refrigeration in Chicago three years ago. He points out that Australia's sheep stock have been reduced from 100,000,000 head to about 70,000,000, and the cattle from 12,000,000 to less than 10,000,000. And basing his views on the losses in stock through drought at various times, and the discouragements due to legislative restrictions, he places the average exports of the Commonwealth at about 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 quarters of beef a year.

On the other hand he predicts that New Zealand could continue to supply from 6 to 7 million carcases of mutton, and half a million quarters of beef. Australia does not export many sheep, comparatively speaking.

The export season in Australia has now arrived. The plants in the southern States, where only sheep are killed, have been operating for some weeks. In Queensland, where the plants rarely kill other than beef, they have just reopened.

Some of them were enabled to make a start earlier than was expected owing to the Imperial Government agreeing to take mutton from Queensland at the same terms as she was taking it from New South Wales. Hitherto Queensland mutton would not be taken under the contract with the Imperial Government, which required only beef from Queensland.

The contract price to the Imperial Government for the best ox and cow beef is 4¾d. per lb. f. o. b., and for "passed" beef 4⅝d. per lb. The plants are buying their cattle on the basis of about 35/ = to 36/ = per 100 lbs. This would be a good price from the stock owners' point of view if the season had been more propitious and they had a larger number of stock to sell. They have, however, suffered heavy losses in the drought.

The conditions provide for free storage for 28 days, and then a payment of one-sixteenth of a penny per pound per week up to 56 days, and thereafter one-twelfth of a penny per pound.

System of State Butcher Shops.

Coincident with this agreement there is another agreement that the plants shall retain and allow the Government to have for local consumption 12,000 tons of beef at 3¾d. per lb. for frozen, and 3⅝d. per lb. for chilled. Briskets cut from fores sent to Great Britain, where they are debarred, will be sold to the Government at 2½d. per lb. The Government will also be entitled to take 40 per cent. of the sundries.

The beef so obtained from the works will be retailed through the State butcheries. The system of State shops is being extended. In this city one central shop has been operating for six months or more; a second one was established this week, and a third one is to follow.

In two other large cities in this State shops are to be started, but in other centres it is hoped to work through the local bodies or through co-operative companies. One such company has already been projected.

In connection with its scheme of State shops the Government—which is of the Labor party, I need hardly point out—is establishing a big chain of State ranches. Already it has three properties, though they have not yet been fitted up for carrying stock. Some purchases of cattle for these holdings have already been made, one working out at about £7 per head or less, which seems to be a bargain in the present state of the stock market.

Plans for Present Killing Season.

It is calculated that the plants will put through about 300,000 head of cattle for export. The largest number will be available in the North, where the season has been better. Moreover, some of the cattle sent to works there will be brought from the Northern territory. It was expected that the works at Darwin, in the Northern territory, would have been ready for operations this year, but owing to labor troubles and other hindrances they could not start. Consequently the available cattle will be diverted to the Queensland works.

I notice a telegraphic announcement that a herd of 6,000 head has been started from Kimberley for Queensland. Kimberley is in western Australia, so that the cattle will have to pass through the Northern territory and right across North Queensland to the East coast, in all several thousands of miles. The Queensland works in future will not be able to draw on such cattle as the works at Darwin will require a large number, while the western Australian Government has announced its intention to build a plant at Wyndham, and also to give permission for the erection of another at Derby.

These will be in wide and little known tracts of country in the northwest of Australia, where the population is very sparse, and where people are not readily attracted. Plants in these regions are likely to get supplies for a very long time to come without the risk of being "squeezed" by the advance of settlement, such as threatens the plants on the Eastern coast.

The contract to supply the Imperial Government with beef will commence almost immediately. Export will begin when space is available. It was feared at first that permission would not be given to export the mutton treated while the cattle were getting into condition; but that fear has been abolished. The prices being paid for mutton under the contract is 4¼d. and 4⅛d. per lb.

It is reported here that the Queensland companies, which have been supplying the meat required by the United States military authorities for troops in Manila, have lost the contract this year, Mr. Katz, of Hongkong, having under-quoted them by a small margin. The contract is for the supply of 6 million pounds weight of frozen beef spread over a year. Some curiosity is expressed in Australia as to where the Hongkong firm will obtain supplies.

States Interfere with Each Other.

Much interest has been aroused in the various States owing to the action of some of the State governments in preventing the free movement of stock. For instance, New South Wales prevented the flow of hogs from its northern districts into Queensland, where the plants were large purchasers. The High Court has now declared that the action of New South Wales is illegal.

The Queensland Government has been stopping the movement of stock from its State borders into New South Wales without depositing a sum per head guaranteeing their return to the State. Various excuses were made for these restrictions, but the main reason was the high price of meat and the desire to conserve supplies to the State of origin. A writ directed against the Queensland Government has now been issued by some owners of stock affected by the restriction. Inter-state free trade was one of the bases of the constitution, and these restrictions are therefore irksome, and in the opinion of some people totally unnecessary.

News from New Zealand.

The season has improved in parts of New Zealand, and plenty of feed will be available during the winter months now on. The plants have not been operating to their full capacity, owing to the want of oversea space. Lambs have been selling up to 7½d. per lb. The increase in storage accommodation at various works goes on apace.

The export of hides from New Zealand has been prohibited, but meetings of protest are being held all over the Dominion. The result has been a modification, allowing a partial export, with the result that prices have improved.

Attention has been called to the slaughter of young stock in New Zealand. One of the ministers put the total at 4½ per cent. of the calves. It is probable that steps will be taken to make legislative enactments against the slaughter of immature stock. The same trouble has been mentioned in Australia, and in view of the importance of supplies some action may be taken here also.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirty-eighth in a series of articles from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have increased that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The war has, of course, altered and complicated the situation. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

EXPORT MEAT INSPECTION STAMPS.

On and after July 1, 1916, the establishment number will not be printed on export meat-inspection stamps, the serial number which appears on such stamps being considered sufficient for purposes of identification. However, the supply of export meat-inspection stamps on hand which bear establishment numbers must be exhausted first.

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

NUMBER CANS INSTEAD OF LABELS.

The federal meat inspection authorities have decided to allow packers to omit the establishment number from paper or lithograph labels on lard tins and other metal containers, provided the number is stamped on the bottom of the containers. This will permit economy in the use of labels. The order is as follows:

In future the bureau will permit the omission of the establishment number from paper or lithograph labels applied to metal containers of the type commonly used for products such as lard, compound, tenderloins and brains. When the number is omitted from such labels there shall be prominently embossed on the bottoms of the containers the abbreviation "Estab." followed by establishment number. It should be observed that this will not apply in cases where the establishment number is embossed on the cover in lieu of the bottom. When paper or lithograph labels from which the establishment number has been omitted are submitted for approval, they should in each instance be accompanied by a statement that the establishment number is embossed on the botton of the container.

The foregoing supersedes the ruling in Service and Regulatory Announcements of September, 1914, page 123, under the caption "Establishment number on metal containers." However, it does not waive the requirements under paragraph 4, section 2, regulation 17, B. A. I. Order 211, that all hermetically sealed metal containers bear the embossed establishment number.

SHIPMENT OF INEDIBLE FATS.

Federal meat inspection authorities now require a separate shipping certificate for inedible fats. The order is as follows:

Inedible grease, inedible tallow, or other inedible fat derived wholly or in part from cattle, sheep, swine, or goats should not be listed upon bills of lading or other forms ordinarily used in the transportation of meat, in which are incorporated the form of shipper's certificate set out in regulation 25 of B. A. I. Order 211. In cases where it is desired to ship meat or products that have been "U. S. inspected and passed," and so marked and inedible grease or inedible tallow on the same bill of lading or other form ordinarily used in the transportation of meat, it will be necessary that separate shipper's certificates, neither of which are incorporated in the bill of lading, be filed with the agent of the transportation company for each class of product.

EDELMANN'S MEAT HYGIENE.

A text-book on meat hygiene by Prof. Richard Edelmann, of Germany, has long been considered an authority on this subject. Demand for a work of this character as a result of food legislation in this country led to a translation into English by Drs. Mohler and Eichhorn, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

In its first and second American editions the work was received with appreciation, and this led to the call for a third edition in a comparatively short time. In this issue the book has been completely revised, new illustrations have been inserted, and its important subject has been brought up to date by the addition of a new chapter on the preparation and control of meat-food products, in which are included the things which directly concern meat inspection as conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

The title is: "A Text-Book of Meat Hygiene. With Special Consideration on Ante-Mortem and Post-Mortem Inspection of Food-Producing Animals." By Richard Edelmann, Ph.D., Medical Counsellor; Royal State Veterinarian of Saxony; Professor at the Royal Veterinary High School in Dresden. Third Revised English Edition and Authorized Translation Revised for America, by John R. Mohler, A.M., V.M.D., Chief, Pathological Division, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and Adolph Eichhorn, D.V.S., Senior Bacteriologist, Pathological Division, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. Octavo 452 pages, with 161 illustrations and five colored plates. Cloth $4.50 net, Lea & Febiger, publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1916.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: *The Sihler Hog Cholera Serum Company, 210 Central avenue, Kansas City, Kan.; Workman Packing Company, 432-452 Seventh street, San Francisco, Cal.; *Boise Butcher Company (Ltd.), Boise, Idaho.

Meat inspection discontinued: *Old Home Farm Products Company (Inc.), Richland Center, Wis.; Cudahy Packing Company, Calhoun and Tennessee streets, Memphis, Tenn.; Swift & Company, Ninth street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; *John J. Shea, 648 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, N. Y., Comstock & Company, 208 Pond street, Providence, R. I.; *The Kansas-Missouri Packing Company, Shawnee avenue and Railroad street, Kansas City, Kan.; *Cortland Beef Company, 98 Railroad street, Cortland, N. Y.

*Conducts slaughtering.

RAILROADS TO MAKE REFUND.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the Spokane, Portland & Seattle R. R. Company to refund $493.35 to the Union Meat Co., of Spokane, Wash., on account of a carload of unrefined plantation sugar from New Orleans to Portland, Ore.

A refund claim of $135.77 against the Illinois Central R. R. Company for an overcharge of on one tank carload of crude cottonseed oil, from Leland, Miss., to Chicago, has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the Wabash R. R. Company to refund to the Armour Fertilizer Works $53.94 because of an unreasonable charge on four carloads of bulk tankage from Kansas City to East St. Louis.

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have been put into every industry where evaporators are used. They have become so well and so favorably known that for most of these industries today the Swenson is standard. Repeat orders have followed one another until now half of our business is based upon previous business with the same concerns. At the same time, where required, we will design and construct evaporators of any type to suit special conditions.

We have become the largest manufacturers of evaporators in the United States because we have gone at the thing from the right standpoint. Our staff of engineers includes men whose experience ranges over all industries using evaporators, and whose training has been along thoroughly scientific lines. Every evaporator we build is designed to fulfill certain specific conditions. It is designed with the background of this wealth of experience, and is based upon correct principles. Only under such conditions could the business have been built up to our present dimensions.

The reason the big packers come back to us for more and more evaporators for tank water is because they have thoroughly tested out our product and found it satisfactory. The man whose plant is smaller does not always have opportunity to make these tests, but he can safely rely upon the example of the men of widest experience.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

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EASTERN PORK PRODUCTION

Despite largely increased pork production compared to a year ago, the state of the hog and products markets indicates that the problem of an adequate hog supply is fully as grave as that having to do with beef production. War conditions have only aggravated this situation, and where relief in one meat line at least was expected, it has not come.

There has been big money in hog raising, and the West has "cashed in" liberally on this proposition during the past season. Another hopeful sign has been the steady and sound development of pork production in the South. Hog raising has been found profitable there, too, as well it might be, with natural conditions so favorable. The foundations of a Southern pork packing industry are being laid, and there is plenty of optimism there.

But in the East, where pork production should be fully as profitable, with top-notch markets close at hand, producers still refuse to recognize their opportunity. Investigation shows that few farmers in New England or the Middle Atlantic States are raising hogs on a large scale. Many of the farmers in these sections hold that hog raising is not profitable, and on many farms the hogs that are raised are regarded as a side line rather than as offering an important source of income. In these Eastern States it is estimated on January 1, 1916, there were only 2,687,000 hogs, or about 4 per cent. of the total of 68,000,000 reported for the entire country.

The principal reason why hogs are not raised more largely by Eastern farmers, the animal husbandry experts at Washington say, is that many farmers in this section have not yet realized the value of cheaply grown forage and pasture in swine production. The general conditions in the East offer opportunities for profitable pork production, but not where hogs are kept in pens 6 by 10 feet and fed on grain alone, with no green feed except occasional waste vegetables from the table.

There seems also to be an impression throughout the East that only those farmers who have rich level land should raise hogs. As a matter of fact, the specialists say, hogs are most easily handled on farms that are somewhat rolling.

The Eastern farmer is in the midst of top-notch markets for hogs. The prices paid for hogs on the New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh markets are on an average higher than the prices paid for hogs on any of the Western markets. The East is peculiarly adapted to hog raising, in view of the fact that markets for fresh pork and cured products may be found in local communities as well as in the larger cities and the various coast resorts.

Attention is called by Department of Agriculture specialists to the fact that corn is being grown successfully in the East, and in some sections the average yield per acre is greater than that of the Middle West. Clover, blue grass, in fact many forage crops especially adapted for swine feeding, grow readily in nearly every section of the East. Rye, oats, barley and wheat also are grown, and these young, growing cereals make excellent early spring pasture for pigs.

In the trucking sections there is wasted annually a vast quantity of unmarketable products that might be used to advantage and with profit in feeding hogs. The dairy districts offer a further advantage to the hog raiser by furnishing such by products as skim milk and buttermilk, which are especially relished and profitably utilized by growing pigs.

While there are many advantages in favor of profitable pork production in the East, on many of the farms these advantages are overlooked, and hogs are confined within a pen about 6 by 10 feet during the entire year. Eastern hogs are fed largely on mill feeds, such as corn meal and middlings, which are expensive feeds.

The Eastern farmer must learn that pasture is necessary to profitable hog raising. He must get out of the old pig-pen habit. If he will wake up to his chances for profit in hog raising, the East will add a material increment to the country's annual production of pork meats and products.

EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN

Government figures just made public show that our exports of all kinds for May reached a total of $472,000,000. This exceeds all previous monthly records. It is greater by 61 million dollars than the high record for March. It is 300 million dollars more than the monthly May average from 1911 to 1914.

The total exports for the year ended with May were 4,136 million dollars, an increase of 1½ billion dollars over the preceding twelve months, and double the total for the year ended with May, 1911. The exports for May were 80 million dollars more than the total for the fiscal year 1870.

The imports for May were also the greatest on record, the total value being 229 million dollars, an increase of 11 million dollars over April, the previous high mark. This total exceeds the monthly May average from 1911 to 1914 by 82 million dollars. For the year ending with May, imports totaled 2,110 million dollars, an increase of 436 million over the preceding year, and 242 million over the corresponding period two years ago. The combined value of imports and exports in the twelve months just ended was 6,246 million dollars, a growth of nearly 2 billion dollars in a single year. Of the May imports, 65.7 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 40 per cent. in May, 1915.

The favorable balance of trade in the month and twelve months ending with May was the largest ever known. For May it was 243 million dollars, and for the year ending with May, 2,026 million. Corresponding figures for last year were 132 million for May and 983 million for the twelve months.

All this sounds very fine and prosperous, but what a good many people are asking is what will happen when world business conditions resume the normal. There is a period of readjustment ahead which looms somewhat larger than a temporary war trade boom.

TRADE GLEANINGS

C. E. Blodgett has established a poultry slaughtering plant in Marshfield, Wis.

The Baker Packing Company, Chicago, will erect a $60,000 meat canning plant there.

The capital stock of the Old Buck Guano Co., Richmond, Va., has been increased from $25,000 to $50,000.

The packing plant of W. D. Horne at Miami, Fla., will be enlarged and additional machinery installed.

The branch house of the Cudahy Packing Company, at Fresno, Cal., has been destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

The Blakely Oil Mill, Blakely, Ga., owned by David W. James, has been purchased by the Empire Cotton Oil Company.

A seed house of brick construction and to cost about $10,000 will be erected by the Rome Oil & Fertilizer Co., Rome, Ga.

The Busy Bee Soap Co., Enid, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by O. W. Lynch, J. A. Wilt and E. B. Shepherd.

A committee has been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Greenville, Ga., for the purpose of establishing a packing plant at Greenville.

It is reported that the $10,000 packing plant at Gadsden, Ala., which has been erected by Lewis Carson, of Jacksonville, is complete and will soon be in operation.

Land has been bought at 45th street and Western Boulevard, Chicago, by the Acme Packing Company for the erection of an up-to-date meat canning plant to cost $250,000 when completed.

The Selma Packing Company, Selma, Ala., has been incorporated with W. N. Brown as president and Morgan Richards, secretary and treasurer. Capital stock is soon to be increased to $150,000.

It is expected that work on the new five-story reinforced concrete storage and manufacturing building, which the Old Dutch Market will erect at 622-624 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., will begin shortly.

The Florida Disposal Co., Miami, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $60,000. The officers are: President, W. H. Vreeland; vice-president, L. C. Haughey; secretary, Charles B. Grimes, and treasurer, Joseph J. Mooney.

Dillingham & Dial have established business as cottonseed products brokers at Houston, Tex., with offices in the Southern Pacific building. E. K. Dillingham and W. H. Dial are the members of the firm. Both are well known in the trade.

Plans have been prepared by the Crescent Cotton Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn., for seedhouse and additional transmission and conveying machinery. Contract for foundation has been let, but machinery and superstructure contracts have not been let.

The W. J. Hinrichs Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture cooked foods, food products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by W. J. Hinrichs, L. Hinrichs, 556 West 104th street, and B. Fisher, 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

At a meeting of the directors of the Wink Packing Company, Peoria, Ill., Frank Godel was selected president of the new company; Henry W. Wink, vice-president; C. Magginetti, secretary, and H. R. Herschel, treasurer. Plans for the erection of a $35,000 packing plant were approved and it is announced that construction work will begin shortly.

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MAY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of May, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 1,285,951 pounds colored and 10,296,708 pounds uncolored, or a total of 11,582,659 pounds. This was 70,000 pounds more than for the same month last year. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year are as follows:

May, 1915	11,512,569
June	9,748,931
July	9,542,814
August	9,616,134
September	12,804,695
October	11,772,494
November	12,374,818
December	14,586,422
January, 1916	11,592,490
February	13,036,201
March	16,404,621
April	14,164,008
May	11,582,659

BILL OF LADING LEGISLATION.

Bills of lading as a subject for federal legislation in connection with inter-state and foreign commerce will soon come before the House, since on June 24 the bill which the American Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and other organizations have urged, was favorably reported from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. To the text of the bill as it passed the Senate there have been some amendments, the one of most general interest probably being substitution of new language in the section which deals with the notation of "shippers' load and count" on bills of lading when a shipper has himself loaded the car.

As now expressed the bill will permit only a shipper of bulk freight, who himself does the loading, and who maintains adequate facilities for weighing, to which the carrier has access, to require by a written notice that the carrier ascertain the kind and weight of the shipment, and give a bill of lading which assumes responsibility for the description of the shipment.

LEGALIZE EXPORT COMBINATIONS.

The repeal of the prohibitions of the Sherman anti-trust act against the maintenance of "common selling agencies" by corporations engaged in the export trade is proposed in a bill introduced at Washington this week by Representative Webb, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. The Webb bill exempts such agencies from the application of the law amending the Sherman act passed in 1914 prohibiting interlocking directorates. The measure was drawn by the Federal Trade Commission, is designed to assist in the promotion of American export trade, and has the indorsement of President Wilson.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Trading Less Active—Cash Markets Firm—Hogs Show Maintained Value—Packing Large—Good Demand.

The past week has not shown any radical change in provision values, but prices have been very steady and there has been evidence of maintained interest in the market, although there has been no pronounced activity in either cash or future trading. There has been a fair demand for domestic account from the West and also for export, while locally there has been a rather quiet trade in both export and domestic trade. The conditions of the markets are looked upon as indicating a rather moderate interest for some little time, due to the fact of the large shipments which have been made to the English markets and also to the large shipments which have been made the Belgian Relief which will temporarily satisfy these requirements. The tone of the English markets has this week been reported quiet.

Exports of product, however, continue heavy and the shipments for the past week were 19,000,000 pounds of meats and 15,250,000 pounds of lard. The increase in the exports of meats this season has been about 90,000,000 pounds. The decrease in the exports of lard has been reduced to only 2,452,000 pounds, the result of the very large recent shipments which have made up for the small movement early in the season. The enlarged exports have taken care of the increase in the production to a large extent this season. It is estimated that the output of hog product has increased this year nearly 100,000,000 pounds, and with the exports showing about the same increase it is estimated that the supply for domestic account is about the same as last year.

The movement of hogs for the week was rather liberal, although the past few days the receipts have not been apparently as heavy as anticipated. Packing last week showed a rather important gain with the total for the week 633,000 against 576,000 the preceding week, and 614,000 last year. The total for the season to date has been 9,773,000, against 9,393,000 of last year. The quality of the hogs has been improving of late, and the average is only a little behind last year, but is not as good as two years ago, the Chicago figures being 11 pounds lighter in weight than two years ago.

Advices from packing centers show that there is fair demand for meats, which is looked upon somewhat as a result of the weather conditions. There are advices of better demand at a good many points for picnic meats and smoked meats, while it is claimed that there has been some buying of a government character which has absorbed considerable quantities particularly at points in the East.

The demand for lard has been for fairly steady volume. The premium of lard over compound lard is having a little influence, but this premium is only about normal. The very heavy exports of lard have, however, been the principal line of distribution. There has been a very large outward movement for some week past, and there is considerable lard still to be shipped on previous contracts. With the high price and scant supplies of other edible fats it is obvious that there must be a very persistent demand, not only for domestic account, but for export, and there will be a corresponding encroachment upon stocks.

Reports on the question of hog supply have not recently shown any cause for special disturbance. There are good indications of a fair supply of hogs and of fair quality, while the condition of healthfulness appears to be very good. The prices are attractive. Of course this is due to the steady demand for product of all kinds, and there seems to be every reason for expecting continuation of this demand. The European requirements are bound to continue, according to best opinion, either with war or peace, and the domestic demand will certainly be very persistent under the present conditions. Naturally the trouble with Mexico has brought some extra buying, although the actual increase in the amount of product consumed is not expected to be material, nevertheless it is argued that there is a certain amount of wastefulness in this buying and distribution.

Conditions as to feed stuffs and pasturage conditions for all livestock are excellent. The supply of feed stuffs with normal conditions from now on is expected to be very large, and unless there is a repetition of last year's disastrous rains at harvest of much finer quality.

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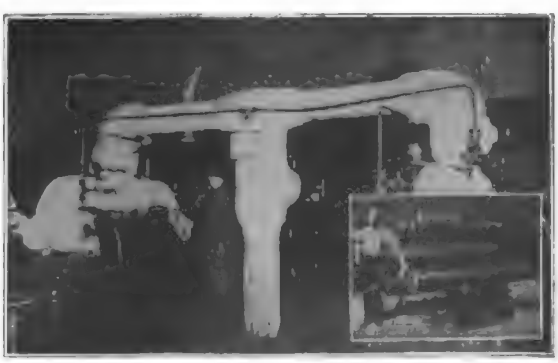

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LARD.—The market has recovered from depressions rather easily of late, and holders are reported more confident despite larger hog receipts at many points. City steam, $13¼, nom.; Middle West, $13.40@13.50, nom.; Western, $13.75; refined Continent, $14.40, nom.; South American, $14.40, nom.; Brazil, kegs, $15.40; compound, $12@12¼.

PORK.—The demand was stimulated for a time by reports of buying for the American government. Mess is quoted at $25.50@26, nom.; clear, $24@26, nom.; family, $27@29.

BEEF.—Reports of government buying stimulated scattered demand for general consumers and the market showed a firm undertone. Family, $19@20, nom.; mess, $17.50@18, nom.; packet, $18@19, nom.; extra India mess, $29@30.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to June 28, 1916:

BACON.—Bermuda, 6,108 lbs.; British East Africa, 1,434 lbs.; British Guiana, 200 lbs.; British West Indies, 220 lbs.; Chile, 195 lbs.; Colombia, 225 lbs.; Costa Rica, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 199,454 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 40 lbs.; Denmark, 132 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 176 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 125 lbs.; England, 2,929,889 lbs.; France, 3,661,047 lbs.; French West Indies, 104 lbs.; Italy, 43,458 lbs.; Jamaica, 62 lbs.; Mexico, 348 lbs.; Norway, 127,625 lbs.; Panama, 554 lbs.; San Domingo, 51 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,000 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 798 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,432 lbs.; Brazil, 157 lbs.; British East Africa, 2,382 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,160 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,962 lbs.; Chile, 724 lbs.; Colombia, 1,546 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,673 lbs.; Cuba, 69,532 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 987 lbs.; Denmark, 60 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 10,658 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,601 lbs.; England, 1,896,455 lbs.; France, 22,624 lbs.; French Guiana, 5,886 lbs.; French West Indies, 7,997 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,243 lbs.; Haiti, 1,540 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,770 lbs.; Mexico, 1,574 lbs.; Norway, 37,500 lbs.; Panama, 8,888 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,274 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,160 lbs.; Venezuela, 14,294 lbs.

LARD.—Barbados, 3,095 lbs.; Belgium, 1,688,088 lbs.; Bermuda, 110 lbs.; Brazil, 10,960 lbs.; British Honduras, 4,125 lbs.; British South Africa, 89,029 lbs.; British West Indies, 467 lbs.; Chile, 4,854 lbs.; Colombia, 28,080 lbs.; Cuba, 73,769 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 581 lbs.; Denmark, 220,700 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,506 lbs.; Ecuador, 7,713 lbs.; England, 2,177,223 lbs.; France, 1,244,426 lbs.; French Guiana, 9,366 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,520 lbs.; Guatemala, 500 lbs.; Haiti, 23,679 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,700 lbs.; Mexico, 3,997 lbs.; Netherlands, 113,200 lbs.; Nicaragua, 100 lbs.; Panama, 1,040 lbs.; Peru, 1,000 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 5,462 lbs.; San Domingo, 35,897 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 300 lbs.; Venezuela, 193,315 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Bermuda, 11,372 lbs.; British West Indies, 26,230 lbs.; Costa Rica, 42 lbs.; Cuba, 91,265 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,029 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 5,543 lbs.; England, 75,600 lbs.; Haiti, 44,400 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,928 lbs.; Portugese Africa, 150 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,047 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Australia, 500 gals.; British West Indies, 50 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Bermuda, 803 lbs.; British West Indies, 95 lbs.; England, 190,650 lbs.; France, 850 lbs.; Panama, 10,424 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 4,715 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,590 lbs.; Brazil, 4,510 lbs.; British Honduras, 2,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 22,159 lbs.; Chile, 10,252 lbs.; Cuba, 46,387 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,904 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 15,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 482 lbs.; England, 173,440 lbs.; French Guiana, 9,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 20,200 lbs.; Haiti, 8,000 lbs.; Honduras, 685 lbs.; Jamaica, 19,300 lbs.; Mexico, 100 lbs.; Norway, 11,200 lbs.; Panama, 3,053 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,800 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 900 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,785 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Bermuda, 62 lbs.; British India, 600 lbs.; British West Indies, 181 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,450 lbs.; Cuba, 1,000 lbs.; Ecuador, 200 lbs.; England, 44,565 lbs.; France, 19,013 lbs.; Guatemala, 24 lbs.; Peru, 280 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 5,006 lbs.; British East Africa, 3,425 lbs.; British Guiana, 120 lbs.; British India, 560 lbs.; British South Africa, 530 lbs.; British West Indies, 777 lbs.; Chile, 50 lbs.; Colombia, 150 lbs.; Cuba, 37,898 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 428 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 298 lbs.; Ecuador, 145 lbs.; England, 2,800 lbs.; France, 105,875 lbs.; French Guiana, 222 lbs.; French West Indies, 300 lbs.; Guatemala, 320 lbs.; Haiti, 588 lbs.; Jamaica, 55 lbs.; Panama, 5,038 lbs.; San Domingo, 31,330 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,818 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to June 28, 1916:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 20 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Barbados, 1,800 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,941 lbs.; British Guiana, 23,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 16,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,700 lbs.; Costa Rica, 5,700 lbs.; Cuba, 2,900 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 800 lbs.; England, 6,505,790 lbs.; French Guiana, 61,350 lbs.; French West Indies, 31,470 lbs.; Guatemala, 85 lbs.; Haiti, 1,050 lbs.; Honduras, 500 lbs.; Jamaica, 43,520 lbs.; Norway, 70,000 lbs.; Panama, 1,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 37,300 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,000 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 21,247 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,049 lbs.; England, 2,300,912 lbs.; Italy, 7,000,000 lbs.; Panama, 5,883 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 16,900 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,480 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,145 lbs.; Colombia, 240 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,092 lbs.; Cuba, 1,470 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,825 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 825 lbs.; England, 50,279 lbs.; French West Indies, 900 lbs.; Haiti, 1,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 11,800 lbs.; Mexico, 74 lbs.; Nicaragua, 600 lbs.; Panama, 9,460 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 57 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,476 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Colombia, 1,255 lbs.; Cuba, 10,413 lbs.; Denmark, 18,528 lbs.; England, 171,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 500 lbs.; Netherlands, 143,355 lbs.; Norway, 144,627 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—France, 194,545 lbs.

STEARINE.—Cuba, 50,817 lbs.; Ecuador, 6,151 lbs.; England, 82,577 lbs.; Guatemala, 5,000 lbs.; Honduras, 4,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 13,000 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Australia, 2,500 gals.; Chile, 436 gals.; Honduras, 30 gals.; New Zealand, 200 gals.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 250 lbs.; Brazil, 3,844 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,011 lbs.; Colombia, 4,630 lbs.; Costa Rica, 600 lbs.; Cuba, 15,930 lbs.; French West Indies, 223 lbs.; Peru, 4,390 lbs.; Salvador, 5,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 13,794 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 100 lbs.; Venezuela, 46,433 lbs.

CANNED BEEF (Value).—Argentina, $3; Australia, $33; Bermuda, $923; Brazil, $33; British East Africa, $769; British Honduras, $6; British India, $217; British South Africa, $367; British West Indies, $710; Colombia, $60; Costa Rica, $19; Cuba, $538; Danish West Indies, $42; Dutch Guiana, $76; Dutch West Indies, $175; Ecuador, $128; England, $88,578; France, $5,575; French West Indies, $26; Guatemala, $60; Haiti, $42; Honduras, $18; Jamaica, $59; Mexico, $54; Panama, $136; Peru, $15; Salvador, $178; San Domingo, $360; Trinidad, Island of, $44; Venezuela, $1,447.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 24, 1916, with comparisons.

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending June 24, 1916.	Week ending June 26, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to June 24, 1916.
United Kingdom	335	218	11,382
Continent	67	100	3,461
So. & Cen. Am.	402	191	15,820
West Indies	942	1,273	36,178
Br. No. Am. Col.	189	15	12,335
Other countries	...	...	793
Total	1,935	1,797	79,969

MEATS, LBS.

To—	Week ending June 24, 1916.	Week ending June 26, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to June 24, 1916.
United Kingdom	7,943,900	17,229,850	433,327,907
Continent	10,598,487	10,708,175	151,614,868
So. & Cen. Am.	65,270	45,020	2,214,135
West Indies	137,224	173,159	7,794,029
Br. No. Am. Col.	4,375	......	390,479
Other countries	...	......	548,760
Total	18,747,256	28,156,904	595,890,278

LARD, LBS.

To—	Week ending June 24, 1916.	Week ending June 26, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to June 24, 1916.
United Kingdom	3,924,770	5,245,010	200,097,978
Continent	10,404,678	311,000	118,840,865
So. & Cen. Am.	731,107	111,733	27,146,590
West Indies	323,079	680,632	17,515,531
Br. No. Am. Col.	57,677	1,620	570,658
Other countries	88,000	900	1,544,267
Total	15,298,179	6,960,895	365,516,129

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,008	13,668,711	12,114,279
Boston	49	1,470,525	962,000
Philadelphia	183	71,000	584,000
New Orleans	695	11,000	640,000
Montreal	....	3,211,000	313,000
Norfolk	....	315,000	724,000
Total week	1,935	18,747,256	15,296,279
Previous week	1,674	17,526,882	9,411,096
Two weeks ago	1,377	19,175,557	12,540,240
Cor. week last y'r	1,797	28,156,904	6,960,895

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to June 24, '16.	Same time last year.		Changes.
Pork, lbs.	15,983,800	13,275,200	Inc.	2,608,600
Meats, lbs.	595,890,878	499,678,670	Inc.	96,212,208
Lard, lbs.	365,516,120	367,969,500	Dec.	2,452,379

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, June 22, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Cuthbert, Liverpool	....	....	....	512	....	....	....	950	350
Quebra, Liverpool	1965	....	....	1518	....	20	100	500	450
Sara, Liverpool	....	....	....	93	....	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia, Liverpool	....	....	....	1098	....	....	....	100	2000
Valeria, Liverpool	....	....	....	2382	....	28	....	....	3625
Buffalo, Liverpool	....	....	....	731	....	....	....	....	1100
Cannizario, Liverpool	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....
Baltic, Liverpool	....	....	....	1065	....	....	70	165	8380
California, Glasgow	801	....	....	670	....	130	....	140	500
Ulner, Rotterdam	....	....	....	3948	....	....	....	11895	....
Yildun, Rotterdam	22721	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ryndam, Rotterdam	1400	4300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tunisie, Rotterdam	....	....	....	2082	....	....	....	861	....
Stockholm, Gothenberg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
United States, Baltic	16335	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hellenic, Baltic	828	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kongsfos, Christiania	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....
Drammersfjord, Bergen	....	200	....	235	....	....	....	420	....
Taxandrier, Havre	....	....	....	10141	....	....	....	....	....
Oscar Trappe, Havre	....	....	....	375	....	....	....	280	8400
Quernstad, Bordeaux	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	425	4050
Harpagus, Marseilles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....
Asahi Maru, Genoa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	180
Total	44050	4500	..	23850		178	170	16012	29075

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW. The advent of the warm weather season is given as the excuse for a quieter trade in the tallow market. It was recalled that a year ago there were frequent surprises during the summer and at times an active business passed, but a majority identified with the tallow market are not looking for a duplication of last season's events.

Prices are being held at the recent decline, but there is still a lack of confidence in the market. This is partly explained by the fact that some of the low grades of tallow and other greases and oil are rather difficult of sale unless concessions are to be made. It it said that the basis for some of the low grade tallow suggests a lower level than 9¼c. for city specials, loose.

Offerings of tallow here for South American account have not abated, and there are occasional arrivals. These offerings, together with the crosdnets offered from the Pacific Coast, have not apparently exerted their full influence. At London the last auction resulted in sales of 363 casks of 1,043 offered, prices being six pence advance.

Locally prime city tallow is quoted at 9@9¼c., nominal, and city specials at 9¼c., loose.

OLEOSTEARINE. The market has been quiet. A light business has passed on the basis of 11c. Some attention has been given to reports of a slight improvement in the demand for compound lard.

OLEO OIL. The volume of trade remains light and small concessions have been made by holders. Extras are quoted at 14c. and medium at 13½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL. The market has been dull, with prices a little irregular. The arrivals are small and imports are still difficult without the agreement regarding the return of the glycerine content. Trade is quiet, with business in small lots. Prime red, spot, 10c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 11@12c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 11c.

PEANUT OIL.- Prices are very steady, with moderate arrivals. Prices are quoted at 75@85c.

CORN OIL.- The market is nominal on crude, with trade light. The demand for the refined oil continues persistent. Prices at 8¼@9c.

SOYA BEAN OIL. The demand has been fairly good. Offerings are not pressed quite as much, and the tone is steady. Stocks are fairly liberal and arrivals on the coast are full. Spot is quoted at 8@8½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.- The market is quiet, with values about steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100, water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL. The position of the market is very quiet. There is a moderate distribution in small lots, but stocks are limited. Arrivals of cochin are not expected to increase until after the monsoon. Latest reports are that the monsoon broke with good fall of rain. Ceylon 14@15½; Cochin, 15@16.

GREASES. The market is quiet and about steady. There is a little better demand, but the volume of trade is not large. Yellow, 8¾@9¼c., nom.; bone, 8¼@9¼c., nom.; house, 8¼@9c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and nothing for export two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included 269 casks of tallow, 139 casks of casings, 10 bags of hoofs and 100 bbls. of jerked beef, all from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 30, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 76,180 quarters; to the Continent, 173,293 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 95,201 quarters; to the Continent, 64,298 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending June 24, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 230,326 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 11½ cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 23,724 pounds and averaged 15 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.25	$1.25	25c.	25c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	25c.	25c.
Beef, [illegible]	1.25	1.25	25c.	25c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	25c.	25c.
Lard, tierces	1.25	1.25	25c.	25c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	25c.	25c.
Cottonseed oil	8.00	8.00	25c.	25c.
Oil Cake	.61	61c.	175c.	100c.
Bones	2.00	2.00	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 29. Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular hams, green 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¾@18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17@17½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.

Skinned hams. Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼; 18@20 lbs. ave. 18¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¼@17½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18@18¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¼c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave. 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Clear Bellies.- Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½@16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½@15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave. 15½@15¾c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 29. Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; city steam lard, 13½c.; city dressed hogs, 14c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; skinned shoulders, 12½c.; boneless butts, 16c.; Boston butts, 14½c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 14½c.; regular trimmings, 9½@10c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12c.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street New York City

CAUSTIC SODA SODA ASH

COCOANUT OIL PALM OIL

TALLOW GREASE STEARINE

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending June 29, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending June 29, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	682	6,055
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	—	2,199
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	100	5,240
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
Brazil	26	1,996
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti	3	362
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Central America	18	613
Cette, France	—	900
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	526	6,642
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	—	10,244
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,000
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	—	12,005
Hull, England	—	100
Kingston, W. I.	—	790
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,125
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,006
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	11	949
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	2,140	93,011
St. Johns, N. F.	—	484
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	59	1,545
Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
South American ports	743	30,132
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies	498	8,308
Total	4,815	330,399
From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro, Panama	11	111
Christiania, Norway	—	62,635
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	200	3,900
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	211	118,247

Recapitulation—	Week ending June 29, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period, 1914. Bbls.
From New York	4,815	330,399	510,704
From New Orleans	211	118,247	84,753
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,029
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,880
From Philadelphia	—	1,056	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	33,956
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,801	28,675
From Boston	—	2	111
From San Francisco	—	221	169
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	—	51,576	33,805
From Buffalo	—	8,188	9,698
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	7,529
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,193
From Vermont	—	34	149
From other ports	—	6	150
Total	5,026	545,567	733,718

COTTONSEED CRUSH AND LINTERS.

Number of establishments crushing cotton seed from the crop of 1915, and quantity of seed crushed, and of linters obtained from the crops of 1913, 1914 and 1915, was reported this week by the Census Bureau as follows:

Cotton seed crushed (tons):

State.	Active mills, 1915.	1915.	1914.	1913.
United States	844	*4,301,059	5,779,685	4,767,902
Alabama	89	328,110	502,374	428,447
Arkansas	41	268,687	314,308	305,042
Georgia	155	790,917	1,063,927	861,177
Louisiana	35	138,202	175,924	153,526
Mississippi	63	376,036	527,905	502,326
Missouri	4	24,540	32,226	27,994
North Carolina	67	297,853	387,765	317,935
Oklahoma	50	229,422	410,753	249,721
South Carolina	88	327,062	400,757	411,292
Tennessee	22	226,440	277,930	259,556
Texas	222	1,122,705	1,514,506	1,166,369
All other States†	12	70,645	121,311	84,397

Linters obtained:

State.	500 pound bales 1915.	1914.	1913.	Running bales. 1915.
United States	930,469	856,900	638,881	*944,414
Alabama	76,879	71,182	53,960	79,219
Arkansas	58,028	48,165	42,049	58,277
Georgia	178,248	139,885	108,799	182,673
Louisiana	31,009	25,851	22,308	31,734
Mississippi	88,287	83,730	64,658	87,436
Missouri	5,261	4,601	3,538	5,370
North Carolina	54,764	44,784	33,321	57,599
Oklahoma	54,133	74,781	40,807	54,292
South Carolina	67,785	57,243	45,016	70,923
Tennessee	57,963	43,904	35,739	57,834
Texas	241,462	248,027	179,525	243,267
All other States†	16,050	14,947	9,041	15,790

*Includes 33,182 tons of seed estimated to be crushed, and 9,550 bales of linters to be obtained after the date of the report.

†Includes for 1915: Arizona, 2 establishments; California, 4; Florida, 3; Illinois, 2; and Kentucky, 1.

The seed crush of the season now ending suggests a refined cotton oil production of 3,000,000 barrels, against the record of 4,150,000 barrels in 1914-15.

TAXING COTTON OIL MILLS.

The bill before the Louisiana State legislature, fixing a graded tax on cotton oil mills, appears to be on its way to passage. It displaces the old system by which Louisiana mills were subjected to a double tax, and fixes a graded license of from $5 to $75 per year.

NORTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS.

At the convention of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association last week at Raleigh, N. C., reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the following officers were elected: President, Jonathan Havens, Washington, N. C.; vice-president, F. C. Dunn, Kingston; secrtary and treasurer, H. A. White, Greenville. Mr. White's efficient work as secrefary proved of the most practical value to the association during the year, and the office of treasurer was added to his responsibilities. He was given a rising vote of thanks for his efficient efforts. The following were chosen for the executive committee: F. N. Bridgers, Wilson; E. B. Borden, Jr., Goldsboro; C. A. Johnson, Tarboro; C. L. Ives, New Bern; W. N. Gregory, Hartford; J. I. Morgan, Farmville.

VEGETABLE OILS AT MARSEILLE.

Writing from Marseille on May 25, Consul General A. Gaulin says that during the last few weeks the vegetable oil situation has been materially modified by the local freight congestion due chiefly to the railroad car shortage. Shipments to the interior of the country have been temporarily suspended, stocks have accumulated, and a few important mills have closed pending an improvement of conditions. Business is also very dull in the soap trade.

However, prices have not declined to any considerable extent, although they have a downward tendency. Spot prices, May 25, per 100 kilos, loose, quay Marseille, were, in dollars per 100 pounds: Peanut oil, soap grade, 10.51-10.59; Copra oil, soap grade, 13.92; palm-kernel oil, 13.83.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 29, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5@5½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¾@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 7c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 11c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 11c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 16c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90@91c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 15½@16½c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 10@10½c. per lb.; cotton oil, 11¼@12c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8@8¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 9@9¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent., 74@77c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 9@9¼c. per lb.; house grease, 8½@8¾c. per lb. oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; brown grease, 8@8½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 9@9¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 47c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 36½c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 33½c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 50c. per lb.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Irregular Market—Some Speculative Liquidation—Mixed Reports Concerning the Consuming Trade—Lower Compound Lard Prices—Business in New Crude Very Light—More Complaints from Cotton Sections—Final Seed Crush Report Issued.

The actual cotton oil situation has not been altered during the past several days. Prices have not been changed decisively, although in the contract market at New York the basis was lowered. There seemed to be quite a little speculative liquidation, part of which was for Southern and Western interests. More prominence has been given to the lack of fresh speculative support and it is generally said that unless there is a change in this respect hedging operations for Southern account against next season's oil production will be acutely felt.

Recently and during the past several weeks the business in new crop crude oil has been very light. There have been some trades made for September shipment. Very high prices were obtained for this early new oil, but obviously the volume of business is restricted by uncertainties surrounding the cotton situation, transportation risks, etc. Mill interests are inclined to await the development of the cotton plant and the extent of the offerings of new cottonseed. It is feared that farmers will not hurriedly sell as very high prices were obtained for cottonseed toward the end of this past season.

Actual cotton crop conditions are believed to have deteriorated slightly during the past month. There has been boll weevil damage in sections of Central and Eastern States, also in Texas, and recent excessive rains have resulted in grassy fields. The government report on July 1 was expected to show a crop condition of about 77 to 78, against 77.5 a month ago, 80.3 in 1915, and 80.2 as a ten-year average. Estimates as to the area showing were for an increase of about 10 per cent. The cotton area planted last year was 32,109,000 acres, and in the record year of 1914 the area was 37,406,000 acres.

The final crush report covering the season 1915-16 has been issued, it gave the seed crush at 4,201,059 tons, against the estimate in March of 4,132,000 tons, and the record in 1914 of 5,780,000 tons. The refined oil production of the past season has been estimated at 3,000,000 bbls., compared with record of 4,150,000 bbls. in 1914-15. These latest seed crush figures do not alter the estimates.

It is conceded that there will be virtually no carry over of cotton oil this fall. As a result, it would be natural for the early new crop oil offerings to be readily absorbed. This condition is of course anticipated, and is reflected in the premiums of September and October oil deliveries. Stocks of cotton oil among consumers here and abroad are believed to be light, but their policy of buying for the past several weeks base been very conservative, as if they have very little confidence in the maintenance of values.

The impression is that much of the buying at this time is for compound lard makers. A reduction of ½c. a pound in the basis of compound lard recently surprised the trade, but at the level of 12c., as quoted at New York, a fair demand was noted, and compound makers were not inclined to book much ahead at the unexpected price concession. The soap trade is believed to be fairly well supplied with oils and greases.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 24, 1916.—Spot, $10.85; June, $10.85; July, $10.85@10.95; August, $10.84@10.85; September, $10.81@10.88; October, $9.81@9.84; November, $8.91@8.93; December, $8.80@8.82; January, $8.81@8.83. Futures closed unchanged to 5 higher. Sales were: August, 800, $10.83@10.82; September, 700, $10.81@10.78; October, 800, $9.82@9.78; November, 1,000, $8.92@8.88; January, 100, $8.82. Total sales, 440 bbls. Good off, $10.40; off, $10.20; reddish off, $10; winter, $11@10.40; summer, $11@11.50; prime crude, S. E., $9.33, sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, June 26, 1916.—Spot, $10.90; June, $10.90; July, $10.88@10.90; August, $10.82@10.83; September, $8.92@10.81; October, $9.83@9.84; November, $8.92@8.94; December, $8.80@8.83; January, $8.81@8.84. Futures closed 5 higher to 2 lower. Sales were: July, 1,100, $10.95@10.89; Au-

The American Cotton Oil Co.

27 BEAVER STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York

Cottonseed Products

OIL, LINTERS
CAKE, ASHES
MEAL, HULLS

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

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KENTUCKY REFINERY COMPANY

Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.
Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all
GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories, ATLANTA, GA. Carolina Branch, WILMINGTON, N. C.

gust, 800, $10.90@10.89; September, 2,100, $10.90@10.81; October, 2,000, $9.90@9.83; November, 1,000, 89; December, 100, $8.85; January, 100, $8.87. Total sales, 7,200 bbls. Good off, $10.50; off, $10.30; reddish off, $10; winter, $11@11.40; summer, $11.20@11.50; prime crude, S. E., $9.33, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, June 27, 1916.—Spot, $10.80; June, $10.80; July, $10.82@10.86; August $10.76@10.77; September, $10.72@10.73; October, $9.75@9.77; November, $8.82@8.84; December, $8.72@8.74; January, $8.73@8.76. Futures closed 6 to 10 lower. Sales were: July, 1,200, $10.90@10.81; August, 5,700, $10.80@10.73; September, 4,900, $10.75@10.70; October, 2,700, $9.76@9.72; November, 2,400, $8.86@8.82; December, 800, $8.74@8.72; January, 500, $8.77@8.75. Total sales, 16,200 bbls. Good off, $10.40; off, $10.20; reddish off, $10; winter, $11; summer, $11; prime crude, S. E., $9.33 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, June 28, 1916.—Spot, $10.80; July, $10.80@10.83; August, $10.76@10.78; September, $10.68@10.70; October, $9.74@9.76; November, $8.84@8.86; December, $8.74@8.76; January, $8.74@8.78; February, $8.80@8.84. Futures closed 4 lower to 2 higher. Sales were: July, 1,100, $10.80@10.76; August, 3,400, $10.74@10.70; September, 3,700, $10.70@10.02; October, 4,400, $9.75@9.69; November, 2,300, $8.84@8.77; December, 2,000, $8.73@8.65; January, 600, $8.75@8.66. Total sales, 17,500 bbls. Good off, $10.50; off, $10.40; reddish off, $10.20; winter, $10.90; summer, $10.90; prime crude, S. E., $9.33 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, June 29, 1916.—Spot, $10.80; July, $10.87@10.95; August, $10.80@10.82; September, $10.73@10.74; October, $9.79@9.81; November, $8.89@8.91; December, $8.79@8.80; January, $8.82@8.84; February, $8.85@8.95. Futures closed 4 to 8 higher. Sales were: July, 100, $10.82; August, 100, $10.77; September, 2,800, $10.75@10.68; October, 900, $9.82@9.72; November, 1,700, $8.90@8.81; December, 900, $8.80@8.73; January, 2,400, $8.84@8.82. Total sales, 18,900 bbls. Good off, $10.50; off, $10.20; reddish off, $10; winter, $11.15@11.50; summer, $11.20@11.75; prime crude, S. E., $9.33, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

INTERSTATE OIL MILL SUPTS.

At its recent convention at Charlotte, N. C., the Interstate Association of Oil Mill Superintendents elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. G. McKenzie, Demopolis, Ala.; vice-president, N. B. Moore, Kinston, N. C.; secretary, Fred Strickland, Anderson, S. C.

MEMPHIS COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 29, 1916. Prime crude cottonseed oil, 68½c.; practically no trading. Prime, 7½ per cent. meal is seasonably dull at $27.50. Hulls nominal.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.

(Continued from page 16.)

er on his certificate and this shall be evidence in claims.

Sec. 4—Any by-product of the refining of cotton seed oil shall be for the purposes of this rule considered as soap stock.

Sec. 5—If on any shipment of oil or soap stock, the product should arrive at destination before the draft and bill of lading is tendered to the buyer, the time for unloading and filing claim shall run from date such bill of lading is tendered to the buyer.

Sec. 6—Each tank car is to be considered at destination on its own merits as to weight, quality and refining loss without regard to other shipments, applying to both buyers' tanks and sellers' tanks.

Notice of Forwarding and Shipment of Tank Cars.

Rule 25—Section 1—Buyer shall notify seller when tank cars are forwarded, giving location of car, with number and initials, and contents when last loaded if with other than Cotton Seed Products, and follow up such notice with railroad receipt or bill of lading, except where railroads refuse to issue same. Railroad records shall determine date of forwarding.

Sec. 2—Seller shall, if requested, in like manner give notice of arrival of tank cars and reshipment of same, sending railroad receipt or bill of lading, the date of which shall be evidence of shipment of loaded car, unless it can be shown that the date of the bill of lading was not in accordance with the actual loading of the car.

Failure to Forward Tank Cars by Buyer.

Rule 26—Section 1—Failure on the part of buyer to forward tank cars as required in Rule 24 and give due notice of forwarding shall entitle the seller, at his option, to cancel the contract at the expiration of the contract time, by giving the buyer immediate telegraphic notice of cancellation, or to exact demurrage at the rate of two dollars per tank car for every day's delay, or upon notice, the right to sell the Oil for the account of the buyer within forty-eight hours after telegraphic notice (Sundays and legal holidays not included) through any Cotton Oil Broker, a member of this Association in good standing, at the best obtainable price, holding the buyer for losses. Sale to be for earliest obtainable shipment, original buyer to pay demurrage for all delays. But in case of forwarding tank cars for specified shipments when it is shown that the tank cars were forwarded in due time as above specified, and delayed en route, the seller must fill them, charging the buyer two dollars per day per tank car as above specified and the buyer must accept them under the contract. In case the seller elects to cancel, he must, after he has acquired the right to cancel any contract, or part thereof, immediately notify the buyer by wire, of his intention to do so, it being understood that the contract is in force until such notice of cancellation has been given by the seller, and that the provisions of this Rule apply to the movements of individual tank cars and delay in regard to any number of tank cars embraced in one contract shall not influence action in regard to such tanks as may have been forwarded in proper time. Failure to give such notice shall operate as a renewal of the contract and shall extend the time of same as many days as seller allows to lapse before giving notice.

Sec. 2—It is understood that nothing in the above rule may be taken to limit or interfere with the measure of damages that may arise under the contract.

Seller's Tanks at Mill.

Rule 27—Section 1—Where seller furnishes tank cars for oil or soap stock sold, buyer shall unload them within forty-eight hours after arrival at destination. In case buyer does not unload them within forty-eight hours after arrival at destination, he shall pay the seller two dollars for each tank car for every day's delay or fraction thereof beyond forty-eight hours, Sundays and legal holidays not included, except that when seller's tanks are not equipped with serviceable coils, buyer shall have seven additional working days in which to unload when in a frozen condition.

Sec. 2—Where oil or soap stock is sold in seller's tanks f. o. b. mill or cost and freight a definite point, for a given shipment, the seller has the right to ship at his convenience during the contract period.

Sec. 3—Where oil or soap stock is sold in seller's tanks for shipment during a given month, basis cost and freight a specified point the buyer, having the right to order elsewhere, must furnish the seller with shipping instructions within five days after request for same; such request not to date prior to contract month.

Sec. 4—Any by-product of the refining of

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: Ivorydale, O. Port Ivory, N. Y. Kansas City, Kan. Macon, Ga.

General Offices:
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Cable Address: "Procter"

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Produce Exchange Building NEW YORK CITY
EXPORTERS BROKERS
ORDERS SOLICITED TO BUY OR SELL COTTON SEED OIL ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR
SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY
We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.
WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR
THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

Cotton Seed Oil shall be, for the purposes of this rule, considered as soap stock.

Buyer's Tanks at Mill.

Rule 28.—Section 1.—Seller shall in all cases load tank cars within forty-eight hours of arrival at destination, Sundays and legal holidays not included, and to their full capacity when within contract requirements, and buyer must furnish tank cars of sufficient capacity to allow fulfillment of contract by seller or pay the difference between the market and contract price for deficiency at time of shipment. Or in case of excess shipment buyer shall not be required to pay more than the market price for such excess on date he receives notice of its shipment. And conversely, seller must ship contract quantity if tanks of sufficient capacity are furnished or pay the difference between the contract and market prices for the under shipment. In case the seller does not load the tank cars within forty-eight hours after arrival he shall pay the buyer two dollars for each tank car for every day's delay beyond forty-eight hours (in this case "destination" means "mill" when within free switching limits of the town where mill is located). Or if at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the expiration of contract time of shipment the tank cars have not been loaded, the buyer shall have the right to cancel or purchase the quantity of oil due on contract for the account of seller at the lowest obtainable price, through any cotton oil broker, member of this association, in good standing, holding the seller for loss sustained.

NOTE—It must be understood that this rule is intended only for the protection of the buyer after his tank cars have arrived at the mill, and in no case shall be taken to extend the time of delivery under the contract, or to limit or interfere with the measure of damages that may arise under the contract.

Sec. 2—Tank cars, either buyer's or seller's, delayed during settlement of disputes by arbitration or otherwise, shall be subject to demurrage at the rate of two dollars per day, less the customary unloading time of forty-eight hours, Sundays and legal holidays not included, the party in error to pay the demurrage. Seller shall, in all cases before loading, inspect tank cars and clean them, if necessary, at the expense of the buyer, charging him actual cost of same.

This does not apply to tank cars that have been used for petroleum products; such tanks shall be loaded and seller shall clean same the best he can, but will not be responsible for damage to oil thereafter loaded in such tanks; parts furnishing tank cars shall be advised by wire by shipper of this condition of tanks and shall wait for instructions before loading them, and quality of oil shipped in such tanks shall be determined by shipper's samples drawn in accordance with the rules when loaded.

Shipments.

Rule 29.—Section 1.—When Cotton Seed Products other than oil soap stock are sold for shipment over one or more months, shipments shall be made at seller's convenience except as hereinafter provided in this rule.

Sec. 2.—Seller may ask the buyer for shipping instructions by telegraph or registered letter ten days prior to contract month, and must ask for shipping instructions at least twenty days before expiration of contract month, and when shipping instructions are furnished, seller must begin shipping within five days after shipping instructions are received, and continue, with reasonable promptness until contract is completed.

Sec. 3—Buyer shall not be required to furnish shipping instructions until the beginning of the contract month and if seller's request for shipping instructions is dated between the first and tenth of contract month, the buyer shall furnish shipping instructions within five days thereafter.

Sec. 4—If buyer fails or refuses to furnish shipping instructions, as above provided, after seller's request for them the seller, after wire notice, given twenty-four hours in advance, of his intention to do so, confirmed by letter may, at any time within five days, cancel the contract (note section 8 of this rule) or resell for account of the buyer, the products contracted for that month's shipment, through any recognized cotton seed products broker, a member of this Association, holding the original buyer for any loss plus the expense of reselling, and accounting to him for any profit over the original contract price, less any expense of the resale. Such resale to be for a shipment conforming as nearly as possible to that of the original contract.

Sec. 5—Should the seller fail or refuse, for five days after receipt of buyer's instructions, to make the shipment according to contract, as prescribed in this rule, the buyer, after wire notice of his intention to do so, given twenty-four hours in advance, confirmed by letter may, at any time, within five days, cancel the contract (note section 8 of this rule) or repurchase for account of the seller, the products contracted for that month's shipment, through any recognized cotton seed products broker, a member of this Association in good standing, holding the original seller for any loss, plus the expense of reselling, and accounting to him for any profit earned over the original contract price less the expense of the repurchase, such repurchase to be for a period of shipping conforming, as early as possible to the original contract.

Sec. 6—Where cotton seed products other than oil and soap stock are sold for immediate shipment, buyer shall furnish shipping instructions within twenty-four hours (Sundays and legal holidays not included) after the trade is closed. When sold for prompt or other shipment, not hereinbefore provided for, the buyer shall furnish shipping instructions within five days from the date of contract; conversely, in the case of sales for immediate shipment, the seller must begin shipment within forty-eight hours (Sundays and legal holidays not included) from date of receipt of shipping instructions. In the case of sales for prompt or other shipment not hereinbefore provided for, seller must begin shipping within five days (Sundays and legal holidays not included), and continue shipping with reasonable promptness until the contract is completed.

Sec. 7—Sales for shipment over two or more months are understood to be for equal shipments during each month named in the contract unless otherwise specified.

Sec. 8—Failure or default in shipment of any part of any month's portion of a contract shall in no way interfere with or influence the contract in so far as other month's shipments of the contract are concerned.

Claims.

Rule 30.—Section 1.—Claims. Members should notify the secretary of this Association of any differences had or likely to arise, in order that he may forestall resignations of any member complained of before formal complaint is filed.

Sec. 2—All claims against shipments of cotton seed oil must be made within ten days after arrival at American points of destination.

Sec. 3—(a) All claims for loss of weight against shipments of soap stock or acidulated soap stock, must be made within ten days after arrival at American points of destination.

(b) All claims for adjustment of fatty acid on shipments of soap stock or acidulated soap stock, must be made within ten days after buyer has received the samples forwarded by the seller under rule 35; provided that where seller fails to forward his analysis

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS
MADE FROM
VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS
Oils Hardened to Order
The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

within ten days under the provisions of said rule 35 the buyer shall have as many day's grace in excess of the above-mentioned ten days as the seller shall have delayed the mailing of his analysis beyond the said ten days.

Sec. 4—Notice of all claims against domestic shipments of cake and meal, must be given within thirty days after arrival at American and Canadian destinations or any interior point where it may have been stopped for grinding; it being understood that "arrival" contemplates the ordinary course of transportation and in case of extraordinary delay, either party may demand the transportation records, and if it can be shown that either party has in any way intentionally caused any delay, they will not be allowed to profit thereby.

Sec. 5—All claims against cottonseed cake or meal for export shall be made within thirty days after arrival at United States or Canadian points of destination of last car completing the contract for that month; it being understood that the basis of the total claim shall be in lots of 300 tons each, or, if less than 300 tons, the entire contract, and not any separate car or part of shipment. It is also understood for the purpose of this rule, that when a sale covers shipments over two or more months, or to several consignees, or from more than one mill, each shall constitute a separate contract. Further provided, that in case of meal, weights over the fixed weight of package as named in contract shall not be allowed.

Sec. 6—All claims against shipments of hulls and its by-products must be made within ten days after arrival at American destination.

Sec. 7—All claims against shipments of linters shall be made within twenty days after arrival at American destination.

Sec. 8—Claims for tank or track demurrage arising from delays in unloading caused by non-arrival of documents admitting the unloading of car, shall be made upon last seller and if properly authenticated, should be paid by such last seller without reference to previous hands through which the transaction may have passed.

Sec. 9.—Where claims are made and not sustained, the claimant must pay all expenses incurred by reason of such incorrectly made claims; it being understood that this does not refer to costs in arbitration cases.

Sec. 10.—All claims arising from contentions as to quality to be brought before the arbitration committee of this association must be accompanied by an affidavit from a reliable party, substantially in the following form, describing and identifying the sample submitted as taken from and fairly representing the entire shipment.

Sec. 11.—Form of Claims. I, the undersigned, do hereby make affidavit that I have drawn fair and true samples from ..... packages of ..... being not less than .....per cent of the entire number of packages embraced in a shipment made by ..... from ..... as evidenced by bill of lading dated ..... and issued by .....

The samples were carefully taken so as to secure a fair representation of the contents of the individual package and a true average of the quality of the entire shipment.

I certify to the correctness of the samples, which are marked as follows: ..... and which represents the shipments marked or identified as follows: ..... or contained in .....
.....

Sworn to before me, a notary or justice of the peace of ..... county, and State of ....., and duly authorized by law to take depositions, this ..... day of ..... 191.....

.....,
.....

Weights.

Rule 31—Section 1.—A claim for loss in weight, to be entitled to consideration, must be supported by the sworn certificate of the association's official inspector or a public weigher, or if there is no official inspector or public weigher at destination, sworn certificate is to be furnished by a sworn weigher or a disinterested party at point of destination, who shall certify to such fact, and such certificate shall show date of arrival of goods at destination, and total weight of each car against which claim is made.

Sec. 2. Oil.—In the case of oil, however, the oil shall be weighed by a sworn public weigher at destination, and his certificate furnished immediately to both seller and buyer. It must show condition of tank car, and if weighed on track scales, the gross tare and net weights. Also that car was uncoupled and free while being weighed. If on tank scale the certificate must show the condition of both tank car and tank scale, the thorough emptying of same and the condition of all connecting pipes; and should the gross weight or gauge so taken indicate a loss exceeding 500 pounds, seller must be notified by wire, confirmed by letter, and given 24 hours in which to examine the case, and car shall be held without unloading during this time (it being understood that in order to secure the benefit of this, the seller must notify buyer by wire of his intentions immediately upon receipt of notice of loss).

Sec. 3. Expenses.—All expenses of weighing and inspection to be paid by the buyer, except where seller requests a special weighmaster or special sales he shall stand such expense if weights prove to be short of invoice weights.

Sec. 4.—In case of weights of oil submitted to arbitration, the seller's proof of weights and /or gauge and temperature at the mill shall be entitled to consideration by the arbitration committee.

Rejected Oil.

Rule 32—Section 1. Rejected Oil.—Buyer shall have 48 hours (Sundays and legal holidays not included) after arrival of oil at his plant for sampling and examination (it being understood that constructive placement of the car by the railroad company will constitute delivery at plant) within which time, if buyer elects to reject, he must so advise seller by wire, giving railroad record as to time of arrival at buyer's plant If buyer consumes more than 48 hours (Sundays and legal holidays not included) in such sampling and examination, by reason of such delay, the seller's time of replacement is automatically extended for a corresponding period. If oil is rejected and seller advised as above, seller shall have the privilege of replacing the oil rejected with oil of contract quality within contract period. If, however, contract period has expired, the seller may replace at his option within 48 hours (Sundays and legal holidays not included) after receipt of telegraphic advice of the rejection at telegraph office of seller, first, in storage tanks or tank cars at place or town where oil is rejected, or declare the oil from any point where shipment could have originally been made within contract period, or within the time allowed under this rule.

Provided, That buyer shall furnish tank cars, when demanded by seller if possible; if buyer is unable to furnish tanks on demand, seller may do so.

In case the seller avails himself of any of these privileges to replace, he shall dispose of the oil rejected within 48 hours (Sundays and legal holidays not included) after advising buyer of his intention to replace.

If the seller fails to make disposition of the oil rejected within 48 hours (Sundays and legal holidays not included) after receiving advice of rejection, buyer may sell the oil rejected for account of whom it may concern, through any recognized broker, a member of this association in good standing, or shall take possession of the oil at the market price.

Should seller refuse or fail to replace rejected oil with oil of contract quality within the time required, the buyer may buy within forty-eight hours thereafter (Sundays and legal holidays not included) an equal quantity of oil of contract quality through any recognized broker, a member of this association in good standing, and hold seller for expense and loss sustained, if any.

All claims arising under this rule, if the buyer and seller cannot agree, shall be decided by the arbitration committee.

Samples.

Rule 33—Section 1.—Samples shall in every case be drawn in the presence of representatives of both seller and buyer at American destination, by a reliable party or parties, who shall make affidavit as prescribed by these rules in the "form of claims" and it is understood that at ports where an official inspector or weigher is provided by this association, such official inspector will be considered the representative of both buyer and seller.

Sec. 2.—If the seller refuses or neglects for forty-eight hours after notification to appear in person or appoint a representative to draw the samples in the presence of the buyer or his representative for arbitration, then the buyer may appoint any disinterested person to draw such samples, who, in such case, shall certify what his relation to the buyer or seller is.

This is to apply to all cottonseed products except soap stock.

Sec. 3.—Samples drawn and presented to the association, with all expenses paid in accordance with the above requirements and with the prescribed form and agreement attached, shall be considered sufficient evidence for arbitration.

Sec. 4.—Samples representative of any shipment of cottonseed products to secure the official recognition of this association or its committees must be secured in accordance with the rules herein provided.

Sec. 5.—In case of contention, and when agreed samples are not furnished the arbitration committee shall consider samples furnished by both the seller and the buyer careful attention being given to properly sworn statements as to the manner of procurement and identification of the samples furnished.

Sec. 6.—Oil, if in tank cars, must be taken vertically through the oil with a trier of uniform two inches in diameter that remains open as it passes through the oil and closes only when the bottom of the tank is reached and from this one gallon sample shall be taken and placed in two half-gallon cans and sealed carefully, without use of sealing wax.

Sec. 7.—When oil in barrels is sampled, samples shall be drawn from 10 per cent of the barrels selected at random, each sample to be taken from a separate barrel, so as to represent its entire contents, and drawn in such manner as to prevent any introduction of moisture. Each sample so taken shall be sealed and labeled as above provided for.

Sec. 8.—In case of oil submitted to arbitration on account of quality, the seller's sample of oil, if drawn from the tank car after the tank is loaded, and according to the rules, shall be entitled to consideration by the arbitration committee.

Rule 34. Soap Stock.—When in tank cars, samples shall be drawn from flowing stock at regular and frequent intervals as tank is being loaded, or by means of a by-pass or pet cock (one-quarter inch or more). In loading pipe through which a continual stream of soap stock shall flow into a barrel or container. If for any reason loading is interrupted, the barrel or other container shall be well covered, so as to prevent evaporation or addition of moisture or foreign matter. After tank is loaded the contents of container shall be thoroughly mixed and from the mixture, three one-pound samples shall be taken, to which 1/10th of 1 per cent. of oil of cassia shall be added, which shall be hermetically sealed in can or pail; the first to be forwarded to the buyer immediately, the second to be retained by the seller and tested by his chemist and analysis sent to the buyer within five days, buyer's analysis sent to seller within ten days after receipt of sample, and the third to be retain intact, hermetically sealed and properly marked for identification by the seller. In the event of difference in the test between the seller's chemist and the buyer's chemist, the third sample shall be submitted to a disinterested chemist to be agreed upon. If the buyer and seller cannot agree upon the third chem-

(Continued on page 43.)

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 30.—Market steady, Western steam, $13.55 nom.; Middle West, $13.30 @13.40; city steam, 13¼@13⅜c.; refined Continent, $14.10; South American, $14.40; Brazil, kegs, $15.40; compound, 11⅞@12¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 30.—Copra fabrique, 150 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 130 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 30.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 180s.; pork, prime mess, 145s.; shoulders, square, 67s.; New York, 65s.; picnic, 72s.; hams, long, 86s.; American cut, 86s.; Bacon, Cumberland cut, 78s.; long clear, 87s.; short back, 79s.; bellies, clear, 86s. Lard, spot prime, 72s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 74s. 6d.; July, 73s 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s. 6d.; New York City special, 60s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 94s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 46s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet for both meats and lard, with values about steady.

Tallow.

The tone of the market is steady, with holders a little firmer in their views. City is quoted at 9@9¼c., and specials at 9⅝c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market continues firm but quiet. Oleo is quoted at 11c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was quiet, with the market about steady; near deliveries were firmer, while distant were easier.

Market closed unchanged to 8 points lower. Sales, 7,800 bbls; spot oil, $10.80 bid; crude, southeast, $9.20@9.33. Closing quotations on futures: July, $10.80@10.90; August, $10.80@10.83; September, $10.70@10.71; October, $9.74@9.76; November, $8.85@8.86; December, $8.75@8.76; January, $8.75@8.79; February, $8.77@8.85; good off oil, $10.50 bid; off oil, $10.30; red off oil, $10; winter oil, $11; summer white oil, $11.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 30.—Hog market strong and 10c. higher. Bulk of prices, $9.60@9.85; light, $9.35@9.85; mixed, $9.35-9.95; heavy, $9.30@9.95; rough heavy, $9.30@9.45; Yorkers, $9.55@9.70; pigs, $7.65@9.30; cattle, strong; beeves, $7.50@11.25; cows and heifers, $3.75@9.85; Texas steers, $8.40@9.40; Western, $8.40@9.45. Calves, $8.50@11.75. Sheep, steady, shade higher; sheep, native, $6.90@7.85; yearlings, $7.25@7.90; lambs, $7.25@9.60; Western, $7.60@9.60.

Omaha, June 30.—Hogs higher, at $9.25@9.75.

Buffalo, June 30.—Hogs higher; on sale, 6,400, at $10.10@10.20.

Kansas City, June 30.—Hogs strong, at $9.30@9.85.

St. Joseph, June 30.—Hogs steady, at $9.15@9.85.

Sioux City, June 30.—Hogs higher, at $9.25@9.75.

Louisville, June 30.—Hogs steady, at $9.50@9.60.

Indianapolis, June 30.—Hogs higher, at $9.75@10.00.

St. Louis, June 30.—Hogs higher, at $9.65@10.00.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 30. Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.72¼
Cable transfers	4.76⅞
Demand sterling	4.75⅝
Commercial, 60 days	4.71¼
Commercial, 90 days	4.69¼
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial sight	5.91½
Bankers' cables	5.90⅜
Bankers' checks	5.90⅞
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	72⅛
Cable transfers	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41⅛@41⅝
Bankers' sight	41⅞
Copenhagen—	
Checks	29.15

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to June 28, 1916:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 50 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 50 lbs.; Bermuda, 10,793 lbs.; Brazil, 4,038 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,912 lbs.; Chile, 15,798 lbs.; Colombia, 1,600 lbs.; Costa Rica, 350 lbs.; Cuba, 3,114 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 626 lbs.; Denmark, 100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 535 lbs.; Ecuador, 200 lbs.; French Guiana, 7,400 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,067 lbs.; Guatemala, 954 lbs.; Haiti, 11,033 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,123 lbs.; Mexico, 252 lbs.; Panama, 3,838 lbs.; Peru, 300 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 400 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,628 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 400 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,427 lbs.

EGGS. Bermuda, 2,520 dz.; Panama, 8,340 dz.; Venezuela, 450 dz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 300 lbs.; Brazil, 282 lbs.; British Guiana, 175 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,244 lbs.; Chile, 48 lbs.; Colombia, 408 lbs.; Costa Rica, 227 lbs.; Cuba, 24,823 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 456 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,160 lbs.; England, 357,996 lbs.; French Guiana, 186 lbs.; French West Indies, 215 lbs.; Guatemala, 322 lbs.; Haiti, 2,145 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,564 lbs.; Mexico, 1,940 lbs.; Panama, 223 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,471 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,073 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,319 lbs.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS' CONFERENCE.

Commencing with a reception by the Secretary of Commerce on June 29, a conference between the local representatives and officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will be held at the Washington offices of the Bureau, to continue until July 6. At this conference representatives will be present not only from the eight district offices which the Bureau has established at important points throughout the country, but it is expected that representatives will also be present from the seven co-operative offices—the foreign-trade bureaus of chambers of commerce in several cities where branch offices have not as yet been established.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY REPORT TO JUNE 26, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,978	6,097	23	8,486
Jersey City	4,416	5,162	24,170	19,986
Central Union	2,203	1,035	7,501	—
Totals	8,597	12,294	31,694	25,472
Totals last week	7,007	15,638	37,279	23,312

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	13,000	4,000
Kansas City	200	1,000	
Omaha		8,500	
St. Louis	250	5,000	500
St. Joseph	100	6,000	500
Sioux City	200	5,000	1,500
St Paul	300	1,000	
Oklahoma City		1,200	
Fort Worth	900	700	
Denver	64	109	5,304
Louisville		1,500	
Detroit		350	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		375	
Indianapolis	150	6,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	100	1,100	2,400
Buffalo	500	2,500	100
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	900	1,404	3,000

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	33,000	16,000
Kansas City	10,000	11,000	8,000
Omaha	3,800	7,000	500
St. Louis	6,500	9,000	4,700
St. Joseph	8,000	8,000	1,000
Sioux City	4,000	4,000	500
St Paul	4,000	14,500	700
Oklahoma City	600	1,600	300
Fort Worth	6,000	4,000	3,000
Milwaukee	50	2,206	50
Denver	2,131	1,047	
Louisville	1,700	2,500	4,000
Detroit		550	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		161	
Indianapolis	450	3,000	
Pittsburgh	1,700	7,500	400
Cincinnati	600	2,800	2,300
Buffalo	3,200	16,000	1,200
Cleveland	1,075	4,000	2,800
New York	2,560	7,560	13,360

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	12,000	13,000
Kansas City	11,000	12,000	6,000
Omaha	4,000	11,000	11,400
St. Louis	7,200	7,000	9,500
St Joseph	1,800	8,000	4,500
Sioux City	1,200	7,000	500
St. Paul	1,000	6,000	200
Oklahoma City	800	2,200	600
Fort Worth	2,500	1,400	1,800
Milwaukee	400	3,100	500
Denver	322	669	
Louisville	100	1,500	3,000
Detroit		1,500	
Cudahy		3,000	
Wichita		2,404	
Indianapolis	500	4,000	400
Pittsburgh		1,500	300
Cincinnati		3,333	
Buffalo	500	2,500	100
Cleveland	300	2,000	300
Buffalo	400	1,750	40
New York	970	5,600	5,900
Toronto, Canada	887	871	216

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,500	34,000	16,000
Kansas City	7,000	12,000	5,000
Omaha	3,500	15,000	11,300
St. Louis	12,800	7,000	5,000
St. Joseph	1,600	7,000	4,500
Sioux City	1,500	8,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,200	7,000	300
Oklahoma City	1,200	3,200	150
Fort Worth	4,500	4,000	1,800
Milwaukee	100	5,766	100
Denver	158	410	
Louisville		600	
Detroit		3,200	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		1,019	
Indianapolis	1,200	9,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	400	3,039	3,400
Buffalo	300	2,500	600
Cleveland	200	2,000	1,200
New York	1,738	4,038	2,880
Toronto, Canada	930	2,250	624

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	28,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,500	7,000	2,000
Omaha	2,700	11,000	6,500
St. Louis	2,800	7,500	3,000
St. Joseph	2,500	7,500	3,000
Sioux City		7,000	
St. Paul		5,000	
Oklahoma City	800	2,000	
Fort Worth	3,900	1,900	400
Milwaukee		1,173	
Louisville		1,000	
Detroit		2,200	
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		2,000	
Indianapolis		8,000	
Cincinnati	300	3,669	3,500
Buffalo	250	2,400	600
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,324	2,100	1,570

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	16,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,100	3,500	2,500
Omaha	400	8,000	9,000
St. Louis	1,100	5,500	1,500
St. Joseph	100	2,000	
Sioux City	600	7,500	600
Fort Worth	1,600	1,500	400
St. Paul	1,200	5,000	200
Oklahoma City	900	2,000	

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are growing stronger. Tanners are free buyers and as the intrinsic quality of the hides is getting better nothing but high prices are considered.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—About 50,000 packer hides moved and half of the sales effected were in light cows. This selection was cleared out by all sellers within the past two weeks to July first. Heavy native steers went at 26½c. for 2,500 June slaughter in connection with 2,500 similar salting of take off late in the month at 27c. This latter figure is a new price. Bids at 26¾c. were refused for slaughter throughout the entire month and 27c. is now firmly asked for both early and late June slaughter. Three cars of early June hides also moved at 26½c. early in the week. The 26½c. business included the extreme light hides at the light price and 2,000 May-June extreme light native steers sold alone at 25½c. Inquiries are numerous for this weight range now that all light cows have been moved. Asking rates are at 26c.. Sellers expect to realize their views in the near future. Heavy Texas steers were now moved. About 4,000 June light and extreme light Texas steers sold at 24½c., which is an advance of ½c. over prior trading. These hides were of slaughter late in the month. One packer has last ten days of June slaughter for sale in the heavyweights and he talks 25c. Butt branded steers did not sell. Last trades were at 24c. for June slaughter. Some Mays are around awaiting buyers and 24½c. is demanded. Colorado steers were also quiet. Last trades were in May kill at 23½c. Junes are available and 24c. is asked. Buyers think they will get hides at the last sale rate by remaining passive for awhile. Branded cows sold at 24½c. for 1,500 late June Southern slaughter. This clears out the branded cows except for about a car of Northern hides of late take-off. Heavy native cows were quiet. Available supplies are limited. Last trades were at 25c. for June and 25½c. for July slaughter. These rates considered the nominal market for further business. Light native cows went at 24¾c. for 2,500 June hides and later two packers cleared out June take-off, estimated at 20,000 hides at the top rate of 25c. No July slaughter offered as yet. Native bulls quoted at 21@22c. nominal; inside asked for April-May and outside said to be bid June to January. Branded bulls sold at 19c. for a car of June Southern light average hides. Northerns quoted at 18½c. nominal.

Later.—Packer market more active. Five thousand light June natives brought 26½c. Lot of 13,000 late June natives sold at 27c.; 2,000 June native bulls brought 24¾c.; car of June-July small packer native bulls 24c. It is rumored that two other small killers sold July forward native bulls at 24½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Quietness was the feature of the week in country hides. Heavy steers were not sold. These are quoted at 19½@20c. for current receipts with meager stocks held. Some Michigan steers of good quality moved at 21½c. Heavy cows went at 19½c. for buffs in connection at the same rate for something considerably better in percentages of prime current receipts. Ordinary lots of heavy cows quoted at 19@19½c. nominal with big buyers not willing to pay the inside rate for long haired grubby lots alone. Buffs went at 19¾c. for a car with heavy cows included, of better quality than currently received in the matter of number one percentages. A car of buff weights running 75 per cent short haired sold at 19½c. Most local dealers ask 19½c. for all long haired goods, but buyers' ideas on such quality are at 19c. Some all number one buffs are offered here at 21c. of good take-off. The holder believes them worth the money owing to the strong and active packer light cow market. Minneapolis offers short haired buffs and heavy cows at 20c. All weight hides from surrounding sections quoted at 19¼@19¾c. as to quality. Extremes were not sold locally as currently received. These are offered at 21½c. Better hides are offered at 22c., but no short haired lots are available in this section. Supplies are moderate and well held. Branded hides were quiet. Nominal market considered at 18@18½c. for country run. Country packer branded hides quoted at 22@24c. nominal. A sale of Pacific Coast packer branded hides of June slaughter was put through at 23¼c., an advance of ¼c. over the May rate. Bulls were slow. Nominal market quoted at 17@17½c.; inside last paid for common country kinds. Country packer bulls quoted at 19½@20½c. as to descriptions, seller and salting. Kipskins sold at 25½c. for two lots of May-June packer skins, totaling 5,000 skins. About 20,000 December, January, February, March and April packer skins sold at 24½c. A car of July packer kipskins sold at 27c., with overweights at 26c. and brands at 25c. This is considered a very good price. Country kipskins are quiet at 23@23½c. nominal for current receipts. City skins are valued at 24@25c. for current collections.

Later.—Market quiet and waiting. Poor stock is neglected. Buyers want better hides. Four cars current extremes, half No. 1 sold at 21½c. with more offered. Buffs and heavy hides slow at 19¼@19½c. nominal.

CALFSKINS were strong. A car of common country skins brought 30c. Another moved at 30½c. and something better brought 31c. Recently as high as 31½c. has been realized for choice country descriptions. First salted Chicago skins were not moved, mainly due to collectors' disinclination to press business. Most collectors declined to make offerings, but a car was offered at 34c. and another at 34½c. late in the week. Collections are growing smaller and sellers believe higher rates are in prospect. Outside city skins recently topped 33c. for some fancy lots. Ordinary goods last sold at 32c. The high rate is talked for further business. Packer skins did not sell. There are three cars in salt unsold. A bid at 37c. was refused for them all lots being valued firmly at 40c. Last sales were at 36c. which is highest ever paid. Deacons quoted at $2.15@2.35 as to lots and light calf at $2.35@2.75. Outside asked for current city collections on the weight selection; inside for country lots on a spread grading.

Later.—Calfskins are strong. City skins held at 34@34½c. Rumors of packer trading at 37c. for June, but confirmation lacking. Car city kipskins, June collection brought 25c.; car June-July packer kips brought 27c.

HORSE HIDES were not moved. Buyers talk $6.50 for country run and sellers decline to shade the last sale rate of $6.75. Most collectors are not offering hides, believing them worth more money. Stocks are small. Quality at present is still fair. City hides are quoted at $7. Seconds quoted at the usual $1 reduction, with ponies and glues out at $2.50@3 and coltskins at $1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are selling about as fast as available at 80@90c. for country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips are slow at 10c. bid and 11c. last paid and asked for further business. No. 2 skins range at 9@10c. asked; No. 3's quoted at 5@6c. nominal.

SHEEP PELTS.—A better wool market caused pullers to renew negotiations with sellers. Business in fair size was put through. Sellers are keeping their holdings at a low point and late business tends to clear out supplies which promised to become burdensome. Packer shearlings moved at 95c. for straight run of river slaughter. Local skins sold at $1 for No. 1 ordinary skins and some No. 1 heavy skins went at $1.15. Packer shearlings of current local and southern river take-off sold at $1.35 with other river goods bringing $1.32½. All killers now talk $1.35 for spring lambs. Dry western pelts are steady at 23@24c. for business; outside for the best Montana descriptions. Wool skins are showing up occasionally in the country market and late slaughter full wooled skins bring $2.50.

New York.

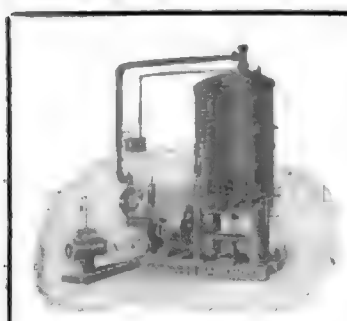
PACKER HIDES.—The packer market is marked by pronounced quietness during the past week, but this cannot be regarded as any indication of easiness, as the entire situation both in the West and the foreign markets is strong from all angles. Spready native steers are nominally quoted at 24@28c. as to seller and take-off; the former price being for winter goods and the latter for June forward take-off. Native steers are held at 21½@22c. for February and March with buyers' ideas ½c. under. Aprils are quoted at 24c. June last sold at 26c. cleaning all killers to the first of July. June butts quoted at 23½@24c.; Colorados, 23@23½c. Cows all weights 24@24½c. asked and native bulls 19@20c. asked as to seller and take-off. Small packer hides were active. A car of Brooklyn May native bulls sold at 20c. Sellers are talking 21c. for Junes. Holders are still talking 22c. for about 3,000 January to April inclusive native steers and 23c. asked for May all weight native cows.

Later trading was active. One packer cleaned up four cars of January native steers and two cars of Februarys at 21½c. Another moved three cars of January-April native steers at 21½c. Spready native steers now seem to be the only hides neglected on this market and are nominally quoted at 24@28c. as to seller and quality. Butt brands are held at 23½@24c.; Colorados, 23@23½c.; inside considered nearer buyers' ideas for Junes; cows, all weights, are nominal at 24@24½c.; bulls, 19@20c. asked.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is steady to strong. There seems to be a little more inquiry for skins with a sale noted of about 5,000 N. Y. Cities at $3.10 for 5 to 7's; $3.60 for 7 to 9's, and $4.10 for 9 to 12's. Most sellers are firmly talking these prices for further business with a bid of $3 declined recently for some 5 to 7's. Kips are quoted at $4.75 for business. Unsold stocks are light. Good inquiries are noted here for Holland calf; some 5,000 skins averaging around 8½ lbs. are being offered at 34c. with bids of 33c. declined, although seller may shade his asking price ½c. for business. The country calfskin market is fairly steady and unchanged. There seems to be a better feeling, but nothing as yet has developed to show a steady demand. Holders are talking $2.50@2.70 for 5 to 7's, $3.10@3.30 for 7 to 8's and $3.50@3.70 for 9 to 12's.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The interest in country hides does not seem to improve, principally on account of the present quality coming forth. As soon as receipts for the past month or two

(Continued on page 42.)



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, June 28.

The high cost of beef "over the block" has curtailed consumption to such an extent that a light run of 30,500 cattle for the first three days of this week, as compared with 43,254 for the same period a week ago, is having no perceptible effect on the trade. Monday's market was active and a little higher on the low-priced cattle, and also on the real prime grades, but the rank and file of the offerings was slow sale at last week's decline, Tuesday's market being steady at Monday's general level of values, and on Wednesday it was another slow, sticky trade on everything but a few "specialties," the general market showing no quotable improvement despite the light supply. Apparently, the trade has seen its "best time" in everything but the "specialties." Also, with filled coolers and a poor outlet for beef it takes more than one or two light runs to clear the channels. However, the week's light supply will help materially; furthermore, there is every reason to assume that the stagnant trade will hold down the receipts for a week or so, which is bound to have a stiffening effect upon the market.

Last week's slump in butcher stuff values has been, true to our predictions, followed by a decisive rally, the better grades of cows and heifers showing 25@40c. upturn, while canners and cutters have advanced 15@25c. The calf market is also in good shape, but the bull trade is slow and draggy at last week's prices because of a rather unsatisfactory Eastern outlet.

Receipts of hogs for the first three days of the week will total approximately 78,000, as compared to 92,752 for the same period a week ago and the week's supply will likely total 140,000, as compared with last week's run of 156,156. June—the so-called "bear" month—is almost over, and the temporary 50c. break in the market is the worst that can be said about the trade. The demand is exceptionally broad from all sources, but prices are so high that temporary upturns toward the 10c. mark are about all that can be expected, and usually the week-end markets have been the best picking. Wednesday's trade ruled about a dime lower with the bulk of the good butchers' and shipping grades selling $9.75@9.85, top $9.90; good, mixed and medium butchers', $9.65@9.75, and common to fair mixed grades, $9.45@9.60, with healthy pigs, $8.75@9.25.

Slaughterers' agents have waged a vigorous fight to lower lamb prices since the opening of the week, and have been successful in forcing a decline of 35@50c. per cwt. as compared with last week's close. While it is true that available supplies of both sheep and lambs are less than any recent year at this time, the fact must be taken into consideration that prices stand at a very high level and that the demand is materially narrowed as compared with years of more plentiful supplies. While buyers were bidding from 10@15c. lower during Wednesday's early session, practically nothing had been sold up until 11 o'clock, but it seems reasonable to expect that there would be little, if any, decline as compared with Tuesday's average. We quote: Good to choice spring lambs, $10.90@11.15; poor to medium, $8.50@10.50; good to choice lambs, $9.50@10; poor to medium, $8.50@9; feeding yearlings, $7.50@8; good to choice wethers, $7.25@7.50; good to choice ewes, $7@7.25; poor to medium and heavy ewes, $6@6.75; culls, $4@5.50; short-mouthed breeding ewes, $5.50@6; yearling breeding ewes, $7.75@8.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 26.

The course in cattle prices most of last week was downward. Receipts were liberal, quality showed a plainer case and killers increased the spread in prices accordingly. Prime grades held steady, and short fed and grass fat steers were off 25@35c. This decline caused a falling off in the movement today, and moderate strength appeared in the trade. Here receipts were 5,000 less than a week ago, and the same as a year ago. Most of the grass fat and short fed steers sold at $8.25@9.50, and better grades brought $9.75@10.50. Nothing strictly prime was offered. On the quarantine side, steers sold at $6@9.15. With wheat harvest well under way in southern Kansas, and spreading northward, and Tuesday of next week a national holiday, commission men say supplies will be small until nearly the middle of July. Cows and heifers have not changed much in price and today they were in active demand. Veal calves are bringing $7@11, and bulls $5@8. This is the slack season for stock and feeding cattle, but the few offered are finding a ready outlet at $7.25@8.50.

After advancing 25@30c. last week's hog prices declined moderately, and today turned up again and were within 5c. of the highest point last week. The top price today was $9.95 and the bulk of the hogs sold at $9.65@9.9. Considering the liberal receipts the market is unusual both as to outlet and prices. Last week's $10 hogs were the first that ever crossed Kansas City scales at that price in June and 70c. above the high point in any previous June.

Demand for sheep last week was active, but today killers took off 25@50c. and put the price list for lambs under 11c. The bulk of the offerings today came from the Southwest and were spring lambs that sold at $10.25@10.85. Some clipped ewes brought $6.75.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., June 27.

Cattle receipts have been falling off of late, last week's supply, 15,500 head, being 3,500 smaller than a year ago, while total receipts for the month of June will fall a few thousand short of a year ago. The feature of the trade has been the change in positions of heavy and light cattle. A week or two ago all classes of buyers were after the heavy beeves and paid a premium for them. Just at this time the handy weight beeves and yearlings appear to have the preference and are selling in practically the same notches as the heavy cattle. This is due to the fact that the percentage of heavy cattle in the receipts is exceptionally large for this time of the year while there is a seasonable preference for the lighter cuts of beef. Strictly good to choice beeves of all weights are quoted at $9.75@10.50; fair to good grades at $8.75@9.50, and the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades at $7.50@8.25 and on down. Cows and heifers are selling 75@81 lower than ten days or two weeks ago at a range of $4@8.50, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock around $6@7. Veal calves are in good request and quotably about steady at $9@11.50, while bulls, stags, etc., are slow sellers at more or less shaded prices from $5.75@7.75.

Hog supplies have been tolerably liberal, 65,000 last week, but there appears to be a vigorous demand from both local and shipping buyers, and there has been a strong, healthy undertone to the market. Heavy and butcher grades still sell at a premium and all classes of buyers are discriminating sharply against the common light and underweight stuff. With 11,500 hogs here today the market was a nickel higher. Tops brought $9.80 as against $9.65 a week ago, and the bulk of the trading was at $9.50@9.70 as against $9.45@9.55 one week ago.

Arrivals of sheep and lambs have been liberal and the market has shown a very weak undertone. Packers are extremely bearish and feeder buyers are naturally inclined to hold off and buy lower if possible. Spring lambs are 35@40c. lower than a week ago, but fed stock is not very much different. Spring lambs are selling around $9@11; fed lambs at $8.50@9.80. Yearlings are bringing $7@7.75, wethers $6.75@7.25 and ewes $5.50@7.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 24, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	35,654
Kansas City	21,407
Omaha	11,677
East St. Louis	16,798
St. Joseph	5,605
Cudahy	503
Sioux City	2,627
South St. Paul	7,175
New York and Jersey City	8,507
Philadelphia	3,258
Pittsburgh	750
Oklahoma City	4,009

HOGS.

Chicago	146,495
Kansas City	54,969
Omaha	53,197
East St. Louis	40,623
St. Joseph	47,342
Cudahy	9,988
Sioux City	23,579
Ottumwa	7,550
Cedar Rapids	7,614
South St. Paul	26,965
New York and Jersey City	25,472
Philadelphia	5,447
Pittsburgh	2,535
Oklahoma City	9,710

SHEEP.

Chicago	64,613
Kansas City	19,266
Omaha	25,561
East St. Louis	26,166
St. Joseph	10,634
Cudahy	86
Sioux City	3,108
South St. Paul	822
New York and Jersey City	31,094
Philadelphia	7,449
Pittsburgh	900
Oklahoma City	105

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 24, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,195	31,500	16,091
Swift & Co.	6,663	16,300	23,212
Morris & Co.	5,836	10,500	6,291
S. & S. Co.	5,589	12,800	11,721
Hammond Packing Co.	2,151	8,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,922	...	..
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	523	11,400	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,700 hogs, Western Packing & Provision Co., 13,400 hogs, Roberts & Oake, 5,000 hogs, Miller & Hart, 3,000 hogs, Independent Packing Co., 12,700 hogs, Brennan Packing Co., 6,600 hogs; others, 6,500 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,510	8,644	2,960
Swift & Co.	2,088	14,050	8,485
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,797	16,729	7,802
Armour & Co.	3,580	15,340	9,168
Swartz & Co.	...	2,155	...
J. W. Murphy	...	5,085	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 90 cattle; Omaha Packing Co., 42 cattle, Kohn Packing Co., 624 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,246	9,290	6,131
Swift & Co.	5,192	8,634	9,590
Armour & Co.	4,288	9,689	8,660
East Side Packing Co.	208	2,320	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	417	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	955	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	27	342	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	542	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	1,040	...
Heil Packing Co.	5	17	...
Krey Packing Co.	5	1,234	...

Sioux City.

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,382	11,965	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,078	11,595	...
Swift & Co.	...	6,016	...
Others	2,451	2,403	...

R. Hurni Packing Co., 184 cattle and 100 hogs; J. E. Decker & Son, 1,415 hogs; Des Moines Packing Co., 13 cattle; Stutter & Co., 190 cattle; Parker, Webb & Co., 650 hogs; Sacks Bros. Dressed Meat Co., 36 cattle.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Paterson, N. J.—The Pequannock Ice Co., to deal in ice, operate refrigerating plants, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000.

Beaumont, Texas.—James L. Keith, S. G. Burnett and M. G. Thomas have incorporated the Beaumont Dairy Products Co., with a capital stock of $10,000.

ICE NOTES.

Ruskin, Fla.—An ice plant may be installed by E. E. Robinson, Box 65.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Fire swept a barn of the Wisconsin Lake Ice & Cartage Co., at 503-511 Newhall street.

San Benito, Texas. Plans have been prepared for the S. & S. Plantation for the installation of an ice factory.

Richmond, Va.—A five-story 92 x 132 ft. reinforced concrete building for cold storage and refrigeration is being erected by Kingan & Co. Two 50-ton refrigerating machines will be installed.

Cochran, Ga.—$20,000 bonds have been voted by the city for the construction of a sewer system, extension of the electric light plant and water works and the erection of an ice and cold storage plant.

HOW TO BUILD AN INEXPENSIVE COOLING CHAMBER.

(Chas. H. Herter, Newark, N. J., in Refrigerating World.)

The construction of a meat cooler or other refrigerated room within an existing building is often attempted by ordinary carpenters who can build "a box," but know very little about refrigeration and insulation. Such a box, when finished and varnished, may have the appearance of a good cooler, and may have cost but half as much as the same size cooler built by insulating material manufacturers.

But as a rule the box soon proves to be expensive at any price, because it either uses too much ice, or fails to really refrigerate, its temperature not going much below 50 deg. F. Moisture may collect on the ceiling and impure water drop on the goods in storage and contaminate them, moisture greatly favoring the rapid growth of bacteria. The absence of effective air circulation is responsible for a mixture of odors which usually characterizes an unsanitary condition.

Whenever possible, the construction of cold rooms should be placed in the hands of experienced firms who make a specialty of this class of work. Prices and specifications can be had for the asking, and assurance obtained that the job will be done scientifically and in workmanlike manner.

Still there are some small jobs where it would cost too much to have experts from a distance do the work, and thus a request has been received for information as to how the owner can help himself, and produce a good serviceable cooler at minimum expense.

It would require too much space to discuss all the various insulating materials and constructions available, and since such home made coolers are to be of minimum cost, the favorite solid or board forms of insulation must be omitted this time, and a cheap filling material substituted, although as stated before, corkboard is the most efficient insulation.

Regranulated cork (trimmings from baked corkboards) is often obtainable at a favorable figure. It takes about 7½ lbs. per cu. ft. and at least double the thickness should be used to secure the same effect as with corkboard. Of mineral wool, 12 lbs. are required per cu. ft., but owing to its pronounced tendency to settle, and inconvenience in handling, mineral wool is not always acceptable.

Good, dry sawdust or shavings make a cheap insulation, but sawdust is a variable material, subject to vermin and rot, and objectionable from a fire insurance viewpoint. Sil-O-Cel, also known as Kieselguhr, comes in firebrick size and in the form of a powder. This mineral product does not settle and is pleasant to handle, although its capacity for absorbing water is greater than that of corkboard or other board form of insulation. However, wherever insulation is used it should be protected so that no water can get to it, because each per cent of water absorbed (by weight) lowers the insulating value by at least two per cent.

The question has been asked whether a double wall built of concrete blocks, forming an air space 2 inches wide, would be effective for keeping out the heat. The answer is, no, because the insulating effect of hollow concrete blocks is only 20 per cent better than of common red brick, and the heat transferred across a 2-inch vertical air space, when its one side is 18 deg. F., warmer than the other, is 18.4 × 18 = 331 B. t. u. per sq. ft. per 24 hours. It is much better to pack all empty spaces so that the air cannot move.

Design for a Meat Cooler

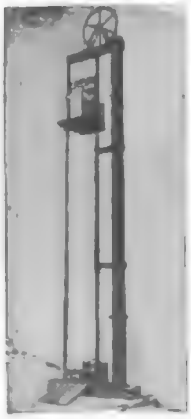
We will now plan a cold storage room that can be built by carpenters into an existing building. The design shown herewith, which is not drawn to scale so as to bring out the details, will answer for either machine refrigeration or ice cooling, except that in the latter case it will be difficult to get the temperature lower than 38 deg. F.

Assuming that the clear height from floor to ceiling joist is 12 feet, as shown, then the least height of the storage space can be made 7 feet, and the ice bunker, 3 ft. 6 in. The bunker cannot well be made lower, because of the difficulty to get the ice in place. The finished inside dimensions of the cooler are to be, width 10 feet, length 12 feet, height 11 ft. 7½ in. The gross contents of the cooler are therefore 10 × 12 × 11.625 = 1395 cu. ft.

Since the height is limited the insulation for floor and top is placed inside of the floor joists. The side walls are made of 2 × 6 in. studding 18 inches on centers, and the bunker floor joists, 3 × 8 in., same centers. In all cases the insulating material is to be crowded into all hollow spaces between the timbers and packed to a density of 12 lbs. per cu. ft.

To prevent air from blowing through and depositing moisture in the cooler strata, special pains must be taken to seal every crevice absolutely air tight, just as air tight as a submarine boat must be. Hot, odorless asphalt is the best material for this purpose

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT
For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



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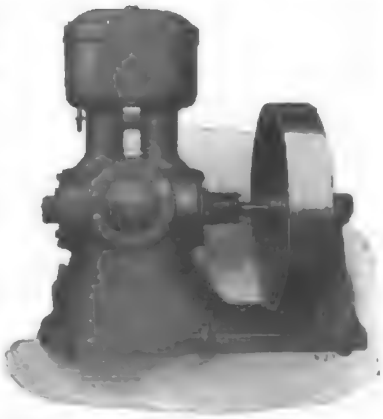

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CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
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ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; H. B. Whitacre & Co.
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HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

(pitch cannot be used owing to its odor tainting the goods) but where this is not available, the highest grade of rubber or asphalted roofing felt, not ordinary insulating paper, should be used, flat, well lapped and sealed with waterproof cement. Nails to be used sparingly and driven into the studding. Tongued and grooved spruce boards, well seasoned, to be used and blind nailed.

The chief defect of most coolers is in the bunker floor, which is usually slotted, allowing the cold air to drop in many places, instead of being compelled to flow over the ice, then through the down-take, sweep over the goods, then return through the up-take to the bunker.

If the combined area of the down and up-take shafts is made not less than 20% of the ceiling area, a good circulation is promoted, which takes the incoming moist air directly to the bunker, condensing it upon the cold ice, instead of on the goods or ceiling. Whenever convenient the down-take or apron should be extended to within two feet of the floor, so as to secure as great a height as possible between the down-take throat and the up-take throat. With the greater height a better draft is obtained.

The down and up-take must be insulated so as not to alter the temperature of the circulating air at the wrong place. The up-take should be located at the warmer side of the cooler, where the air wants to rise. The bunker flow also is to be insulated, so that its under side will not be chilled by the ice on top, because if cold, moisture will inevitably condense thereon.

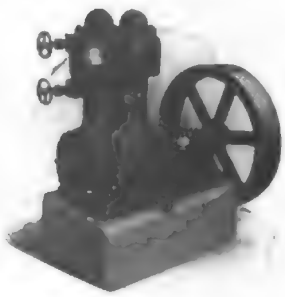
Removable wooden gratings are advised on both floors, to take the wear off the permanent floor boards. A better plan is to stretch wire lath on the floor and to cover this with a layer of concrete at least 1½ inches thick. The concrete to be composed of equal parts of Portland cement and bluestone screenings, and containing an effective waterproofing compound. If no other material is available, 2 to 3% of the volume of cement used may be calcium chloride and dissolved in the water, to make the concrete more impervious to water. Under the lath a watertight layer of roofing, or its equivalent, is an advantage.

The lower floor should be pitched toward the entrance, or to a drain, and the bunker floor should be inclined in both directions away from one high corner, ⅛ inch per foot or more, to get rid of the ice water as fast as possible, because this interferes with the dry atmosphere. A 2-inch water sealed trap must be provided in an accessible position to facilitate cleaning out, to prevent the escape of cold air.

If a window is used, let it be small, and use at least four layers of glass and half-inch air spaces, because glass is no insulator against heat. Great pains must be taken with the doors and frames, to make them air tight. A standard make of cold storage and bunker door should be used. The bunker door to be big enough for large cakes of ice. The ice may be loaded in either from the top or side.

To get some idea of the probable ice con-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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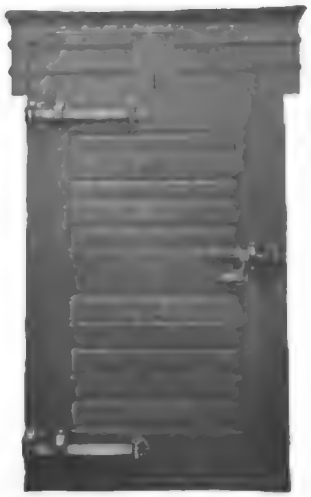

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sumption per 24 hours, when the temperature of the cooler averages 38 deg. F. and the surrounding temperature is 78 deg. F., we can calculate, for the four walls, taking the mean dimensions, 46 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. circumference × 13 ft. height = 610 sq. ft., that the heat entering per sq. ft. of wall, is

$$1 \div \left\{ \frac{1}{24} + \frac{3 \times \frac{1}{8}''}{26} + \frac{6''}{10} + \frac{1}{24} \right\} = \frac{1}{0.7843}$$

= 1.26 times.

40 deg. diff. = 50.4 B.t.u., times 610 sq. ft. = 30750 B.t.u. per 24 hours.

Estimating the Ice Consumption.

The area of floor = 10.718 × 12.718 = 136.3 sq. ft., plus ceiling, equals 272.6 sq. ft. Assuming no better insulating effect than for the walls, the loss is 50.4 B.t.u. × 272.6 sq. ft. = 13740 B.t.u. For the whole cooler, 44490 B.t.u. To this we will add for opening of doors and cooling of goods, 30%, making the total 57800 B.t.u. per 24 hours. Accordingly, the number of pounds of ice to be melted is 57800 ÷ 144 = 402 lbs. per day. More often the temperature difference will be 30 degrees or less, which reduces the consumption to 300 lbs. or less.

A 300-lb. block of ice on edge presents an effective cooling surface of 18 sq. ft. With an average temperature difference of but six degrees between air in bunker and the ice, each sq. ft. of ice surface can absorb only 1.2 B.t.u. per hour, or 28.8 B.t.u. in 24 hours, times 6 deg. difference = 172.8 B.t.u. One block can therefore absorb 172.8 × 18 = 3110 B.t.u. per day. Hence, for 57800 B.t.u. the presence of 18.5 300-lb. blocks seems necessary, or 2.79 tons. Since our bunker space is at least 6 × 11 or 66 sq. ft., at least 23-300-lb. blocks can be stored there on edge, or 33 on end. Since, even with 40 degrees temperature difference, the meltage does not exceed 400 lbs. per day, or 9 cakes per week, one icing per week will be sufficient, while in hot weather less efficiently insulated refrigerators must be iced often.

To provide for an interruption in ice supply it is well to build the cooler strong enough to house if necessary 33 300-lb. blocks on end. This is a load of 9900 lbs. or 5 tons, say 150 lbs. per sq. ft. To simplify the construction we can use 3 × 8 in. yellow pine joists for the bunker floor, placed 18 inches on centers. The safe load on such a joist is (2 × breadth × depth squared × A) ÷ span in feet, or in our case, (2 × 3 in. × 8² × 660) ÷ 10 ft. span = 2533 lbs. which ÷ 15 sq. ft. = a permissible load of total 169 lbs. per sq. ft. of floor.

Construction Details

These joists will rest on a 6 × 8 in. spruce beam each side of the cooler, each beam resting upon three posts, which gives four spans of 6 feet. The safe load on the spruce beam is (2 × 6 × 8² × 44.51 ÷ 6 ft. span = 5700 lbs. per span, hence there is ample strength.

The whole bunker can rest upon six spruce posts, 3 × 6 in. each post being able to safely support 625 × (6 × 84 in. long ÷ 3 in. width) = 457 lbs. per sq. in. of section, times (3 in. × 6 in.) = 8226 lbs. Evidently four such short posts, with 8-foot spans, would suffice for holding up the bunker. With mechanical refrigeration a bunker floor of two-thirds this strength would be ample.

The main principles to be kept in mind when building an ice-cooled refrigerator are: Ample insulation, to reduce the cooling work; exclusion of moisture, so as to preserve the structure and the insulation; air circulation, to get the cold throughout the box and not only in the bunker; finally and most important but always overlooked, sufficient cooling surface.

Wherever intensive cooling is required, whether with or without salt, the ice is broken up into small pieces, and the scientific reason for this is, *increased cooling surface*. If we were satisfied with 44 deg. F. temperature, only nine 300-lb. blocks would have to be in the bunker, and for 50 deg. F. six blocks would do, even though the meltage is only one or 1.1-3 blocks per day. It is impossible to hold a low temperature when the ice bunker is not large enough, or is not filled up. Any scheme which is claimed to lower the ice consumption without affecting the cold temperature, other than by increased insulation, is a fraud.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that in building a cooling chamber the cubical shape should be aimed at, because this offers the maximum storage capacity with the least heat receiving surface, and costs the least money. This can only be offset by using thicker insulation in a small chamber. The smaller a refrigerator, the greater its ice consumption per cubic foot of storage space; in other words, a large cooler will use but little more ice than a smaller one. It is the exposed surface that melts the ice, not the space enclosed.

Unfortunately wood is greatly affected by atmospheric humidity. It shrinks in dry weather and swells in damp weather. To prevent moisture from reaching the insulation good tight roofing must be used freely and wherever possible. It can be used next to the studding, and especially between the two layers of tongued and grooved spruce boards. It is also a good plan to use white lead liberally in the joints of the boards, and in a high class job all boards are painted throughout.

In short, every ingenuity and care must be exercised to produce an air and watertight chamber. The visible joints, inside and out, should be gone over carefully from time to time and sealed tight. An attractive white enamel finish will be found the most suitable for sanitary refrigerators.

In place of the second layer of boards on the outer walls and under the lower floor insulation, a layer of heavy insulating paper can be applied, followed by a course of wire lath, and then one or two coats of Portland cement plaster, one part by volume cement to two parts sand, float and trowel finish. This also should be painted white, to make it impervious to moisture. To make coolers rat proof, a sheet of No. 26 galvanized steel, 8 inches high, may be built into the wall all around the cooler.

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"In case the maker fails or quits, the truck in use automatically depreciates, not only as to its salability, but in its value to the present owner, for that value is based on the ability to speedily procure parts for the repairs or replacements in the event of need. Therefore to sell the shrewd business man a truck, it is not enough to present the testimony of users or to make a good demonstration. Dun and Bradstreet must be summoned in fact they are the star witnesses in the case."

YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., write that since their last report of May 23 they have made the following installations of refrigerating and ice-making equipment:

Jas. E. Brown, restaurant and meats, Moab, Utah; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Gifford & Morgan, ice and fuel, Lindsay, Cal.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Jerome Meat Company, Jerome, Ariz.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Levi Stevens, Duncan, Ariz.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. R. Cowan, meats, Salt Lake City, Utah; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Excelsior Dairy Company, Santa Ana, Cal.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Farmers Co-operative Creamery Company, Bushford, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Karn Brothers, meats, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Indiana Condensed Milk Company, Lebanon, Ind.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Henry Wolf, Westerville, Ohio, meats; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

F. A. Peters, proprietor, Humble Water, Light & Ice Company, Humble, Tex.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Summer Homes Realty Company, Hilton, Cal.; a half-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Peoples Ice Company, Tampa, Fla.; a 100-ton vertical single-acting, high speed refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Snow oil engine, and high-pressure side complete, also a 60-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system and about 600 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for ice storage.

Richmond Hill Coal & Ice Company, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; a 100-ton York improved raw water ice-making plant complete, including one 130-ton and one 65-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machines, direct connected to poppet valve engines, also a 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type machine, with motor for driving same, together with high-pressure side complete, including 10 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, and complete raw water flooded freezing system, including motor-driven brine agitators, etc.

Gainesville Co-operative Ice & Gas Company, Gainesville, Fla.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a 25-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete, and 600 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron pipe.

Sure Pure Ice Company, Chicago, Ill.; two 55-ton and one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side complete, including 7 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 60-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Tide Water Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.; a 150-ton absorption refrigerating machine complete, including 12 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also one additional aqua ammonia pump.

Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan.; one 300-ton vertical single-acting, high-speed refrigerating machine, with motor mounted on main shaft beside fly wheel for driving same, and condensing side complete, also two horizontal shell and tube brine coolers, of a like capacity.

Polar Coal & Ice Company, Greenville, S. C.; one 62-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete, including 5 "Shipley" double pipe ammonia condensers, also a 32-ton flooded freezing system and distilling system complete and 1,000 feet of 1¼-inch wrought iron brine piping for ice storage.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.; one 50-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete, including 3 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a refrigerating system, including 6,000 feet of 2-inch brine piping, together with the necessary brine tank, circulating pumps, connections, etc.

Monmouth Beach Fish Company, Monmouth Beach, N. J.; one 30-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine.

Reliable Ice & Ice Cream Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 31½-ton and one 28-ton flooded freezing systems.

Ottawa County Ice Company, Commerce, Okla.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a 7-ton raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Leesburg Ice Company, Leesburg, Fla.; one 15-ton absorption ice-making plant complete, including 3 "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers.

Carrier Engineering Corporation, New York, N. Y.; one 70-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and condensing side complete, including 6 "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also 12 Baudelot water coolers. This installation was made for the American Locomotive Company, of Providence, R. I.

Neapolitan Ice Cream Company, Cambridge, Mass.; one 40-ton horizontal double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also refrigerating system for ice cream hardening room, including a 15-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Ansco Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; one 90-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete.

Hennessen Produce Company, Butte, Mont.; a 40-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete, also refrigerating system, including 3,000 feet of 1¼-inch direct expansion piping and 2,500 feet of 1¼-inch brine piping, brine tank, circulating pumps, headers, etc., and miscellaneous improvements to their plant.

E. L. Garber & Son, Lititz, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

Wells Ice Company, Sea Isle City, N. J.; one 20-ton raw water flooded freezing system complete.

I. Ben Miller, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; two 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, including 2 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 5-ton freezing system.

Clearwater Lighting Company, Clearwater, Fla.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting, high-speed, belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also miscellaneous material for remodeling their freezing system to the York improved raw water type.

Kaskaskia Hotel, La Salle, Ill.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mme. Adele Pastori (Pastori), Pastori, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Federal Fisheries, San Diego, Cal.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Danish Dairy & Creamery Company, Bakersfield, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Reward Oil Co. (Commissary), Reward, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Fred Tribolet (Meats), Superior, Ariz.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Linder Hardware Company (General Store), Tulare, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Folsom State Prison, Folsom, Cal.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

D. M. Martin (Dairy), Needles, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Gus Kruckemeyer Sons (Meat Market), St. Louis, Mo.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Wagner Electric Company, St. Louis, Mo.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas; one 30-ton vertical single-acting, high-speed, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to motor, and high-pressure side complete.

Erie County Milk Association, Erie, Pa.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

John O. Ream (Butcher and Baker), Berlin, Pa.; two 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

(Continued on page 41.)

Chicago Section

Well, who's going to hogtie that Bull Moose?

—

Now is the time for a whole lot of colonels to make good on their coloneling.

—

There are no fans, nor do they serve lemonade and ice cream in hell.

—

No livestock will be sold in or shipped from the Stock Yards on July 4.

—

"There shall be wars and rumors of wars," etc. Still this old mudlane sphere keeps rolling on, regardless.

—

Jevver see it fail? Always some sonofagun throws a monkey wrench into the machinery of the wheelbarrow!

—

There will be no session of the Board of Trade after the close at noon on July 1 until Wednesday, July 5, at 9:15 a. m.

—

There is one sure cinch: Soldiers cannot live, much less fight on hog "fill." N. L. S. E. and crossroads cart-tail Senators please note.

—

Some of those darned old judges stand on the corner and rubber and rubber, then get sore and go into court and soak some guy for mashing.

—

That long-talked-of "peril" seems to have changed color. Some people blame Germany for this Mexican muss. Why not tack it onto the Japs?

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 24, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.76 cents per pound.

—

"Daddy" Mannheimer, of Evansville, Ind., was in Chicago during the week. Some buyer of bellies, Daddy is, and needs no guardeen, nuther!

Chicago Board of Trade recruiting for the army is making splendid headway. Right or wrong, any old thing, any time, that bunch is "always on the job."

—

Robert P. Kettles, chief grain inspector of the Board of Trade, dropped dead in his office on Wednesday from heart trouble. He was recognized as an authority on grain, both in this country and abroad.

—

There are Senators who claim that $30 per month is an incentive for mercenary men to join the army, and also some who connive at the farmer selling the packer water in the guise of a hog at 10c. per pound. The woods are full of 'em.

—

Count Zeppelin has ordered that on his death his body shall be taken to its last resting place in one of his machines. Seems like that ain't nothing new; slathers of good men have gone to their eternal rest in a Zep.

—

According to the Pittsburgh Dispatch of June 2 Conrad Yeager was born on the day of his birth in Old Allegheny City and later trained with Fried the packer. Nuff sed. The P. D. omitted stating that "Con" is also an Elk, as well as a member of the church. Oh, yes! Such is possible.

—

The Acme Packing Company has just purchased three and one-half acres of land at 45th street and Western Boulevard and will erect a new plant there at a cost of about $250,000 when completed. It is intended to be one of the most up-to-date plants for the canning of meats in the country.

—

Speaking of memories, it is related of an old colored man down South who when a young fellow had been asked if he liked eggs, and had replied: "Ah shuah do laik aigs!" Some 25 years after the questioner came along and said to Rastus, who was mowing the lawn—"How?" "Fried," said Rastus.

—

Michael Patrick Kelly, for upwards of 25 years with John Morrell & Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, as their Chicago Board of Trade representative, has resigned. While in no sense a hyphenated American, there is a persistent rumor that M. P. K. is of Irish descent. But then Dame Rumor is liable to say anything!

—

This happened on a State street car. Male coon occupying seat in crowded car spied female same standing in aisle. With an elaborate salaam he offered her his seat, which she accepted, remarking: "Ah don't laik to deprive yoh of yoh seat." Sam answered with another elaborate salaam, "No deepravity 'tall, maam, no deepravity 'tall!"

N. D. Cochran, editor and publisher of "The Day Book," says that a certain newspaper publisher owns 1,016,000 acres of land in Mexico, which if Uncle Sam sends 500,000 American soldier boys into Mexico to grab, police and pacify the country, would be worth $20 to $30 per acre. He adds said publisher could then farm his million acres with cheap peon labor. There are other similar angles to this "Mex" dope, too.

The Baker Packing Company is building and equipping at a cost of about $60,000 a canning, dry sausage and dried beef factory at 48th and Halsted streets. Gardner & Lindberg are the architects. This will be a modern plant in every respect, with railroad track facilities, and under government inspection. Fred Baker, for 20 years with the Cudahy Packing Company, is president and will be manager of the business. He has practically completed his working organization and expects to start up about August 1.

—

Commenting on the provision situation in a letter to The National Provisioner, W. G. Press & Company say: "The spread in hog prices is very narrow and quite a surprise to the trade, owing to the quality of the hogs coming to market. In ordinary times $1 per 100 would be considered a reasonable spread at this period of the year, because there are so many grass hogs on the market. Poor quality hogs are too close to the price of good hogs and the only way this can be accounted for is that heavy sows and coarse quality hogs when manufactured into ribs and pork are commanding such high prices. September ribs at $13.87½, September lard at $13.40, and July pork at $24.82½, this week's high prices, and fresh pork loins selling at only 18c.—and as a salesman puts it, it is impossible to get butchers to buy pork loins at higher prices, owing to the consumer refusing to pay such prices—creates a peculiar condition, and the only answer we can give is that war emergency and Belgium Relief orders are the helping factor in making the prices of cured product at the present time and have been for some time past. Now that we are on the verge of war with Mexico, it is hard to anticipate what the immediate effect will be on the price of ribs and pork, for anticipated government orders are hanging over the market, and while the high prices of fresh pork are curtailing consumption, the demand due to the war is holding up the market for cured product. But as soon as the present emergency orders are out of the way, a better view of the provision situation will present itself."

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—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

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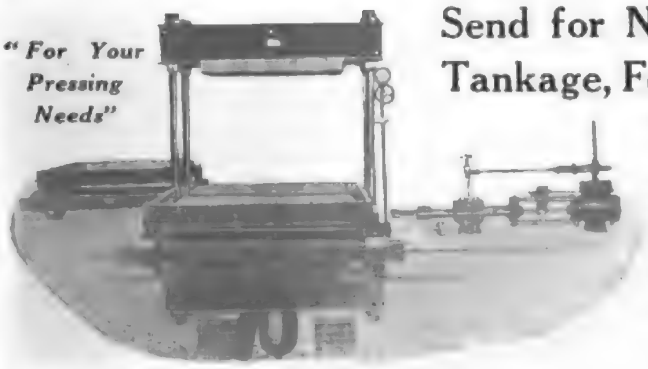

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For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

BUSINESS BARGAINS TO BE FOUND ON PAGE 48

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 19	21,790	1,800	51,235	14,346
Tuesday, June 20	4,156	3,800	15,178	15,261
Wednesday, June 21	17,308	3,397	26,339	13,514
Thursday, June 22	3,475	1,868	20,817	9,533
Friday, June 23	1,251	593	28,593	11,148
Saturday, June 24	172	26	14,040	3,374
Total last week	48,052	11,002	156,166	67,180
Previous week	45,474	11,004	121,025	75,487
Cor. week, 1915	38,742	9,257	130,780	55,087
Cor. week 1914	37,045	8,545	127,151	76,724

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, June 19	4,917	...	2,202	32
Tuesday, June 20	1,342	16	978	403
Wednesday, June 21	3,077	10	1,170	1,078
Thursday, June 22	2,246	11	1,522	206
Friday, June 23	1,358	1	2,008	726
Saturday, June 24	158	...	741	...
Total last week	13,098	38	8,671	2,567
Previous week	11,007	26	7,141	3,172
Cor. week 1915	7,521	...	10,772	1,746
Cor. week 1914	14,397	120	12,007	3,758

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 24 1916	1,192,227	4,500,313	1,714,855
Same period 1915	950,213	3,755,154	1,498,880

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points

Week ending June 24 1916	571,000
Previous week	549,000
Corresponding week 1915	517,000
Corresponding week 1914	471,000
Total year to date	15,444,000
Same period, 1915	15,047,000
Same period 1914	11,799,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 24 1916	148,000	457,000	162,500
Previous week	138,000	404,200	176,500
Same period, 1915	133,500	462,000	152,200
Same period, 1914	110,700	352,200	162,500

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to June 24 and same period a year ago

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	3,186,000	3,087,000
Hogs	13,000,000	11,652,000
Sheep	4,424,000	4,179,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending June 24, 1916

Armour & Co.	31,500
Swift & Co.	16,200
S. & S. Co.	12,800
Morris & Co.	10,200
Hammond Co.	8,100
Western Packing Co.	12,100
Anglo American	11,400
Independent P. Co.	12,700
Boyd Lunham	7,000
Roberts & Oake	5,000
Brennan P. Co.	6,400
Miller & Hart	7,000
Others	14,700
Totals	157,600
Total last week	147,700
Total corresponding week 1915	137,000
Total corresponding week 1914	119,000
Total for 1916 to date	3,847,000
Corresponding period 1915	3,580,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	8.65	8.00	$7.00	$9.25
Previous week	10.10	9.35	7.35	9.65
Cor. week 1915	9.00	7.50	5.25	8.15
Cor. week 1914	8.70	8.20	4.85	7.65
Cor. week 1913	8.10	8.50	4.80	6.70
Cor. week, 1912	7.00	7.50	4.25	6.10
Cor. week, 1911	7.00	6.10	3.70	6.00

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	9.75@11.40
Yearlings, good to choice	9.25@10.25
Interior steers	7.00@8.25
Stockers and feeders	7.50@8.50
Good to choice heifers	7.00@9.00
Fair to good cows	5.00@8.00
Butcher bulls	7.25@8.00
Calves	4.00@9.25
Canners	3.50@4.60
Bologna bulls	6.00@7.00
Good to prime calves	9.00@11.75
Heavy calves	8.50@10.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	10.05@9.95
Fair to fancy light	9.60@9.90
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.	9.90@10.05
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.	9.85@10.00
Heavy mixed packing	9.60@9.90
Rough heavy packing	9.35@9.60
Pigs, fair to good	7.50@9.25
*Stags	8.00@9.25

*Stags subject to 50 lbs dockage.

SHEEP.

Sheep yearlings	$7.75@9.25
Fair to choice clipped ewes	6.25@7.50
Sheep wethers, fair to choice	6.75@7.75
Spring lambs	10.00@11.70
Sheep lambs	9.00@9.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY JUNE 24 1916

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July	$24.87	$24.87½	$23.85	$24.07½
September	23.90	24.25	23.90	24.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.90	13.00	12.90	12.97½
September	13.05	13.15	13.05	13.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.75	13.90	13.75	13.90
September	13.47½	13.70	13.47½	13.70

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July	24.22½	24.82½	24.75	24.75
September	24.20	24.60	24.30	24.37½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.12½	13.25	13.12½	13.17½
September	13.25	13.40	13.25	13.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.75	13.75½	13.70	13.70
September	13.85	13.87½	13.77½	13.77½

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916.

PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
September	24.37½	24.40	24.20	24.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.22½	13.22½	13.10	13.12½
September	13.35	13.37½	13.27½	13.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.75	13.75	13.62½	13.70
September	13.90	13.92½	13.70	13.77½

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1916

PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July	24.75	24.75	24.75	24.75
September	24.20	24.32½	24.07½	24.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.02½	13.05	12.97½	13.00
September	13.20	13.20	13.12½	13.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.77½	13.77½	13.50	13.55
September	13.90	13.90	13.57½	13.62½

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916.

PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July	25.25	25.30	25.10	25.10
September	24.25	24.65	24.20	24.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.05	13.15	12.97½	13.15
September	13.15	13.35	13.15	13.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.65	13.72½	13.47½	13.65
September	13.90	13.90	13.57½	13.77½

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916.

PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
September	24.90	24.92½	24.60	24.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.02½	13.02½	12.87½	13.07½
September	13.15	13.15	13.05	13.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.55	13.75	13.67½	13.70
September	13.90	13.90	13.60	13.72½

Old. Packed.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@26
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	20	@28
Native Pot Roasts	10	@12
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	18	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@28
Round Roasts	18	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	18	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	25	@28
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	25	@27
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@30
Chops, French, each		@18

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	18	@20
Pork Chops	22	@24
Pork Shoulders		@15
Pork Tenders		@36
Pork Butts		@18
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 6
Leaf Lard		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@26
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 7
Tallow	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs	@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)	@65
Kips	@22½

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½	@15
Good native steers	14	@14½
Native steers, medium	13	@14
Heifers, good	12½	@13½
Cows	10	@12½
Hind Quarters, choice		@17
Fore Quarters, choice		@13

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1		@37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2		@34
Steer Loins, No. 1		@26
Steer Short Loins, No. 1		@32
Steer Loins, No. 2		@22
Steer Short Loins, No. 2		@26½
Cow Loins	14	@17
Cow Short Loins	19	@23½
Steer Loin Ends (tips)		@20½
Cow Loin Ends (tips)		@16½
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½	@18½
Strip Loins, No. 3		@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1		@18
Steer Ribs, No. 2		@17½
Cow Ribs, No. 1		@17
Cow Ribs, No. 2		@16
Cow Ribs, No. 3		@12
Rolls	14	@17
Steer Rounds, No. 1		@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2		@14½
Cow Rounds		@12
Flank Steak		@15
Rump Butts		@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1		@12½
Steer Chucks, No. 2		@11½
Cow Chucks		@10
Boneless Chucks		@11½
Steer Plates		@10
Medium Plates		@9½
Briskets, No. 1		@13
Briskets, No. 2		@11
Shoulder Clods		@13
Steer Navel Ends		@9
Cow Navel Ends		@8½
Fore Shanks		@7½
Hind Shanks		@6½
Hanging Tenderloins		@12
Trimmings		@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.		@ 2
Hearts		@ 8
Tongues		@17
Sweetbreads	20	@22
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½	@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain		@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.		@ 5½
Livers		@ 8
Kidneys, each		@ 7

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13	@14½
Light Carcass	15½	@16
Good Carcass	16½	@18
Good Saddles	18½	@20
Medium Racks		@11
Good Racks		@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each		@ 8
Sweetbreads		@50
Calf Livers	18	@20
Heads, each		@25

Lambs.

Good Cut Lambs		@18
Round Dressed Lambs		@20
Saddles, Caul		@20
R. D. Lamb Fores		@17
Caul Lamb Fores		@15
R. D. Lamb Saddles		@23
Lamb Fries, per lb		@20
Lamb Tongues, each		@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.		@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep		@14
Good Sheep		@15
Medium Saddles		@15
Good Saddles		@17
Good Fores		@13
Medium Racks		@13
Mutton Legs		@17
Mutton Loins		@15
Mutton Stew		@10
Sheep Tongues, each		@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each		@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	15	@15½
Pork Loins		@16½
Leaf Lard		@13
Tenderloins		@32
Spare Ribs		@ 9
Butts		@14
Hocks		@10
Trimmings		@10½
Extra Lean Trimmings		@14½
Tails		@ 7½
Snouts		@ 6
Pigs' Feet		@ 4
Pigs' Heads		@ 6½
Blade Bones		@ 9
Blade Meat		@ 9
Cheek Meat		@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	3½	@ 4
Neck Bones		@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders		@13½
Pork Hearts		@ 9½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.		@ 6½
Pork Tongues		@14
Rip Bones		@ 5
Tail Bones		@ 6
Brains		@ 5½
Backfat		@12½
Hams		@17
Calas		@12½
Bellies		@17
Shoulders		@13½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna		@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings		@11
Choice Bologna		@12
Frankfurters		@14½
Liver, with beef and pork		@10½
Tongue		@15
Minced Sausage		@13½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth per line		@12½
New England Sausage		@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage		@18
Special Compressed Sausage		@15
Berliner Sausage		@15
Oxford Lean Butts		@22½
Polish Sausage		@12½
Garlic Sausage		@12½
Country Smoked Sausage		@14
Farm Sausage		@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link		@14
Pork Sausage, short link		@14½
Boneless lean butts in casings		@20½
Luncheon Roll		@17½
Delicatessen Loaf		@14½
Jellied Roll		@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)		@27½
German Salami		@24½
Italian Salami (new goods)		@27½
Holsteiner		@19
Mettwurst		@18½
Farmer		@22½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts		@ 1.60
Bologna, ⅛@⅛	2.00	@ 7.70
Pork link, kits		@ 1.75
Pork links, ⅛@⅛	2.20	@ 8.80
Polish sausage, kits		@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛@⅛	2.20	@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits		@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛@⅛	2.20	@ 8.50
Blood sausage, kits		@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ⅛@⅛	2.00	@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits		@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ⅛@⅛	2.00	@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits		@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ⅛@⅛	2.00	@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200 lb. barrels	$9.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	36.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. barrels		@22.00
Plate Beef		@21.50
Prime Mess Beef		@21.50
Mess Beef		@21.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	@ —
Rump Butts		@28.00
Mess Pork		@27.00
Clear Fat Backs		@27.50
Family Back Pork		@20.00
Bean Pork		@23.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.		@15½
Pure lard		@14½
Lard, substitute, tcs.		@12½
Lard compound		@12½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels		@90
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs		@14½

Barrels 1c. over tierces, half barrels, ½c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	18½	@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½	@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16	@22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12½	@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ⅛c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.		@17
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.		@16½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.		@16½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.		@13½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.		@13½
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.		@14
Extra Short Clears		@15½
Extra Short Ribs		@15½
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.		@16
Butts		@12

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.		@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.		@19½
Skinned Hams		@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.		@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.		@13½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.		@15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy		@24½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 3@6 avg.		@19
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.		@19½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.		@15
Dried Beef Sets		@25½
Dried Beef Insides		@26½
Dried Beef Knuckles		@26
Dried Beef Outsides		@23½
Regular Boiled Hams		@27
Smoked Boiled Hams		@28½
Boiled Calas		@19½
Cooked Loin Rolls		@32
Cooked Rolled Shoulder		@19½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set		@15
Beef export rounds		@24
Beef middles, per set		@45
Beef bungs, per piece		@17
Beef weasands		@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium		@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.		@75
Hog casings, free of salt		@50
Hog middles, per set		@10
Hog bonos, extra		@10
Hog bungs, large, medium		@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime		@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow		@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece		@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings		*
Imported medium wide sheep casings		*
Imported medium sheep casings		*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.60	@ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40	@ 2.45
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.25	@ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.55	@ 2.60
Ground tankage, 11%	2.47½	@ 2.50
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.40	@ 2.45
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20	@ 2.30
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	21.00	@22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00	@28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00	@23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver	150.00	@160.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	29.00	@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	29.00	@ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	45.00	@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00	@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38@40 lbs., av., per ton	60.00	@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50@52 lbs. av., per ton	70.00	@ 75.00
Long thigh bones, 90@95 lbs. av., per ton	90.00	@100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00	@ 33.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash		@12.02
Prime steam, loose		@12.65
Leaf	12	@ 12½
Compound	11½	@ 12
Neutral lard	13½	@ 14

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10½	@11
Tallow		@10½
Grease, yellow	8½	@ 9
Grease, A white	10	@10½

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13	@13½
Oleo oil, No. 2	12½	@12¾
Oleo stock	11½	@12¾
Linseed, bbls.	80	@82
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	79	@80
Corn oil, loose		@ 8

TALLOWS.

Edible	10½	@10½
Prime city	10½	@10½
Prime country	9½	@10
Packers' prime	9½	@10
Packers' No. 1	9½	@ 9½
Packers' No. 2	8½	@ 8½

GREASES.

White, choice	9½	@ 9½
White, "A"	9½	@ 9½
White, "B"	8½	@ 9
Bone	8½	@ 8½
Cracklings	8½	@ 9½
House	8½	@ 8½
Yellow	8½	@ 8½
Brown	7½	@ 8
Garbage grease	7	@ 7½
Glycerine, C. P.	32	@ 35
Glycerine, dynamite	42	@ 50
Glycerine, crude soap	30½	@ 32
Glycerine, crude	52½	@ 53

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	78½	@ 79½
P. S. Y., soap grade		@77½
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@63% f. a.	4½	@ 4½
Soap stock, loose, conc., 50% v. f. a.	2½	@ 2½

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	.96	@1.00
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15	@1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	12.12½	@1.15
Red oak lard tierces	1.30	@1.35
White oak lard tierces	1.60	@1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90	@2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	35	@36½
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5	@ 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11½	@15
Borax	6½	@ 7½
Sugar—		
White, clarified		@ 7½
Plantation granulated		@ 7½
Yellow, clarified		@ 7½
Salt—		
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.		2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack		2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack		1.75
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack		1.85
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack		1.87
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack		1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton		3.85
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton		4.21
Coarse salt, 280 lbs., 5x@3x, car lots, per bbl.		1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

The Up-to-Date Butcher Does Business With His Brains

By a Veteran Retailer.

What doth it profit a butcher if he gain an exorbitant profit on one order, or from one customer, or on one quarter, or side, or carcass of beef—and lose a customer, or two, or three, or six?

There are a number of butchers who have a pet customer, or several of them, and they take a great pride in "milking" them. Sometimes that goes on for a long time, and then all of a sudden something occurs that makes the customer wake up to the fact that she has been paying more than she should have for a long time, and when it reaches that stage there is nothing that the butcher can say or do to "square" himself.

A customer of that kind is usually a liberal buyer, from $2 to $5 a day. At only $2 a day it means $730 a year, and a half dozen such good customers lost means the very tidy sum of $5,000 worth of business a year, or frequently more.

Therefore, is it worth while to take the chances of "soaking" a few customers, who are bound to "get wise" some time or other?

And not alone the individual customer, but every last one of them has a friend or two or three trading at the same store, and it won't take very long for them to hear of it, as news of that kind travels fast. The result is that in time the shop-keeper has lost all his decent trade, and that spells bankruptcy, pure and simple.

Who are the men who have built up a prosperous business, and for many years have sold goods to the same families? And when the children grow up and marry, it's the most natural thing in the world for them to trade with "mother's butcher."

There are a number of butchers in New York City who have been selling meat to the same families for from 20 to 45 years or more. Among them are such markets as Richard Webber, the Farrington Brothers, George Shaffer, Haas Brothers, Nauss Brothers, Nathan Low & Son, William King, M. Steinheimer, Fred Martus these are just a few.

This kind of butcher furnishes quality, under any and all conditions, charges the proper price, is prompt in deliveries, always courteous and has proved indisputably that he is to be depended on at all times, and has proven his thorough honesty by years of faithful service.

They are just samples of the good business man who would not dream for a moment of overcharging a customer, and for that reason they do a fine business year in and year out and make money, regardless of high prices, hard times, scarcity of goods, or any other reasons.

They have their hands full attending to their own business, and don't know, and have not the slightest desire of knowing, what their neighbors or competitors are doing. In fact, it might be said that such men have no competitors; it is an unknown word in their vocabulary. They are quite the opposite of that butcher there are many of them—who on a Saturday night, when business is bad, sends his boy or his wife along the line to find out how busy his neighbor is. L. A.

(To be continued.)

THE ECONOMICS OF RETAILING.

A book aimed to present facts and suggest practical thoughts on retailing is "The Economics of Retailing," by Prof. Paul H. Nyatrom, the well-known authority on this subject. Its author says its purpose is to present the retail business as it is, and to point out broad lines along which retailing progress is being made. It covers in detail all phases of retailing various lines of goods. It is published by the Ronald Press Company of New York, and sells for $2.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

E. L. Rowe's meat market in Grand Rapids, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

N. M. Hermanson's new meat market at 211 South Front street, Mankato, Minn., has been opened for business.

The Northern Market Company, Washington, D. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $36,000 by William W. Millan, Ernest G. Thompson, Samuel C. Wilson, Dennis W. Magrath and others. The company will operate its market at Seventh and O streets, N. W.

Frederick J. Bohn, who conducted a meat market at 316 Hudson avenue, Union Hill, N. J., died from tuberculosis. Mr. Bohn was 41 years old and is survived by his widow and one son.

George Moore has engaged F. T. Wheeler to assist in his Main street meat market, Bennington, Vt.

The Bridgeport Public Market, at State, Bank and Main streets, Bridgeport, Conn., has been opened to the public.

John I. Fennell, formerly in the meat and grocery business, died at his home in Castleton, Vt., after a brief illness.

The following officers were elected for the coming year by Butchers' Union, Local 95, Rochester, N. Y.: President, Samuel Walker; vice-president, Carl Lutz; recording secretary, George R. Lawranz; financial secretary, Charles J. Dunn; treasurer, John G. R. Geier.

A. M. Miller, manager of the Washington Market, has begun the remodeling of the building on Washington avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, Ogden City, Utah., formerly occupied by the Utah Power & Light Company, with a view to building a modern market.

The butcher shop in Lecompton, Kan., conducted by Jacob French, has been destroyed by fire.

The new municipal market at Second and National avenues, Milwaukee, Wis., has been opened to the public.

The City Meat Market at Clearfield, Iowa, has been purchased by William Butcher.

J. W. Brannan, of Brooklyn, Iowa, has purchased the meat market in Montezuma, Iowa, conducted by Frank Van Gorp.

Ravenelle Brothers will occupy the building which is being erected at the corner of McKean and Newbury streets, Nashua, N. H., as a meat and grocery market.

Arthur A. Barber has closed out his meat market in Greenwich, N. Y., and is now manager of Brayton's Market in Glens Falls, N. Y.

William Wood, 79 years of age, veteran butcher and stockman of Salt Lake City, Utah, died suddenly in the butcher shop of his son, William Wood, Jr., 28 West First South street, Salt Lake City, from heart disease.

Maurice Kauder, a butcher of 231 West 141st street, New York, N. Y., has been discharged from bankruptcy.

Paul Kawalski has purchased William Mathers' interest in the butcher shop at Ventura, Iowa.

The city market at Oakdale, Cal., owned by A. E. H. Myer, has been destroyed by fire.

Milford Jackson, of Hudson, has engaged in the meat business at Cement City, Mich.

W. S. Hunt has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Hunt & Meish in Pasadena, Cal.

Burger & Slater have purchased the meat business of Boulanger Bros., Chautauqua, Kan.

F. Mullen has sold out his meat market in Shubert, Neb.

J. W. Owen, Jr., has purchased the meat market of Mitchell Bros. in Valley Falls, Kan.

Anton Herl has disposed of his meat and grocery business in Hays, Kan., to Tom Reed & Sons.

A meat market will be opened in Gunnison, Colo., by C. G. Anderson.

A meat and fish market has just been completed and opened to the public by John M. Bush at 721 Campbell street, Augusta, Ga.

Construction on a $60,000 structure to be used as a public market will begin within a short time. The building will be one story, 120 x 200 feet and of reinforced concrete construction. This market will be located at the corner of Seventh avenue and 21st street, Tampa, Fla.

A meat market will be opened in Leakey, Tex., by J. Riley.

Hopkins Bros. will open a meat market in the new building which they are erecting at Blackfoot, Idaho.

A meat market has been opened in Minonk, Ill., by John J. Broskoviak.

The Laudenberg meat market, South Fourth street, Poplar Bluff, Mo., has been destroyed by fire.

The annual outing of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association will be held at Saugatuck on July 20.

Frank Hostetler has purchased the butcher shop of C. A. Downs at Inman, Kan.

The twenty-ninth annual picnic of the butchers of Duluth, Minn., was held June 22 at Fairmont Park.

An addition is being built to William Kaloski's grocery and meat market at West Main and High streets, New Haven, Conn.

C. W. Gray will open in the meat business at Lyndonville, Vt.

Alex McLaughlin, who has been with F. M. Wright & Company for eleven years, will open a meat market in Manteno, Ill., for himself.

The meat market of Haines & Johnson at Lewiston, Ill., has been closed.

A meat market has been opened at 900 Franklin street, Moberly, Mo., by William Heilensmith.

Charles Fischer, 54 years old, a retired meat dealer, died at his home, 351 Twelfth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walton Brothers, Blytheville, Ark., have increased their capital stock to $75,000 and will establish a wholesale grocery in Blytheville. A concrete building, 140 x 100 feet, will be erected. They have heretofore conducted a wholesale feed and meat business and will consolidate this with the grocery business.

P. L. Chitwood has reopened his meat market in Knox, N. D.

Peter Ausk bought the Nome meat market, Nome, N. D.

Akrenholtz & Ernisse sold their meat market in Corsica, S. D., to John DeBuer.

The Holmsville Produce Company, Holmsville, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $4,000 by C. C. Hansen and others.

Henry Treloar bought out the meat market of Charles Dohnalek at Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Rifen Bros. have sold their butcher business in Blairsburg, Iowa, to H. A. Lockwood.

The Empire Market Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by H. F. Parker and Geo. B. Alexander.

H. E. Raike bought a meat market in Modale, Iowa.

Louis J. Kremer will open a meat market in Ossian, Iowa.

Anthony Japs bought the Schartz meat market in Watertown, Minn.

The H. F. Huwaldt meat market in Broadwater, Neb., has been sold to L. R. North.

Clarence Thompson and Jake Jones have purchased Charles Lasby's meat market in Chester, Neb.

Fred Numma will open a meat market in Minatare, Neb.

J. C. Tomek has been succeeded in the meat business at Table Rock, Neb., by Joseph W. Tomek.

J. P. Reeve has sold out his meat market in Beach, N. D., to John Nelson.

Harry Hansen opened a meat business in Burdick, N. D.

Joe Wiper and W. Vallenweider opened a meat market in Enderlin, N. D.

T. J. Krier and Paul Mille bought the meat market in Gregory, S. D., formerly conducted by Nunamaker Bros.

The Carl Nelson Produce Company's new home at 627 South Main street, Hutchinson, Kan., is nearing completion and will be formally opened within the next week.

YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

(Continued from page 35.)

City Ice Delivery Company, Plant No. 7, Cleveland, Ohio; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. H. Hofferbert (Ice Cream), Baltimore, Md.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

City Hospital, New York, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Model Grocery Company (Meats and Groceries), Pasadena, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

H. W. Wilcox (Restaurant), Seal Beach, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

James Mylchreest (Meats), Montrose, Colo.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Trenton Creamery Company, Oakland, Cal.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. F. Foss, Springfield, Ohio; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This outfit was installed in the Twin Oaks Farm Dairy, South Charleston, Ohio.

South Bend Creamery Company, South Bend, Ind.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Toothacker Brothers (Dairy), Somerville, Mass.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Berkebile & McAdam (Meat Market), Columbia, Mo.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Waterloo Fruit & Commission Company, Waterloo, Iowa; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Sterling Gum Company, Inc. (Air Conditioning), Long Island City, N. Y.; two 24-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, high-speed, enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete, including 3 "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers.

American Tobacco Company, Butler-Butler Branch (Air Conditioning), New York, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Max Kremin (Meat Market), Coraopolis, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Clark Brothers (Ice Cream), Brookville, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Schall-Hutchinson Company (Confections), Clinton, Iowa; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Wellsburg Dairy Products Company (Creamery), Wellsburg, W. Va.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Elias Ritter (Meats), Middleburg, Snyder Co., Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Hotel Lafayette, Pittsburgh, Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

R. E. Neubert (Meat Market), Freeport, Pa.; a half-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. L. Wissinger (Meats), Conemaugh, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

The Mabley & Carew Company (Department Store), Cincinnati, Ohio; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Hill Top Creamery, Cincinnati, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Seymour Packing Company, Marion, Kan.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

N. M. Hermanson (Meat Market), Mankato, Minn.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

American Milk Company, Capron, Ill.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Cary Transfer Company (Cold Storage), Eau Claire, Wis.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a 25-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

E. T. Danahy Company (Packers), Buffalo, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

The Wadley Company (Poultry, Butter and Eggs), Indianapolis, Ind.; two 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

Bergseth Fish Company, Minot, S. D.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Singer Manufacturing Company (Air Cooling), New York, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Michael Olsavicki (Butcher), Monessen, Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Liquid Carbonic Company, Chicago, Ill.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Augusta Coco-Cola Bottling Company, of Augusta, Ga.

A. M. Bishoff (Dairy), Rankin, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Chas. F. Brown's Cafe, 99 Clinton avenue, North, Rochester, N. Y.; one quarter-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Orr & Booth (Meat Market), Meriden, Conn.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

F. M. Vail (Meats), Hanford, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Murdoch's Ice Cream Company, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; two 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

John J. Sonnenlitter (Retail Butcher), Charleroi, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

C. U. Getz (Butcher), Tyrone, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Fales-Houston Packing Co., Pocatello, Idaho; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Planters Nut & Chocolate Co., Wilkesbarre, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

M. C. Walker (Meats), Stockport, Ohio; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hubert Fischer Brewery, Hartford, Conn.; two 14 in. x 20 in. single-acting York ammonia compressors for their refrigerating machine, replacing those of another make.

Congress Brewing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 4 Flask type exhaust steam condensers, each 21 ft. long, 4 ft. 5 in. high and 24 in. wide.

Western Meat Co., San Francisco, Cal.; one 125-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Georgetown Ice Company, Georgetown, D. C.; 4 "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2 in. pipe.

Wegner Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; one 53-ton flooded freezing system. This freezing system was installed for the Rochester Ice Cream Co., of Rochester, N. Y.

Texas Refining Co., Greenville, Texas; one 50-ton shell and tube steam condenser.

Klages Coal & Ice Co., Akron, Ohio; 8,050 ft. of 2 in. full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping.

Arctic Ice & Refrigerating Co., Wichita, Kan.; 4 "Shipley" Flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, each 18 ft. 2 in. long, 8 pipes high, made of 2 in. and 3 in. pipe.

Pacific Fruit Express Co., Roseville, Cal.; a 42-ton flooded freezing system.

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New York Section

Maurice Kauder, a butcher at No. 231 West 141st street, has been given his discharge in bankruptcy.

—

M. G. Middaugh, of the Swift branch house department, Chicago, was in New York during the week.

—

John S. Harmon, of Morris & Company's hide department at Chicago, was a visitor to New York this week.

—

E. Hirsch, assistant manager of the Plankinton Packing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., was in New York this week.

—

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Klingler, who conducted a meat market at No. 101 East Tremont avenue.

—

Frank Morris, manager of the Swift house at Orange, and manager John A. Bates, of the Brooklyn market, were in Chicago this week.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 24, 1916, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 13.45 cents per pound.

—

Among visitors to Swift headquarters in New York this week were W. H. Goeing, of the produce department at Chicago, and Frank Prucka, cattle buyer for the company at Omaha.

—

Charles Fischer, of No. 391 Twelfth street, Brooklyn, a retired meat dealer, formerly in business for many years at Myrtle avenue and Ditmar street, died on Saturday of carcinoma at the age of 54. Mr. Fischer was born in Bavaria, and lived for 30 years in Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and three sons.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, June 24, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 778 lbs.; Brooklyn, 40 lbs.; Queens, 5 lbs.; Richmond, 3 lbs.; total, 826 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 275 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 54 lbs.

—

The annual outing of the employees of Conron Bros. Company was held last Saturday at Whitestone Landing. Nearly 150 employees were present and enjoyed the day in spite of the rain. In the bowling tournament the Westchester house team won the silver cup, while men from the headquarters house in Tenth avenue won the relay and three-legged races. The single men defeated the married men in the baseball game.

—

Something new in the ham family is the oval can of cooked ham in Hamburger or Praeger style. It is selling so well that Henry Hoenigsberger, of the Western Sausage & Provision Company, is one of the few who is satisfied with business as it is today. That well-known smile is more like an illumination of the Bartholdi statue these days, due possibly to the fact that he has secured the agency of the Antonin Chnel (Bohemian style) ham, which is put up in 10 and 12-pound tins, and is in great demand.

MAIL AND CABLE CENSORSHIP.

The Merchants' Association of New York has been doing effective work in bringing about relief from censorship delays of international correspondence, both by mail and cable. Letters relating to business transactions with neutrals in non-contraband goods have disappeared in transit or have been so delayed that their value was entirely lost. Cable messages of a similar character have repeatedly failed of delivery.

The association has urged the Department of State to bring about an agreement whereby the loss or extreme delay of proper business mail might be overcome. It has persuaded the Director of the Consular Service to instruct American consuls in neutral countries to forward triplicate consular invoices in the official government mail bag immediately upon their issuance. Finally, it has urged the Department of State to make an agreement with the government of Great Britain whereby envelopes containing shipping documents only, and clearly so marked, may be forwarded in special mail bags, which, although still subject to British censorship, would be examined and forwarded immediately.

Many importers have been seriously inconvenienced by the delay of shipping papers. It was agreed that the best solution of this problem would be for the customs officials to permit the withdrawal of imported goods provided the triplicate consular invoice was available, the ship's manifest being used in lieu of the bill of lading, and a bond being filed for the production of the original papers immediately upon their arrival at the port of entry.

American consuls have delayed the forwarding of the triplicate consular invoices until a considerable number of them had accumulated, because they were used only for statistical and record purposes. The Director of the Consular Service, however, agreed to cable instructions to every American consul in Scandinavia and certain other countries, to forward triplicate consular invoices with the official mail immediately upon their issuance. This plan is already in operation, and is providing a satisfactory means of obtaining goods when the usual papers have not arrived.

With regard to special consideration for envelopes containing only shipping documents referring to non-contraband commodities, the Department of State took up the matter with the British Government and secured consent that British censors should give immediate attention to all such mail, provided it was forwarded in special bags clearly labeled. Inasmuch, however, as the shipping documents which relate to imported goods originate in countries other than Great Britain, the co-operation of the postal officials in those countries is necessary to the success of the plan.

After the government of Great Britain had stated its willingness to facilitate this class of mail in the manner described above, the Merchants' Association addressed a communication to a large number of firms having correspondence with business houses in neutral countries, suggesting that they call to the attention of their correspondents the desirability of urging their respective governments to issue the necessary instructions to their postal authorities. It is hoped that this effort will be productive of the desired result. The postmaster of New York City has been instructed to place envelopes marked to indicate that they contain shipping documents only in special, clearly-marked mail bags.

Although the Department of State has not found it possible to present a general protest regarding the loss or delay of business cable messages, it has agreed at the request of the Merchants' Association to undertake an investigation of the loss or delay of any particular message.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

are out of the way, buyers are more than likely to give more consideration to these hides. Sellers are asking firm rates and expect to realize them as there is no surplus of hides and the shorter haired season now coming on will create a big demand. Sellers are talking 19½@20c. for current buffs from Pennsylvania and Ohio sections, with the outside only for choice stock running a fair percentage of short hair. Extreme weights are quiet and range from 21½@22½c. asked as to seller, quality, etc. A car of Ohio steers containing 75 per cent short hair, mostly last full hides, are being offered at 20c. with buyers' ideas nearer 19½c. for business. New York State hides, 25 lbs. and up, are quoted at 19@19½c.; some dealers are talking 20c. for short haired goods. Bulls are nominal at 17@17¼c. asked. Southern hides are quiet. Far southerns are quoted at 19½c. flat basis; northerns, 20@20½c.; extremes are firm at 20@20½c. for far southerns and 21@21½c. asked for northerns. Canadian hides are quiet with tanners not buying. All weights are steady and nominal at 19½@20c. flat basis asked; buffs, 19c.; extremes, 21@21½c. Tanners claim asking rates ½@1c. too high.

HORSE HIDES.—The domestic market is neglected and quiet. Dealers are now receiving poorer stock and are nominally quoting Eastern cities at $6.50 asked and last paid Fronts are quoted at $4.50@4.75 asked; butts, $2.40@2.70 as to measurements. A sale of 3,000 Chilian wet salted horse hides averaging 34 lbs. shipping weight was noted here at $5.10 flat.

Boston.

Some tanners are fairly well supplied with hides and the remainder showed little disposition to purchase until they have a chance to get a line on the shoe operations. Extremes are selling at 22½c. for choice lots and some few lots of short haired and guaranteed free

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS REGARDING THE MARKETING OF

NILES

WORM DRIVEN

Motor Trucks

WHEN the management of this company decided to market their trucks Direct to the User, thereby eliminating the jobber or middleman and his profit, they were actuated by a desire to conduct their business on a clean, clear, forward business plan. They determined to sell their trucks as other goods are sold and not expect the purchaser to buy a pig in a poke. Have to pay a premium for something he does not furnish. Niles prices are net, no discounts are allowed. When you purchase a Niles Truck, you are getting value received, and you are not helping to maintain an elaborate showroom and other exorbitant overhead charges.

Our Booklet **"Service and the Marketing of Motor Trucks"**

Explains our Sales Plan and contains other useful information of value to the truck purchaser.

Write for copy at once.

NILES TRUCKS

are built to operate economically, they are built to endure, not for one year to barely outlive its guarantee, but for many years under severe conditions.

NILES TRUCKS are equipped with powerful Continental Motors, Timken Direct Brown Worm—Timken Bearings throughout, Covert Transmission, Borg & Beck Clutch, Eisemann Magneto—Stromberg Carburetor, Flexible Heat Treated Frame, Fedder's Genuine Honeycomb Radiator—Gemmer Steering Gear—Rhead Universal Joints with Tubular Drive Shaft. Standard Equipment includes Oil Lamps, Complete Prest-O-Lite Outfit with Instant Friction Lifters, Reduction Valve, Stewart Odometer, Thunderhorn, Fuel Level Indicator, Tool Kit, Tool Box, Jack, License Brackets, Etc. All parts interchangeable.

Model "B" ¾ to 1 Ton,	- - -	$1175.00
Model "E" Two Tons,	- - -	$1675.00

PRICES ARE F. O. B. NILES, O.
INCLUDE SEATS BUT NO BODIES
"INVESTIGATE"

The Niles Car & Manufacturing Co., Niles, Ohio, U. S. A.

SERVICE STATIONS IN ALL IMPORTANT CITIES

of ticks are held at 23c. Buffs are in moderate demand and are quotable at 20@20½c. for light stock. Southern hides remain firm but quiet at 19½@20¼c., depending on weights and shipping point. Some extremes are held up to 22c., but these are guaranteed free of ticks and all short haired. The average price for New England hides is about 19¾@20½c. for all weights, with extremes held around 21½c. Light Canadian extremes are held around 21c.; buff weights 19c.

Little change is shown in the Boston calfskin market. Very few sales are being made and all offerings are firm; 4 to 5 lb. skins have sold at $2.30 and more are offered at this figure; 5 to 7's are quoted at $2.80@2.90; 7 to 9's, $3.30 with sales; 9 to 12's, $3.75@3.80; 12 to 16's, $4.25@4.50.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.

(Continued from page 28.)

ist, said chemist shall be named by the secretary of the association.

Samples drawn as above shall be drawn in the presence of a representative or representatives of buyer and seller, or an association official inspector, or representative of a recognized trade body, or a sworn bonded public weigher. A certificate, showing dates started and finished shall be furnished buyer, and, if requested, sworn to by the person actually drawing or superintending the drawing of the sample, and he shall state his position and his relation to party or parties at whose request he performed the service.

In case the seller fails to have the samples so drawn, then the buyer may have samples drawn from the tank car by an association official inspector, or by a representative of a recognized trade body, or sworn bonded public weigher, at destination, in the best manner obtainable. A certificate shall be furnished seller, if requested, in the same form and manner as provided in preceding paragraph.

Rule 35—Section 1. Cake.—Six full slabs of cake shall be taken from different portions of each car; a line drawn through the center of each of these slabs lengthwise, and another line drawn through the center crosswise, will divide these slabs into quarters. One of the quarters of each of these six slabs shall constitute the sample representing the entire carload of cake. This sample of six quarter slabs of cake shall be ground into meal as promptly as possible by the inspector, this meal thoroughly mixed, and a one-quart fruit jar, or a one-quart tin can filled with such meal, and such jar or can securely covered or sealed so as to exclude the air. This one quart of such meal, marked with car number and initials and date taken so as to identify it shall constitute the official sample of such car of cake for the purpose of determining the protein and fat contents. When, however, several cars are to be analyzed as one sample, the official inspector shall commingle equal parts by weight from each car and forward to chemist samples of not less than four ounces in small tin cans or glass containers securely closed on request of buyer and seller, and at their expense.

Sec. 2.—For the purpose of determining the soundness, odor, color and texture of the cake a piece shall be taken of about three inches by six in size from one of the other quarters of each of the six slabs of cake. These six pieces shall be broken into half, as nearly as practicable, and six of such pieces put into one package for the buyer, and the other six pieces put into a package marked so as to identify it and kept by the inspector for ninety days, unless sooner instructed to forward them to the secretary of the association for arbitration purposes.

In case the inspector is instructed to forward to the secretary the samples of cake referred to in the preceding paragraph, he shall, at the same time, forward a small can or glass container full of the meal ground by him from the cake taken from the same car, or forward such sample of meal in a double envelope lined with oil paper, and all analysis made to determine the protein and fat contents of such car of cake shall be made from such meal.

Sec. 3.—At a point where there is no official inspector, sample shall be so drawn by representatives of both buyer and seller, or upon failure of either to appoint a representative, the other party may select a sworn weigher or sampler to represent him, and where inspector has no facilities for grinding cake official sample so drawn shall be retained subject to the call or disposition of the arbitration committee designated to handle the case.

Sec. 4.—It being understood that, when requested, seller shall furnish buyer a representative sample of screened cracked cake or meal of each car as loaded on contract.

Rule 36. Meal.—Two ounces or more from a sack shall constitute a sample of meal and must be drawn so as to fairly represent the entire contents of the bag. Twenty samples from each carload, or fifty sacks from each 100 tons, if not shipped in car lots, shall be sufficient to represent a shipment. Separate samples of meal shall be placed in tin cans, or glass bottles, sealed and labeled, so as to identify them and the shipment they represent. Samples of meal, if of approximately the same grade and quality, need not be kept separate, but may be commingled. In all cases samples of cottonseed meal shall be, when drawn, immediately placed in a tin package, which must be made and kept air-tight, and carefully marked, showing the number of samples taken, as well as car number and mark.

Provided, that where large lots of cake or meal are involved, representative samples taken practically, as herein prescribed, not less than five pounds in weight for cottonseed cake, or two pounds of cottonseed meal, shall be deemed a compliance with these rules. Samples of meal shall be transmitted from place to place in air-tight packages.

General rules covering arbitration, margins, etc., will be printed next week.—Editor.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	$9.00@10.90
Common to fair native steers	7.50@ 8.90
Oxen and stags	5.50@ 8.00
Bulls	5.25@ 8.50
Cows	3.75@ 7.50
Good to choice steers one year ago	8.35@ 9.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.	9.00@12.50
Live calves, skim-milk	7.00@ 8.00
Live calves, Canadian, mixed	@ 9.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime	11.50@11.75
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, medium to fair	6.50@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls	@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.40@10.50
Hogs, medium	10.10@10.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.	9.90@10.00
Pigs	9.00@10.00
Roughs	@ 8.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy		@15½
Choice native light	15	@15½
Native, common to fair	14	@14½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy		@15½
Choice native light	15	@15½
Native, common to fair		@15
Choice Western, heavy		@15
Choice Western, light		@14
Common to fair Texas		@13
Good to choice heifers		@14
Common to fair heifers		@12
Choice cows		@12
Common to fair cows		@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	10	@11½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@18	@19
No. 2 ribs	@16½	@18
No. 3 ribs	@15½	@17½
No. 1 loins	@18	@21
No. 2 loins	@16½	@20
No. 3 loins	@15½	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@17	17½@18½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@16	@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@15	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds	@14½	@15
No. 2 rounds	@13½	@14½
No. 3 rounds	@12½	@14
No. 1 chucks	@12½	@13½
No. 2 chucks	@11½	@13
No. 3 chucks	@10½	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@17
Western calves, choice	@17½
Western calves, fair to good	@16
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@13½
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@14
Pigs	@14½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@19½
Lambs, choice	@18½
Lambs, good	@18
Lambs, medium to good	@17½
Sheep, choice	@15½
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14½
Smoked shoulders	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17½
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	@15½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city		@19
Fresh pork loins, Western	15	@18
Frozen pork loins	13	@16½
Fresh pork tenderloins		@25
Frozen pork tenderloins		@24
Shoulders, city		@15
Shoulders, Western		@14
Butts, regular		@15
Butts, boneless		@18
Fresh hams, city		@18
Fresh hams, Western		@17
Fresh picnic hams		@12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	12½@14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	11 @12c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @35c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@15c.	apiece
Livers, beef	11 @13c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	7 @ 8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	25 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@16c.	a pound
Blade meat	@14c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 4½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@30
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21	23
Pepper, red	27	30
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6½	8½
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	20	23
Mace	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Refined	27 @29

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .20
Branded skins	@ .34
Ticky skins	@ .34
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.20
No. 1 B. M. kips	@4.50
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.30
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.15
Branded kips	@3.35
Heavy branded kips	@3.00
Ticky kips	@3.00
Heavy ticky kips	@4.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best	@30
Dry picked, old toms	@25

CHICKENS.

Fresh, coarse and staggy, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed	—@—
Western, corn fed	—@—
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	35 @40
Va., selected, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	31 @32
Western, dry pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	32 @34
Western, scalded, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	26 @28
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@22½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@22½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@21
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	20 @20½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	18½@19
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western boxes, 4½ lbs. and over	@21½
Western boxes, 4 lbs., dry-picked	21 @21½
Old Cocks, per lb.	15 @15½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs. and over	@21
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.	@4.50
Long Island fresh ducklings	@19
Geese, Western, fancy	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers	25 @28
Fowls, iced	21 @21½
Roosters, old	@15
Ducks, Long Island Spring	@22
Geese, per lb.	—@—

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (93 score)	@29
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	29½@30
Creamery, Firsts	27½@28½
Process, Extras	26½@27½
Process, Firsts	25 @26

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	26 @27
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	24½@25½
Fresh gathered, firsts	23½@24½
Fresh gathered, seconds	22½@23½
Fresh dirties, No. 1	21½@22
Fresh checks, fair to good	20½@21½
Duck Eggs, State and nearby ind. runner.	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

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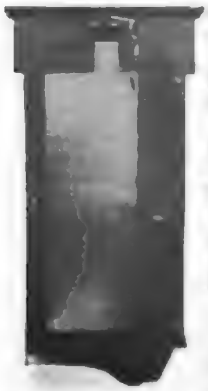

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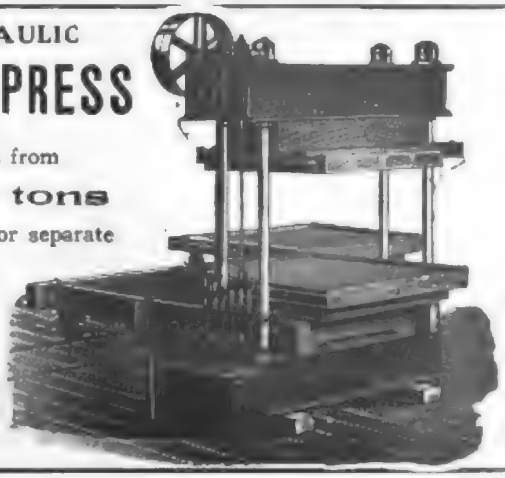

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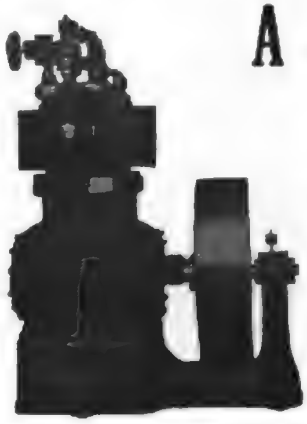

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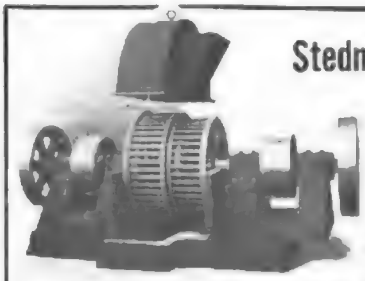

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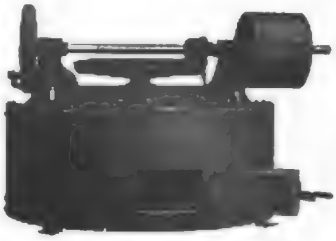

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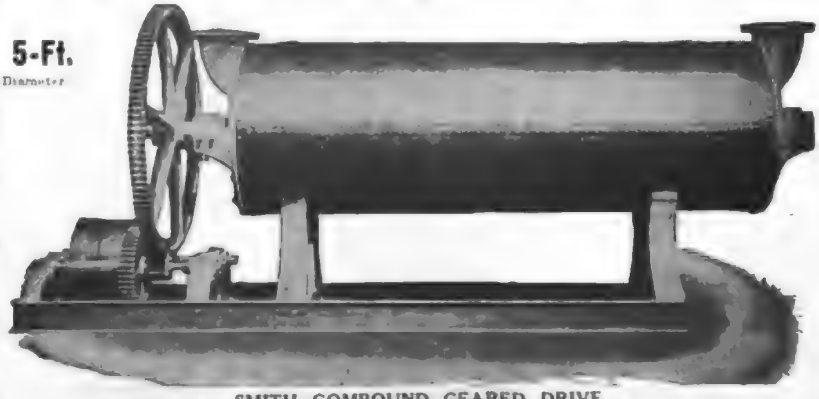

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Vol. 55 No. 2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY JULY 8, 1916

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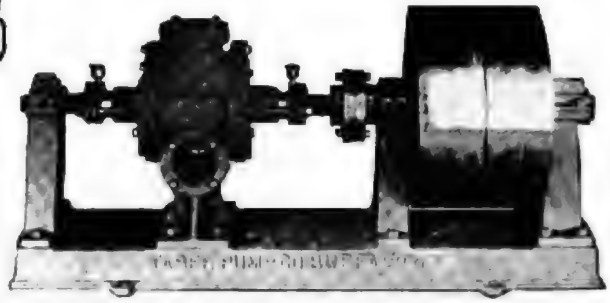

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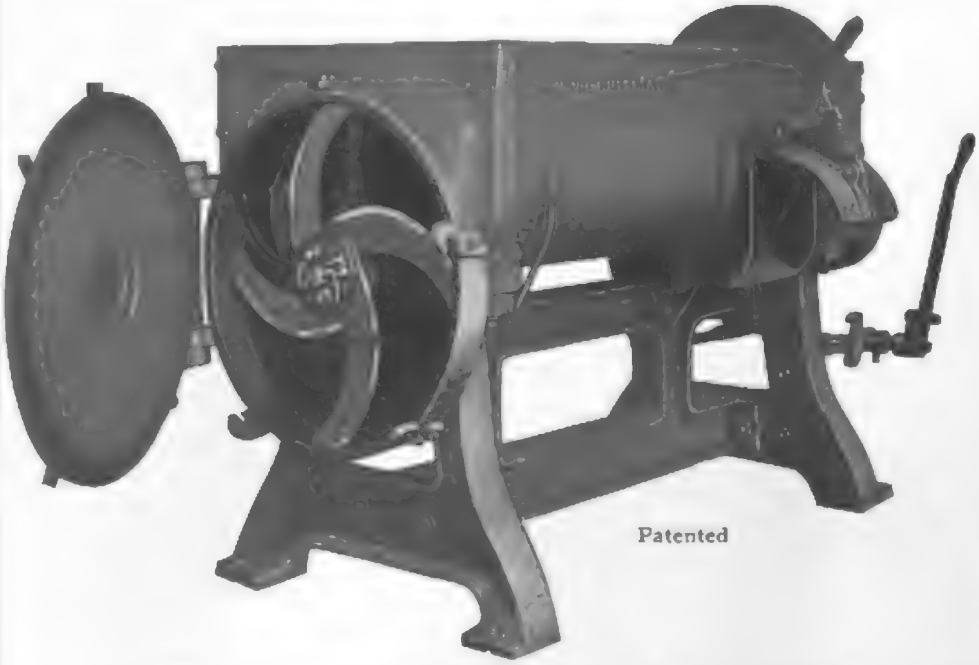

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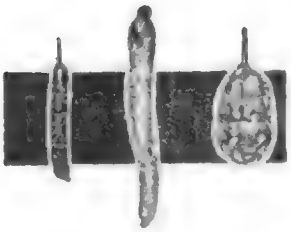

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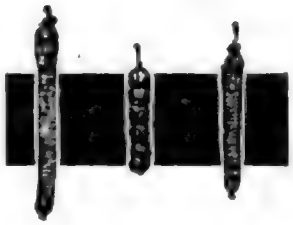

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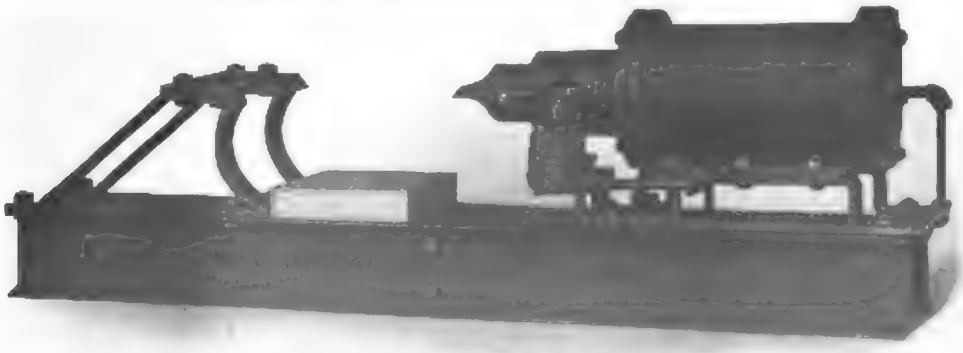

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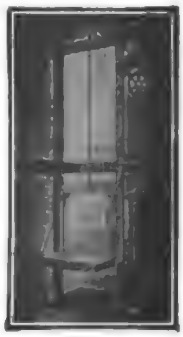

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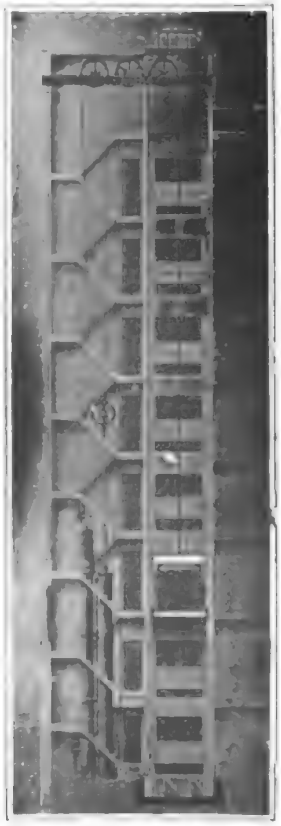

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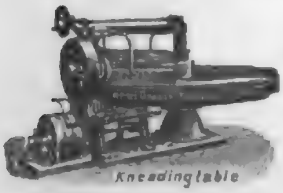

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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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MEAT PRODUCTION NOT EQUAL TO THE DEMAND

High Meat Prices Are Explained by Government Investigators

That meat production has not kept pace with the increase in population and that its failure to do so, combined with increased cost of production and diminished purchasing power of the money unit, has contributed to higher prices not only in the United States but all over the world, is stated in Part I of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the preparation of which specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have been engaged for some time.

This is the report resulting from the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago by the Secretary of Agriculture to look into the question of meat production and meat prices.

This country, it is said, is participating in a world-wide movement, and it is not expected that the situation will undergo any radical change in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is believed that there will be a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton and pork which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

In America this gradual expansion appears to have begun already. Between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the country, but in the last two years this has not only stopped but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges on January 1, 1916, 61,441,000, is, however, still much below the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,534,000.

With the exception of temporary checks due to losses from hog cholera, there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of swine. On January 1, 1916, the number in the country was estimated at 68,000,000 as compared with 58,200,000 in April, 1910.

On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910 to 49,200,000 in 1916. As the decrease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, it may be said that the total production of meat in the United States is increasing, but that this increase is not yet proportionate to the growth in population.

Enormous Losses Caused by Disease.

The available supply of meat would be much greater if it were not for the enormous losses caused by disease and exposure. Since 1900 it is estimated that from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have died each year from disease, and from 600,000 to 1,500,000 from exposure. With sheep, the losses from disease have been about the same, but from exposure much larger.

With hogs the relative prevalence of hog cholera is perhaps the determining factor in the annual loss. In 1894 this was as low as 2,200,000, but in 1914 it amounted to 7,000,000. If these 7,000,000 hogs had been saved, it is said, they would have produced enough meat to furnish every family in the United States with 40 pounds of pork.

Despite these facts, the report says, the United States remains the greatest meat-eating as well as the greatest meat-producing nation in the world. Approximately twice as much meat is consumed in this country as in Germany before the war, and the total normal consumption in Russia, Great Britain and France is less than in Germany. The per capita consumption is also far greater in this country than anywhere else, with the exception of Australia and New Zealand.

Our own exports now consist largely of pork and pork products, and these are derived to a great extent from corn. In the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 we imported more fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and mutton than we exported, and more beef of all descriptions was imported in 1914 than was exported. In this limited respect we have joined the great majority.

Practically the whole of the world's export trade in meat is maintained by nine countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Mexico under normal conditions, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay.

MEAT PRODUCTION OUTLOOK IN THE FAR WEST

Ranges May Produce More But It Will Be at Greater Cost

That hereafter there should be a slow increase in the output of beef and mutton in the range States of the West, but that this increase is likely to be accompanied by an increase in the cost of production, are the chief conclusions of a report on "Live Stock Production in the Eleven Far Western Range States," which the Department of Agriculture has just published.

This report is one of the five sections of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the United States, in the preparation of which the Department specialists have been engaged for some time, and which is a part of the long-expected report of the Galloway Commission. It discusses the reasons for the long decline in meat production in the West and explains why there is reason to believe that this is now a thing of the past. In addition it includes detailed studies of the present cost of producing steers and lambs.

Between 1910 and 1914, the year in which the investigations on which the report is based were made, the numbers of livestock in the eleven States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, declined about 13 per cent. For this decline the report holds the settlement of public lands and the consequent reduction of the range primarily responsible.

A number of other causes have contributed to the downward movement, but it is pointed out these have been more than offset by high prices and therefore more profitable range animals, and the general agricultural development which have favored production by leading to a more widespread adoption of the practice of winter feeding and winter pasturing on alfalfa and cultivated crops.

Why an Increase Is Expected.

The prediction that this decrease hereafter will give way to an increase is based upon the belief that the amount of livestock on farms and homesteads will be greater in the future, that the stock ranges in the National Forests will continue to improve, that the carrying capacity of the stock ranges on the public domain may be increased by legal regulation, and finally that high prices of range animals and better methods will result in a more efficient utilization of the available forage, or, in other words, a greater production per unit of forage.

In 1914 it was estimated that no more than 30 per cent. of the new settlers had more livestock than was necessary to supply them with work and milch animals. The situation in this respect, however, was changing even then, and the movement for the production of more livestock may be ex-

pected to continue because both market and agricultural conditions make this indispensable to really successful farming.

The change will be gradual, it is said, and only a few head of stock will be added to a farm, but ultimately and in the aggregate the increase will be greater than that which is likely to be accomplished in any other way. The problem for the States and the National Government, it is said, is to aid in the change by working out a system which will make such agriculture profitable.

In addition to this increase in the numbers of farm stock, there is little doubt that the carrying capacity of the existing ranges can be greatly enlarged. This has been demonstrated in the national forests where improved methods and regulation have increased the capacity of many ranges from 15 to 30 per cent. This process should continue for at least ten years more, and should result in building up the carrying capacity of the national forests as a whole by perhaps 15 per cent.

Might Increase Production on the Ranges.

If similar control could be exercised over the public domain outside of the forests, it is estimated that the capacity of these ranges could be increased about 30 per cent. About half of this would result from the improvement in the range itself after overstocking and premature grazing were prevented and natural reseeding facilitated. The remainder would follow water development, the construction of fences and the introduction of methods of handling stock which are out of the question as long as the improvement of conditions on the range merely provides an incentive for new men to crowd in and undo by overstocking whatever good has been accomplished. The carrying capacity of these ranges has greatly diminished in the past, and under the present system there is no reason for supposing that it will increase in the future.

Other factors, though of less importance, that should tend to increase the future production of livestock are said to be greater economy in the use of forage both on the range and on the farm, the use of more and higher grade bulls and better management of the breeding animals through the year. The last two, it is said, offer the possibility of increasing the calf crop 5 or 10 per cent, and the average weight of a two-year-old steer perhaps thirty pounds.

Where winter feeding is practised it is believed that a yearling steer will cost approximately $30 and a "long" two-year-old $45. In the range sections of the Southwest, on the other hand, the costs may be estimated at from $15 to $19 for a yearling and from $20 to $25 for a two-year-old.

With sheep there is a similar variation. In California the cost of producing a lamb is placed at $1.55, in the Southwest at $1.71 and in the Northwest at $1.82. In considering these figures it must be remembered that they all may be materially altered by increasing or diminishing the percentages of births in the herds and flocks.

Better methods, it is pointed out, will almost certainly increase the calf and lamb crops and in this way reduce the cost of production per head.

In estimating these costs the investigators charged against the stock the market value, in the vicinity, of all the feed consumed. In this way the necessity of considering the money invested in land and equipment was eliminated. But on the other hand, allowing the stock owner a profit on the feed increases somewhat the estimated cost of producing animals.

As the owner might not get his profit on the feed if he did not raise stock to utilize it, the actual profits in stock raising are probably somewhat greater than the difference between the market price of the animals and the report's estimates of the cost of production.

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR HALF YEAR.

Official reports of livestock receipts at leading centers for the month of June indicate an increase of supplies as compared to a year ago. The same holds true for the six months of 1916.

For June the receipts of cattle at seven leading points were 72,000 head in excess of June a year ago. Hog marketing was 84,000 more, and sheep and lamb receipts were 142,000 more. For the half year cattle receipts were 442,000 ahead of a year ago, hog receipts were 2,000,000 head greater and mutton receipts were 133,000 head more than last year.

A synopsis of official reports of receipts at seven centers for June is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	176,965	48,100	566,212	300,763
Kansas City	120,300	7,485	220,133	110,900
Omaha	74,147	*......	261,312	134,151
St. Louis	94,291	*......	205,057	103,473
St. Joseph	31,779	1,748	184,920	48,798
Sioux City	40,967	1,757	161,756	9,782
St. Paul	34,997	19,991	171,399	5,400
Tl. June, '16	583,440	79,090	1,801,908	722,415
Tl. June, '15	511,336	70,144	1,717,004	579,904

Receipts for six months ending June, 1916, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,130,440	308,067	4,629,208	1,780,398
Kansas City	701,290	31,755	1,540,843	861,145
Omaha	705,563	*......	1,840,211	960,104
St. Louis	401,346	*......	1,557,929	321,464
St. Joseph	198,907	12,728	1,104,002	420,098
Sioux City	262,250	11,015	1,190,052	75,511
St. Paul	250,952	98,530	1,522,387	140,789
Tl 6 mos., '16	3,507,064	462,005	13,300,082	4,623,707
Tl 6 mos., '15	3,155,136	358,375	11,431,495	4,190,702

Slaughters for June, 1916, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	129,587	47,850	326,889	205,502
Kansas City	85,708	6,061	221,813	82,731
Omaha	55,178	*......	216,584	108,227
St. Joseph	24,920	1,523	181,434	41,102
Sioux City	13,484	1,617	106,248	7,786
St. Paul	13,861	14,957	104,176	2,848
Tl. June, '16	321,817	72,008	1,357,109	338,416
Tl. June, '15	324,324	67,021	1,237,856	441,786

Slaughters for six months ending June, 1916, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	861,812	300,814	3,846,010	1,496,808
Kansas City	419,480	33,284	1,286,784	645,339
Omaha	370,425	*......	1,433,325	767,705
St. Joseph	124,237	8,918	1,060,078	343,000
Sioux City	102,556	10,011	670,880	55,979
St. Paul	87,052	76,084	845,116	26,802
Tl 6 mos., '16	1,974,562	429,711	9,143,100	3,340,721
Tl 6 mos., '15	1,819,259	341,749	8,021,738	3,322,289

*Calves not separately reported.

MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORTS FOR MAY.

Exports of meat and dairy products for the month of May, according to government estimates only this week completed, aggregated more than 27 million dollars in value, compared to about 18½ millions in the same month last year. For the eleven months since the first of last July export totals were over 231 million dollars, compared to about 175 million dollars for a like period of the previous year.

Of the May exports canned beef was 6 million pounds greater than a year ago; bacon, 22 million pounds greater; hams, 8 million pounds more; lard, 25 million pounds more. Exports of fresh beef were 5 million pounds less than in May, 1915; cured beef, 4 million pounds less. For the eleven month period exports of fresh beef were 70 million pounds in excess of the same period a year ago; cured beef, 8 millions pounds more; bacon, 230 million pounds more; hams, 100 million pounds more; oleo oil, 24 million pounds more; neutral lard, 6 million pounds more; cured pork, 70 million pounds more. But canned beef exports for the eleven months were 18 millions pounds less; lard, 62 million pounds less; lard compounds, 16 million pounds less.

A synopsis showing export quantities and values for May, with comparisons, is as follows:

	May, 1916.	May, 1915.
Beef, canned, lbs.	12,180,080	6,656,758
Beef, canned, value	$2,491,648	$1,235,171
Beef, fresh, lbs.	14,517,070	19,543,015
Beef, fresh, value	$1,867,332	$2,500,716
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,420,784	6,062,472
Beef, pickled, etc., value	$248,478	$804,049
Oleo oil, lbs.	5,200,008	5,375,626
Oleo oil, value	$705,242	$645,300
Bacon, lbs.	57,002,373	35,429,453
Bacon, value	$8,017,792	$4,580,025
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	31,215,921	23,408,800
Hams and shoulders, value	$4,774,647	$3,102,493
Lard, lbs.	47,784,072	22,124,954
Lard, value	$6,025,749	$2,330,585
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,240,916	1,283,307
Neutral lard, value	$163,162	$136,658
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	7,207,074	7,390,634
Pork, pickled, etc., value	$865,636	$711,640
Lard compounds, lbs.	4,901,563	5,219,231
Lard compounds, value	$570,739	$437,975
Total, value	$27,380,375	$18,502,132

For the eleven months the exports are reported as follows, with comparisons:

	11 Mos. 1915-16.	11 Mos. 1914-15.
Beef, canned, lbs.	47,270,703	65,359,580
Beef, canned, value	$8,457,388	$10,708,547
Beef, fresh, lbs.	191,169,380	121,487,071
Beef, fresh, value	$23,705,288	$15,363,220
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	38,272,910	28,022,635
Beef, pickled, etc., value	$3,771,312	$3,004,271
Oleo oil, lbs.	95,091,650	71,091,311
Oleo oil, value	$11,560,717	$8,360,725
Bacon, lbs.	534,044,758	304,220,561
Bacon, value	$72,860,343	$41,294,730
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	202,321,156	102,233,167
Hams and shoulders, value	$37,855,649	$23,435,029
Lard, lbs.	379,701,518	441,702,106
Lard, value	$41,386,876	$48,917,038
Neutral lard, lbs.	30,403,433	24,052,042
Neutral lard, value	$3,457,872	$2,856,082
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	113,515,928	43,025,308
Pork, pickled, etc., value	$12,008,951	$4,738,701
Lard compounds, lbs.	44,984,076	60,613,817
Lard compounds, value	$4,440,751	$5,290,270
Total, value	$231,304,828	$123,464,508

THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Meat Packers' Association at CINCINNATI OCTOBER 9, 10 and 11

MINIMIZING PACKERS' MOTOR TRUCK EXPENSE

Practical Instructions on Taking Care of Motor Cars

By J. J. Deady, Branch House Department, Armour & Company.*

Thousands of dollars can be saved annually if managers would keep in close touch with the cost of operating automobile trucks and runabouts.

It will not do to place expensive motor equipment in the hands of all types of men, letting them carry out their own ideas as to operation, repairs required, supplies needed, and the kind of tires, oil, etc., that should be used. Every branch house and plant manager should always consult headquarters on the following: repairs, replacements, purchases of supplies, such as lamps, chains, tires, speedometers, etc.

We handle everything that is put up to us with one thought always first, and that is to get the best at the lowest price. Purchases of supplies cannot be followed up too closely. In order to get regular discounts, supplies must be purchased from the factory branches of the various manufacturers. Discounts cannot be obtained from a dealer or an agent.

Parts cannot be bought from a local garage or dealer, with the expectation that the manufacturers will make good on the ground of defective construction, unless there is an understanding beforehand to this effect. There may be times, when in a pinch, you will have to have a new part immediately to avoid laying up the truck, but such instances will probably be few.

Of the total expense of truck operation, labor is the heaviest item; and this fact shows to what extent the human element enters into it, and emphasizes the necessity of educating men to properly handle the equipment. The possibilities of cutting down wear and tear expense, also repairs, fuel, tires, etc., are great.

Labor runs high with the heavier capacity truck because the same requires more help. This is one reason why we favor the 1½-ton truck in preference to the 3-ton capacity vehicle, and another is the greater percentage of efficiency obtained through the use of the lighter truck.

Saving of Gasoline is Important.

With gasoline rising and prospects of still higher prices, we have been limiting the use of trucks and runabouts as much as possible. Encourage your men to get all the gasoline mileage they can. In fact, get up a little friendly rivalry among the men on this and you will find better results will follow.

More mileage can be obtained by looking after the tires, keeping the valves in better condition and having them ground regularly.

There are many other ways in which you can save on gasoline. Carbon in the cylinders means waste of gasoline. When a cylinder is carbonized the power falls off and your mileage per gallon falls short.

Another thing, the better the ignition the less gasoline used. The points on the spark plugs should be the correct distance apart. They should be regularly inspected, as a missing cylinder means a waste of gasoline.

The number of miles per gallon of gasoline can be increased by more care being given to the truck and runabout in a general way. The watchword now is to get more out of your gasoline than you did last year. Keep the front wheels lined up better. Keep the tires at a better point of inflation. In fact, there are a score of things you can do that when totaled will add to your mileage per gallon, and that is what we should all work for, considering the present high price of fuel.

Stick closely to all road rules, because if at any time there is an accident and we are not within our rights it goes very hard with us. Drivers should not take chances on speeding past a street car or any other moving vehicle, or in crossing a street line, because it is much more advisable to lose a few minutes in a case of this kind than to take any chances and meet with an accident.

A motor truck is not built to travel fast; it should not go faster than twelve miles an hour whether loaded or empty. A truck is figured on a scientific basis to do a certain amount of work, and when it is driven beyond capacity irreparable damage will follow.

The Way to Figure Auto Deliveries.

There has been a tendency, wherever we have put on auto trucks, to consider the auto deliveries in about the same light as the horse deliveries. This is one thing that must be absolutely gotten away from. The proper way would be to consider the auto truck in the light of a locomotive, and the shipping clerk ought to act as a sort of traffic manager, seeing to it that the truck carries as near as possible its full capacity at all times.

In shipping carload freight it is our aim to

(Continued on page 42.)

AUTOMOBILE AND WAGON SHOP IN THE CHICAGO PLANT OF ARMOUR & COMPANY.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINE REPAIR SHOP IN THE CHICAGO PLANT OF ARMOUR & COMPANY.

*Reproduced from the Armour Magazine by permission.

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice, theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

CHILLING AND CURING HOGS.

A reader of The National Provisioner in the South, who is interested in the development of pork production in that section, has been advising farmers on home killing and curing methods, and also has induced many Southern ice plants to buy dressed hogs from the farmer and chill, cure and smoke them. He has met with such success in this effort that many ice plants have utilized their full capacity, and are unable to take all the hogs offered. He is therefore advising farmers as to shipping dressed hogs to larger markets, and asks for further advice on chilling and curing methods.

The old vexed question of "sour" meats bobs up again; this writer reports that some ice plants lost about 5 per cent. of their hams and picnics the past year from that cause. The writer believes this may be due partly to the soft quality of hogs bought, not hard, corn-finished hogs. He asks for our opinion on this subject also.

In the first place the handling of farmer-dressed hogs successfully would seem a hard matter, and 5 per cent. loss in sour meats under such conditions is not at all remarkable. Cause of trouble is more apt to be improper chilling rather than quality of the hogs.

Freshly-killed hogs should be run into properly ventilated coolers so that the vapors from the hogs may be quickly removed. This is important, inasmuch as if the vapor is allowed to condense on the hogs the carcass will become slimy, with a foul odor. Too rapid chilling productive of skin-drying is also to be avoided, as it retards the elimination of the animal heat from the joints, the seat of the "sour" trouble.

Hot hogs ought to run into the cooler at a temperature of 28 degs. to 30 degs. Fahr. This will run the cooler temperature up to 45 degs. to 48 degs. Fahr., and it should be brought down to 36 degs. Fahr. in the first 12 hours, and from that down gradually to 30 degs. Fahr. by the time the hogs have been in the cooler 72 hours. That is, the cooler should be brought down to 30 degs. Fahr., 6 degrees in practically 58 hours, or 1 degree for each 8 hours. Not 6 degrees in two hours. The first 12 hours in chilling any kind of carcasses is the most important part of the proposition.

Light hams when cut should be chilled at from 33 degs. to 34 degs. Fahr., and heavy hams 35 degs. to 37 degs. Fahr., and not higher. Temperature of the curing cellar should be not higher than 38 degs. Fahr.; some curers say not higher than 35 degs., nor lower than 33 degs. Fahr. Temperatures play the most important part in the successful handling of meats from start to finish.

We think you would find it advantageous to "pump" your joint meats. A pumping pickle made as follows has proven eminently satisfactory. Fifty gallons of clear brine, 100 degs. on the salometer; 12½ lbs. granulated sugar, 17 lbs. of refined saltpeter, all thoroughly dissolved and amalgamated. This should show a strength of 112 degs. to 114 degs. as per salometer. Adjust the pump to inject three ounces of this pickle per stroke. Hams under 12 lbs., 12 lbs., 12 lbs. and up, and 22 lbs. up, should be pumped as follows: Strokes down into the shank, one; at shank joint, two; through hole in aitch bone, one; on flank side at tenderloin, one; under bone at butt, one.

On overhauling pass up the light hams, but pump the hams weighing over 12 lbs. as follows: One stroke down into shank, and two strokes at shank joint. Overhaul all sweet-pickled meats the first time in 5 days, the second time in 15 days, and the third time in 30 days.

A good curing pickle is made as follows: One hundred gallons of finished pickle to contain the following ingredients: 35 pounds of pure cane sugar, 5 pounds of refined saltpeter and enough common salt to make the whole a finished strength of 73 degs. on the salometer. This pickle of course goes with the aforesaid pumping pickle. Use of this pickle is 5½ to 5¾ gallons to each 100 pounds of hams or shoulders; 6 to 6½ gallons on bellies, and 6½ to 7 gallons on boneless butts.

Reverting to temperature, an eminent authority says the fresh meats should be 33 to 37 degs. Fahr.; the curing cellar, 33 to 35 degs. Fahr.; the curing pickle put on at 30 to 32 degs. Fahr.; the pumping pickle used at 28 to 32 degs. Fahr.

The following meats should cure under the above formula as follows: Hams (regular), 8 to 10 lbs. avg., 35 days; 10 to 12 lbs. avg., 40 days; 12 to 14 lbs. avg., 50 days; 14 to 16 lbs. avg., 55 days; 16 to 18 lbs. avg., 65 days; 18 to 20 lbs. avg., 65 days; 20 to 25 lbs. avg., 80 days; 25 to 30 lbs. avg., 90 days.

Picnics, 6 to 8 lbs. avg., 25 days; 8 to 10 lbs. avg., 35 days; 10 to 12 lbs. avg., 40 days.

New York shoulders, 12 to 14 lbs. avg., 40 days; 14 to 16 lbs. avg., 50 days.

Bellies, 6 to 8 and 8 to 10 lbs. avg., 20 days; 10 to 12 lbs. avg., 25 days; 12 to 14 lbs. avg., 30 days; 14 to 16 lbs. avg., 35 days.

BEST RESULTS IN PUMPING HAMS.

A subscriber writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us the best information you can on pumping hams. What is the best formula for curing and turning out a nice mild cure? When should the pump be used in the most satisfactory manner, and what should give the most uniform product?

This question has been answered on this page at length on several occasions. The gist of the information as to curing and pumping is given in the preceding article on chilling and curing hogs, to which the attention of this inquirer is directed.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.

Built for Repeat Orders—Not for Price

Satisfactory service for a period of more than 20 years is the splendid record of many Swenson evaporators in American packing houses and glue and rendering establishments. The results have made so much money for their owners that more than 225 Swenson evaporators are now in operation in these plants. More than half of our business at present is made up of these repeat orders from satisfied customers.

The Swenson is not the cheapest evaporator on the market, for many of the parts are made of materials much more expensive than used in other evaporators. Cheaper materials have been tried, and abandoned because they would not stand the constant heavy service for which Swensons are designed. Our copper tubes cost more than steel or charcoal iron, but they are cheaper in the long run, because they last so much longer.

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GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

It is somewhat startling, and hard to believe at first, to have a high government official admit in a public address that the government has not maintained a proper attitude toward business in the past, but that it hopes to make amends in the future. Yet such was practically what Vice-Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the Federal Trade Commission, said in a speech to the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at their convention at Philadelphia recently.

It was admitted by Mr. Hurley that the government's attitude toward business has been very different from its attitude toward the farmer, and even the railroads. For several decades our government has worked out through the Interstate Commerce Commission a constructive programme for the railroads of the country, he said. It has also made effective through the Agricultural Department measures likewise helpful to the farmer. In these cases it has approached the problems in the spirit of co-operation, and the results have been beneficial to all.

The government's attitude toward business, however, presents a contrast. The trouble, Mr. Hurley says, has really been one of point of view. Government action has usually been negative; always scattered and seldom constructive.

The Federal Trade Commission seems to be the milestone that marks a change in this mistaken attitude of the government toward business. He said the Federal Trade Commission is desirous of co-operating with business men and its efforts have demonstrated that it is easy to have their hearty co-operation if the proper co-operative spirit is shown by the government. He continued:

"If the government continues to improve its methods of corresponding with the business men, taxpayers, and others having dealings with it and in other ways to recognize the community of interest between it and business men, a much friendlier feeling will prevail and government and business will be united in a sympathetic effort to solve our great industrial and commercial problems.

"It is unfortunate that our business men and our government have been losing valuable time during the past fifteen years in trying to settle our economic and business problems, not by co-operation, not by any scientific method which will bring about results beneficial to our people as a whole, but by resorting to the courts. I know business has been sick, and business has undoubtedly been in a large measure to blame for its illness, but instead of sending for a doctor who could prescribe a remedy that would give practical and permanent relief, the government sent for lawyers, and you know the result.

"A wrong feeling has existed in this country as to the proper relations between government and business. Even when I went to Washington I had the feeling that business men did not want to co-operate with the government, but I learned very quickly that they are all eager to co-operate and willing to do everything in their power that the government desires."

Co-operation and industrial preparedness are the most important questions before the business men of the country today, according to Mr. Hurley, and he promises the co-operation of the government,—through the Federal Trade Commission, at least—toward these ends. He says:

"We are talking a great deal these days about mobilizing our industries. We have been floundering about for many years with no definite plan; in fact, the first step has hardly been taken toward solving our industrial problems and toward attaining the result which we all know is absolutely necessary. Co-operation requires the interest and good will of both sides. Business men are anxious to co-operate with our government. It is now the duty of the government to lend its active constructive aid, and it is the earnest desire of the Federal Trade Commission to do everything in its power to help foster American industries."

Good words are spoken by Mr. Hurley for trade associations which are active in the promotion of efficiency in business, in co-operation and in other lines of self-help. The meat industry has in the American Meat Packers' Association such a trade organization, which was perhaps the pioneer among trade associations in co-operation with the government for the improvement of conditions and the securing of desired results.

Other lines of business, even the Federal Trade Commission itself, could do worse than pattern after the course of the A. M. P. A. in this regard. But it is gratifying to learn of a more general rapprochement between the government and business, and of the activities and attitude of the Federal Trade Commission in this regard.

PACKERS READY FOR WAR

Reports from Chicago and other packing centers recently state that the packing trade is in a state of preparedness to supply demands resulting from the Mexican trouble. It is no surprise to know that the meat packers are ready to fill orders, for the meat packing industry is now recognized as the best organized and most efficiently operated manufacturing industry in the country. Its system, from buying to distributing end, is so complete and so smooth-running that hardly any crisis could arise which would find it deficient.

The only trouble would be in shortage of supplies of raw material, which is something entirely beyond the control of the meat packer. If livestock does not come to market, or cannot be had in sufficient numbers, orders cannot be filled. That is one of the difficulties at present facing the packer in handling his regular trade.

The scarcity of raw material necessarily means higher prices, for which condition critics are ready, as usual, to accuse the packer of "manipulation." The only manipulation the packer would like to practice at this time would be to make two steers go as far in making products as one steer ordinarily goes.

But that is a form of manipulation that even the highly scientific modern packer cannot devise. He is dependent on livestock supplies to keep his plants going, and if supplies are short less product is turned out and prices are necessarily higher because of the reduced supply as compared to demand. It is a very simple proposition which many people can't understand, and which some people refuse to understand.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The seedhouse of the Planters' Cotton Oil Co., at Dothan, Ala., has been destroyed by fire.

A company has been organized by F. P. McMullen to establish a meat packing plant at Wildwood, Fla.

The Farmers & Ginners Cotton Oil Company, Sulphur Springs, Texas, has been increased from $30,000 to $100,000

The Baker Packing Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois with a capital stock of $50,000.

The capital stock of the Dixie Oil & Refinery Company, San Antonio, Texas, has been increased from $65,000 to $100,000.

Henry Teller, M. F. Hall and H. T. Cayou have incorporated the Teller Packing Company, Deer Harbor, Wash., with a capital stock of $24,000.

P. R. Brazelton, J. R. Modrall and C. McCall have incorporated the Nacona Cottonseed Oil Company, Nocona, Texas, with a capital stock of $50,000.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the provision warehouse of John Morrell & Co., at 418 New Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., causing a loss of $1,000.

The organization of a co-operative company for the purpose of establishing a meat packing plant at Ocala, Fla., is being promoted by J. H., W. D. and J. J. Taylor.

Additional new machinery has been installed by the Sherman Oil Mill, Sherman, Texas, which company recently increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $150,000.

The Slovak Provision Company, Youngstown, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $3,000 by M. Lipay, Martin Lipka, Mihal Halecko, Math Fabiny and John Fabiny.

Slaughtering plant in Lewiston, Idaho, belonging to John Dill has been destroyed by fire, together with cold storage plant, cooling rooms, smokehouse and curing rooms. Origin unknown.

The Austin Gin Company, Raeford, N. C., to operate cotton gins and cottonseed oil mills, grain mills and a timber and lumber business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

The Ohio Stockyards Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by Harold T. Clark, Andrew P. Martin, Ellis R. Diehm, Charles C. Owens and Sterling Newell.

Plans are being prepared by the Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Company, Portsmouth, Va., for a plant to manufacture by-products from the refuse of cottonseed oil, and is estimated to cost $150,000.

J. B. Howell, for thirty-five years identified with Paine & Company, Ltd., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., died at his home in that city on Wednesday, July 5. He was one of the well-known figures in the trade in that section.

The Florida Reduction Company, Miami, Fla., has been organized with a capital stock of $60,000 with W. H. Vreeland, of New York, as president; L. C. Hughey, of Miami, as vice-president, and J. B. Dill, of New York, as manager.

BORLAND HEARINGS ENDED.

Hearings before the House Judiciary Committee on the resolution of Congressman Borland of Missouri for an investigation of livestock and meat prices were resumed on Thursday at the earnest request of Mr. Borland and some of his fellow-members. They seek to have an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission and oppose reference of the matter to the Department of Agriculture for investigation by its experts.

A petition signed by a large number of Congressmen was presented asking for a favorable report on the resolution, and Mr. Borland filed a long statement amplifying his reasons for desiring an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Fisher offered an amendment permitting the use of any data compiled by the Department of Agriculture or other departments. After statements from a number of persons the hearing was adjourned sine die.

SWITCHING INCREASES SUSPENDED.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has again suspended the proposed switching charge increases of the Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha, Neb. Originally the attempted raises were put off from March 20 to July 18, and now they are extended to January 18, 1917.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer

ROAD NEED NOT SWITCH LIVESTOCK.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled in favor of the railroad against a slaughterer in a case where the latter sought to require the road to deliver livestock on a sidetrack at its killing plant. The commission upholds the road in its refusal to deliver except at a stockyards not convenient to the killing plant. Although the road delivers other carload freight on this track, it does not have to deliver livestock, but the slaughterer must suffer the inconvenience of going to the other stockyard for his animals, or pay switching service.

The decision was in the case of the Nashville Abattoir, Hide and Melting Association vs. the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, with the Union Stock Yards as intervener. The case hung on the complaint of the former company that it was unjustly injured and discriminated against by reason of the refusal of the respondent to deliver and receive carload shipments on complainant's private siding in Nashville, Tenn. The complaint was dismissed.

Commissioner McChord dissents, quoting the Baltimore Butchers' Live Stock Company case as an instance where the commission decided just the opposite from its ruling in the Nashville case.

FREIGHT REFUND TO PACKER.

A refund of $1,560.59 has been awarded the Weil Packing Company of Little Rock, Ark., by the Interstate Commerce Commission, against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, because of unreasonable charges on various carload shipments of fresh meat and mixed carload shipments of fresh meat and packinghouse products, from Little Rock to various destinations, from February to April, 1913.

INSPECTED SLAUGHTERS IN APRIL.

Slaughtering during the month of April at federally-inspected establishments throughout the country is reported as follows, with totals compared to a year ago, and totals for the ten months since July 1 last also compared:

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Goats.
Chicago	115,248	61,874	498,019	217,265	1,514
Fort Worth	19,149	1,421	92,582	8,336	6,831
Kansas City	59,762	3,793	178,020	86,095	9,017
National Stock Yards	21,779	2,486	94,559	22,278	1,304
Omaha	50,672	1,120	168,931	126,137	8
Sioux City	15,296	1,874	94,638	4,356	236
South St. Joseph	15,998	1,061	117,403	48,792	270
All other establishments	177,662	156,783	1,609,183	255,424	925
Total April, 1916	475,566	223,412	2,853,396	768,683	20,105
April, 1915	507,442	198,515	2,563,081	829,966	12,405
10 mos. ending April, 1916	6,191,869	1,552,120	34,045,289	10,142,088	123,085
10 mos. ending April, 1915	5,850,194	1,339,401	30,133,381	11,287,376	127,995

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Firm — Trade Fair — Cash Demand Maintained—Stocks Are Moderate—Hog Movement Good.

The provision market over the holiday showed a small gain in prices with a fairly firm tone at the advance. The influences which worked for maintained values were the firmness of the hog market, rather moderate receipts of hogs and the monthly statement of stock, which showed a decrease for all product during the month compared with an increase last year. The figures for the stocks were looked upon as of a good deal of importance in view of the high prices which prevailed and as showing that the high prices have not restricted the distribution.

The movement of hogs has been good during the past month, although for the past week the receipts were not as heavy as had been expected and showed that the country is very tenacious in the holding movement. The packing for past week was 550,000, compared with 663,000 the previous week and 603,000 last year. The total packing for the season has 10,523, against 9,996,000 a year ago.

In view of the increase in the packing the question of the weights has been an important one and it is evident that the yield of product per hog has not been as good as last year, and therefore the total production has been decreased rather than increased. With the heavy gain in exports of meats there has naturally been a moderate encroachment upon stocks. The Chicago monthly statement of stocks at the end of June showed quite an important decrease in lard and also an important decrease in meats compared with an increase last year. The comparative figures follow:

	June 30, '16.	May 31, '16.
Pork, new bbls.....	18,194	23,048
Pork, old, bbls.....	2,082	4,875
Pork, other, bbls....	48,268	46,321
Lard, new, lbs.....	58,757,047	62,031,211
Lard, other, lbs.....	9,495,676	9,380,277
Short ribs, lbs.....	15,492,638	18,094,537
Total meats, lbs...	124,800,400	130,847,651

	June 30, '15.	May 31, '15.
Pork, new, bbls.....	61,528	61,180
Pork, old, bbls.....	6,139	7,326
Pork, other, bbls....	55,397	55,589
Lard, new, lbs.....	87,104,850	68,400,850
Lard, other, lbs.....	11,295,900	12,544,700
Short ribs, lbs.....	41,189,166	41,487,380
Total meats, lbs...	184,286,743	179,331,198

The Liverpool stock of lard reported at the end of June showed a total of 43,971 tierces against 30,615 last year. During the past month the Liverpool stock increased 9,680 tierces, which would in part explain the large exports during the past month.

An interesting statement has just been issued at Washington on the question of the meat supply in the country, pointing out that whereas between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the country, the tendency had been the other way in the past two years. The total stock, however, of cattle of all kinds is about 9,000,000 head less than 1907 and this with the increase in population goes a long way toward explaining the high prices of meat. The increase in the number of hogs in the country since 1910 has been 9,800,000, but the number of sheep has decreased in that time 3,300,000.

The situation as to supplies of hogs to come forward for the balance of the season tends to indicate a fairly liberal movement possibly maintaining the increase over last year. The demand for product of all kinds promises to continue. There does not appear to be anything in sight to cause a lessening in the domestic demand, and little, if anything, to indicate a decrease in the foreign demand. The business and crop situation is so good in this country that there should be every reason for expecting maintained domestic demand. There is no possibility of a material increase in supply.

The only thing is the possibility of a decrease in demand brought about by an advance in prices to a point which will restrict consumption or a reversal of business conditions which would throw large numbers out of employment. There seems to be no evidence in the immediate future of a change in business conditions. Large banking institutions are expressing confidence in the position of the country and there is nothing in the crop situation to point to disaster; in fact, the crops are in very excellent shape. For lard there is a possibility of a competition with a considerably increased cottonseed oil output. The Mexican situation is straightening out and the possibility of serious trouble in this direction is lessened. The foreign demand seems likely to continue, although there is a possibility that larger stocks on the other side may temporarily affect the shipments.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD.—The market is firm with the better tone West. Trade is moderate and there is no pressure from packing centers. City steam, 13½, nom.; Middle West, 13.50@13.60, nom.; Western, 13.85; refined Continent, 14.35, nom.; South American, 14.60, nom.; Brazil, kegs, 15.60; compound, 12@12½.

PORK.—The market has ruled firm on all grades, but quiet. Mess is quoted at $26.50@27, nom.; clear, $24@27, nom.; family, $27@29.

BEEF.—The tone is firm with a limited trade. Stocks are small and the position of the cattle market is against lower prices. Family, $19@20, nom.; mess, $17.50@18, nom.; packet, $18@19, nom.; extra India mess, $29@30.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to July 5, 1916:

BACON.—British South Africa, 104 lbs.; British West Indies, 268 lbs.; Canada, 336 lbs.; Colombia, 341 lbs.; Cuba, 7,009 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 28 lbs.; England, 609,340 lbs.; France, 3,114,565 lbs.; Italy, 50,365 lbs.; Newfoundland, 6,838 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 800 lbs.; San Domingo, 229 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 318 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS. British South Africa, 517 lbs.; British West Indies, 753 lbs.; Chile, 582 lbs.; Colombia, 1,965 lbs.; Cuba, 12,614 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 413 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 49 lbs.; England, 303,183 lbs.; France, 15,000 lbs.; Haiti, 2,710 lbs.; Jamaica, 239 lbs.; Newfoundland, 6,509 lbs.; Panama, 313 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,407 lbs.; Scotland, 20,064 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 447 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,652 lbs.

LARD. Argentina, 3,940 lbs.; British South Africa, 98,480 lbs.; Canada, 900 lbs.; Chile, 14,740 lbs.; Colombia, 38,290 lbs.; Cuba, 12,320 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 180 lbs.; England, 834,748 lbs.; France, 206,941 lbs.; Haiti, 100,900 lbs.; Jamaica, 148 lbs.; Newfoundland, 782 lbs.; Panama, 7,538 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 7,031 lbs.; San Domingo, 28,346 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 19,949 lbs.; Venezuela, 20,420 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—British West Indies, 6,750 lbs.; Canada, 700 lbs.; Colombia, 250 lbs.; Cuba, 83,352 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 14,513 lbs.; England, 84,100 lbs.; Haiti, 128,858 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,600 lbs.; Newfoundland, 350 lbs.; Panama, 180 lbs.; San Domingo, 95 lbs.; Scotland, 157,563 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 30,689 lbs..

LARD OIL. British South Africa, 650 gals.

FRESH PORK. Panama, 4,997 lbs.

PICKLED PORK. British Guiana, 18,400 lbs.; British South Africa, 852 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,775 lbs.; Colombia, 300 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 4,000 lbs.; Haiti, 37,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,700 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 30,400 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,000 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Argentina, 771 lbs.; British Guiana, 166 lbs.; British South Africa, 9,510 lbs.; British West Indies, 12 lbs.; England, 3,600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 561 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—British Guiana, 142 lbs.; British South Africa, 12,537 lbs.; British West Indies, 25 lbs.; Colombia, 491 lbs.; Cuba, 2,500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 826 lbs.; France, 13,750 lbs.; Haiti, 730 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,300 lbs.; Panama, 1,440 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,392 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,504 lbs.; Venezuela, 400 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to July 5, 1916:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 21 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 12,875 lbs.; Colombia, 1,300 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,300 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,750 lbs.; England, 50,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 20,000 lbs.; Haiti, 8,050 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 12,000 lbs.; Panama, 2,100 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 45,540 lbs.; Venezuela, 250 lbs.

FRESH MEATS.—England, 3,030,058 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 22,050 lbs.; Colombia, 4,320 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,013 lbs.; Haiti, 1,857 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 120 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,710 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—British West Indies, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 7,761 lbs.; Greece, 74,095 lbs.

STEARINE.—Colombia, 20,396 lbs.; Costa Rica, 6,600 lbs.; Cuba, 32,399 lbs.

ANIMAL OIL.—England, 33,000 gals.; Venezuela, 100 gals.

TALLOW.—Colombia, 14,192 lbs.; Cuba, 10 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 455 lbs.; Panama, 150 lbs.; Venezuela, 15,400 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Values).—Argentina, $146; British Guiana, $83; British South Africa, $19,841; British West Indies, $72; Chile, $512; Colombia, $96; Cuba, $758; Dutch

West Indies, $65; England, $3,337; Haiti, $220; Honduras, $120; Iceland, $250; Newfoundland, $175; Panama, $253; Portuguese Africa, $239; San Domingo, $126; Trinidad, Island of, $1,025; Venezuela, $35.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Values).—Argentine, $46; British South Africa, $648; British West Indies, $454; Colombia, $101; Dutch Guiana, $88; Dutch West Indies, $379; Haiti, $961; Jamaica, $331; Newfoundland, $2,645; Panama, $266; Peru, $111; Philippine Islands, $100; Trinidad, Island of, $1,602.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to July 5, 1916:

BUTTER.—British West Indies, 4,534 lbs.; Colombia, 601 lbs.; Cuba, 1,126 lbs.; Haiti, 21,560 lbs.; Jamaica, 786 lbs.; Panama, 600 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,674 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 12,858 lbs.; Venezuela, 400 lbs.

EGGS. Bermuda, 2,400 dz.; Panama, 13,500 dz.

CHEESE.—Bolivia, 35 lbs.; British Guiana, 557 lbs.; British West Indies, 401 lbs.; Colombia, 929 lbs.; Cuba, 9,631 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 126 lbs.; England, 191,469 lbs.; Haiti, 1,331 lbs.; Jamaica, 37 lbs.; Newfoundland, 11,240 lbs.; Panama, 4,996 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,582 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,476 lbs.; Venezuela, 245 lbs.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, June 29, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
St. Louis, Liverpool	....	....	....	1444	....	....	....	....	1800
Kroonland, Liverpool	....	....	....	135	....	....	....	....	750
Carpathia, Liverpool	319	....	....	2455	....	27	....	700	....
Adriatic, Liverpool	4212	....	....	2664	....	....	75	....	1160
Alexandrian, London	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	300	....
Pannonia, London	....	....	....	112	....	....	....	....	....
Montebello, Hull	....	....	....	334	....	....	....	225	1850
Noordam, Rotterdam	995	2149	....	....	....	....	....	1025	600
Ryswyk, Rotterdam	16029	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Olav Kyrre, Rotterdam	4616	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trevier, Rotterdam	....	....	....	4808	....	....	....	11134	....
Bergensfjord, Bergen	....	100	....	750	....	1050	....	580	....
Oscar II, Copenhagen	21456	....	....	....	....	....	....	280	....
Older, Havre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800
Lafayette, Bordeaux	....	....	....	1300	....	....	....	....	....
Ville de Paris, Marseilles	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	55	....
Herm, Bilbao	....	....	....	800	....	....	....	....	....
Dante Alighieri, Genoa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Calabria, Genoa	....	....	....	724	....	....	67	....	1820
Total	47527	2249	....	15576	....	1102	142	14308	8880

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 1, 1916 with comparisons:

PORK BBLS.

To—	Week ending July 1, 1916.	Week ending July 3, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 1, 1916.
United Kingdom	195	50	11,577
Continent	....	43	3,461
So. & Cen. Am.	386	110	16,208
West Indies	1,139	1,247	37,317
Br. No. Am. Col.	38	....	12,373
Other countries	13	10	806
Total	1,773	1,460	81,742

MEATS, LBS.

To—	Week ending July 1, 1916.	Week ending July 3, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 1, 1916.
United Kingdom	13,422,000	20,685,320	446,749,997
Continent	7,283,072	3,058,600	158,897,920
So. & Cen. Am.	50,154	30,974	2,264,289
West Indies	315,498	258,610	8,110,227
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	390,478
Other countries	19,336	1,184	568,125
Total	21,090,100	25,434,688	616,981,936

LARD, LBS.

To—	Week ending July 1, 1916.	Week ending July 3, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 1, 1916.
United Kingdom	2,925,650	9,132,210	203,023,628
Continent	9,261,045	1,647,820	128,201,850
So. & Cen. Am.	1,141,456	775,462	28,288,346
West Indies	959,707	289,575	18,175,238
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	570,658
Other countries	94,131	1,612	1,638,398
Total	14,381,989	11,856,679	379,898,118

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	995	12,774,300	11,205,529
Boston	38	1,087,800	327,460
Philadelphia	.....	587,000	204,000
New Orleans	730	.....	1,690,000
Montreal	.....	6,641,000	955,000
Total week	1,773	21,090,100	14,381,989
Previous week	1,935	18,747,236	15,298,179
Two weeks ago	1,574	17,526,852	9,411,098
Cor. week last y'r.	1,460	25,434,788	11,856,679

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '16. to July 1, '16.	Same time last year.		Changes.
Pork, lbs.	16,348,400	13,587,200	Inc.	2,761,200
Meats, lbs.	616,981,936	525,113,358	Inc.	91,867,678
Lard, lbs.	379,898,118	379,825,187	Inc.	72,931

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HOG HAIR

THE HAIR DRYING & CLEANING PROCESS COMPANY

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Buyers and Manufacturers of All Grades

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been evidence of a firming in the undertone of the local tallow market and it is understood that prices on some descriptions have been advanced slightly. The basis for city special tallow here is now 9¾c. bid, with offerings held at 10c. It is understood that tallow makers have been relieved of their surpluses for the present, and the offerings have been generally lighter.

The western markets have not been so readily improved. Considerable is heard of, this being the summer season, and also of the hand-to-mouth buying for the trade. Rumors have been current of a better demand for our tallow, but authorities say that this has been limited to a few inquiries and not much business was consummated. The London auction sale resulted in full takings of offerings of 854 casks and the prices were 6d. to 1s. higher.

Advices from glycerine markets indicate more steadiness in this by-product. Fewer peace rumors are heard which inspires some predictions of another buying movement soon in glycerine.

Prime city tallow at the local market is quoted at 9¼@9½c. nominal, and city special at 9¾@10c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The level of the latest business has been 10¾c., but holders are now asking 11c. and it is thought that such prices will be paid if the western lard markets remain firm.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been very quiet during the week, with values showing very little change. Extras are quoted at 14@14¼c. and medium at 13c.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet, with values showing but little change. The offerings are moderate and with limited stocks available business continues light. Prime red, spot, 10c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 11@11½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14@15c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is quiet, but about steady. Prices are quoted at 75@85c.

CORN OIL.—Dealings have continued moderate, with slight changes in value. Prices at 8¾@9c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The supplies are fairly liberal, while the demand has been moderate and a little easier tone prevails. Spot is quoted at 8@8¼c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet, with values about steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100, water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is firm but quiet. Values are well maintained on light supplies and little change in stocks is expected until the fall. Trade is light. Ceylon, 14½@15c.; Cochin, 15½@16½c.

GREASES.—The market has continued quiet, with values showing but slight change. The tone is steady. Yellow, 8¾@9¼c., nom.; bone, 8½@9¼c., nom.; house, 8½@9c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 1,414 quarters frozen beef from Brazil, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included 639 casks of tallow, 50 casks of casings, 11,977 bags of fertilizer material, 32 bbls. of cattle tails, and 100 casks of cured beef, all from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 7, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 28,820 quarters; to the Continent, 30,045 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 76,180 quarters; to the Continent, 173,293 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending July 1, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — — — pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being — — cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 230,326 pounds and averaged 11½ cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.25	$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	8.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.81	61c.	175c.	100c.
Butter	1.50	2.00	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 6.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17@17¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½@16¾c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¾c.

N. Y. Shoulders.—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 12c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. O. Zaun.)

New York, July 6.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c; city steam lard, 13¼c; city dressed hogs, 14½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@16½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14½c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@13½c; skinned shoulders, 12½c; boneless butts, 15@15½c.; Boston butts, 14c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c.; regular trimmings, 9@9½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12c.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.
Office and Warehouse
383 West Street New York City
CAUSTIC SODA SODA ASH
COCOANUT OIL PALM OIL
TALLOW GREASE STEARINE

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 6, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

From New York—	Week ending July 6, 1916. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
Africa	—	6,055
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	25	2,224
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	5,240
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
Brazil	11	2,007
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti	2	364
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Central America	5	618
Cette, France	—	900
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	128	6,970
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	—	10,244
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,000
Guatemala, C. A	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	—	12,005
Hull, England	—	100
Kingston, W. I.	—	700
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,125
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	—	949
Monte Cristi, San Dom	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	5,501	98,512
St. Johns, N. F.	—	484
St. Thomas, W. I	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	74	1,619
Santiago, Cuba	—	420
Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
South American ports	54	30,186
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies	94	8,402
Total	6,094	336,493
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway	1,425	1,425
Bocas del Toro, Panama	105	216
Christiania, Norway	—	62,635
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	200	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	1,730	119,977
From Galveston		
Havana, Cuba		515
Vera Cruz, Mexico		1,659
Total		2,174
From Baltimore		
Glasgow, Scotland		1,916
Liverpool, England		108
Total		2,024
From Philadelphia		
Glasgow, Scotland		855
Liverpool, England		201
Total		1,056
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England		2,923
Rotterdam, Holland		6,608
Total		9,531
From Norfolk and Newport News		
Glasgow, Scotland		2,847
Liverpool, England		979
London, England		975
Total		4,801
From Mobile		
Buenos Aires, A. R.		3,290
Rosario, A. R.		150
Total		3,440
From Detroit		
Canada		51,576
Total		51,576
From Buffalo		
Canada		8,188
Total		8,188
From other ports		
Mexico		6
Total		6

Recapitulation—	Week ending July 6. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915 Bbls.	Same period 1914. Bbls
From New York	6,094	336,493	519,424
From New Orleans	1,730	119,977	85,013
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,020
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,880
From Philadelphia	—	1,056	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	33,956
From Norfolk and Newport News		4,801	28,773
From Boston	—	2	111
From San Francisco	—	221	169
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	—	51,576	33,805
From Buffalo	—	8,188	9,698
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	7,520
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,193
From Vermont	—	34	149
From other ports	—	6	150
Total	7,824	553,391	742,796

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 7, 1916. Old crop crude cottonseed oil is exhausted; very little interest in new crop; 63c. bid for early September today. Meal dull at around $27.50 for 7½ per cent., f. o. b. Southeastern common points. Hulls, $17.50, Atlanta, loose

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil for the month of May, according to estimates by the government, totaled 42,538 bbls., compared to 80,150 bbls. in May, 1915. Exports for the season to May 31 are reported as 634,544 bbls., compared to 734,724 bbls. for the same period a year ago.

SOUTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS MEET.

The South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association held its annual meeting at Atlantic Beach, Fla., last week, the first time it had ever met outside the State. This is one of the State organizations which set the example of efficient practical work throughout the year in behalf of its members, a work which Secretary B. F. Taylor inaugurated and which has been continued and enlarged with the greatest beneficial results.

Speakers at the convention included Dr. H. B. Battle, of Montgomery; Dr. W. W. Long, of the South Carolina farm station; C. P. Collins, of the employers' liability bureau of Texas, and others. Discussions on close-cut lint, soya bean and peanut oil crushing and other live topics were features of the sessions, which were largely attended. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, J. C. Caldwell, Campobello; vice-president, Russell Acree, Darlington; secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia; assistant secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 6, 1916. Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5@5½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¾@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 7c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 11c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 11c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 16c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 88@90c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 15½@16½c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 10@10½c. per lb.; cotton oil, 11½@12c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 86@88½c. per lb.; corn oil, 9@9½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent., 75@80c per gal.

Prime city tallow, 9@9¼c. per lb.; house grease, 8¾@9c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; brown grease, 8@8½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 9@9¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 47c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 37½@38c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 33@34c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 48½@49c. per lb.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Barely Steady—More Selling for Southern Account—Surprisingly Bearish Cotton Crop Report—Conservatism Still Noted, However—Small Stocks of Old Oil Temper Bearish Sentiment—Ruling Levels of Lard Also Mentioned in This Respect—Speculation Increases Slightly.

The old crop cottonseed oil situation is rapidly waning and attention is being given almost entirely to the new crop conditions. There is still more or less interest in the levels of old crop cotton oil, but fresh speculation is not to be expected and all that remains is for the open commitments to be evened. Consumers will doubtless continue to buy from hand to mouth of the oil needed for summer and the fall delivery. The South is interested in old crop oil only to a minor degree, as it is conceded that the stocks are very small, which is best reflected in the premiums for the first shipments of new crop oils. Refiners seem content to supply the demand for old crop oil as it is met and as well as it can be supplied.

The trade gave a great deal of attention to the recent cotton crop figures and estimates as officially and unofficially published. The official acreage increase of 12.1 per cent. and the condition of 81.1 represented higher showings than had been counted on and indicated a crop of 13,600,000 to 14,500,000 bales of lint cotton according to the method of calculation. These estimates allow normal conditions through the cotton belt to the end of the season. It will be recalled that the crop of lint cotton last year was less than 11,200,000 bales.

Should the cotton crop this season actually result in nearly 3,000,000 more bales of cotton than were produced a year ago the oil crush would increase approximately 650,000 barrels. Obviously a great deal depends upon the weather conditions during the next several weeks, also the condition of seed during the fall and early winter, not to mention the price of seed which should go a long way toward determining the percentage of crush. At the same time the tendency of the past few seasons has been toward record seed prices and full crushes of oil, with the present situation hardly different.

An increased cotton oil crush this year of 600,000 odd barrels of oil would not be especially heavy. It would mean a moderate crush of oil instead of a small one as was experienced last year. Very little can be said just yet as to its distribution. A few features protrude and deserve comment. The current comparatively high level of lard values must be mentioned in this respect as a good compound lard trade is foreshadowed unless the differentials between the various markets are materially altered for the worse. On the other hand, the soap trade is not likely to duplicate its heavy buying of cotton oil during the past year unless greases and foreign oils again develop strength. Incidentally there is a somewhat firmer tone observed in the market. The export situation for 1916-17 is an unknown quantity.

Speculation has broadened slightly with the more definite bearish opinions expressed on the market. More has been said of the impending movement of cotton oil, the good cotton crop outlook, the fact that present oil prices are 2 to 4c. higher than those of last year and the absence of speculative support. On the other hand, it is realized that the cotton crop has a critical period ahead, that speculative support is easily inspired when the time is propitious, that stocks of old oil here and abroad are extremely light and that the present comparatively high basis for lard is very important, as the absorption by the compound lard trade easily represents the greatest that takes place in the cotton oil trade. The uncertainties of the political situation are naturally to be considered at all times.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 1, 1916.—

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Spot, $10.70; July, $10.75@10.90; August, $10.73@10.75; September, $10.64@10.67; October, $9.66@9.67; November, $8.77@8.84; December, $8.65@8.74; January, $8.68@8.71; February, $8.60@8.80. Futures closed 5 to 17 lower. Sales were: August, 200, $10.75@10.73; September, 1,300, $10.71@10.65; October, 1,100, $9.76@9.65; November, 700, $8.85@8.76; January, 200, $8.73@8.72. Total sales, 2,400 bbls. Good off, $10.30; off, $10.20; reddish off, $10.00; winter, $10.85; summer, $10.85; prime crude, S. E., $9.20@9.33.

Monday, July 3, 1916, holiday.

Tuesday, July 4 1916, holiday.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 5, 1916. - Spot, $10.75@11.00; July, $10.77@10.82; August, $10.75@10.76; September, $10.64@10.65; October, $9.64@9.66; November, $8.72@8.73; December, $8.60@8.65; January, $8.62@8.65; February, $8.66@8.72. Futures closed 6 lower to 6 higher. Sales were: July, 500, $10.82; August, 200, $10.76; September, 2,800, $10.71@10.65; October, 1,700, $9.69@9.65; November, 5,200, $8.78@8.72; January, 400, $8.68@8.67. Total sales, 10,800 bbls. Good off, $10.25; off, $10.15; reddish off, $10.00; winter, $10.85; summer, $10.85; prime crude, S. E., $9.20@9.33.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 6, 1916. - Spot, $10.70@11.00; July, $10.70@10.80; August, $10.66@10.67; September, $10.54@10.55; October, $9.57@9.59; November, $8.67@8.68; December, $8.55@8.57; January, $8.57@8.59; February, $8.60@8.66. Futures closed 5 to 10 lower. Sales were: July 100, $10.70@10.76; August, 3,700, $10.75@10.64; September, 9,100, $10.63@10.53; October, 3,000, $9.65@9.56; November, 1,900, $8.71@8.65; December, 100, $8.54@8.54; January, 200, $8.60@8.57. Total sales, 18,100 lbs. Good off, $10.25; off, $10.00; reddish off, $9.80; winter, $11.00@11.50; summer, $11.00@11.40; prime crude, S. E., $9.20@9.33.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

BEAN CAKES AND OIL IN JAPAN.

Transactions in locally made bean cakes have become dull in Japan proper, according to the Ryoto Shimpo. The output is accumulating in the warehouses. The manager of the Sandai bean mill said in regard to the business:

"There is a tendency for the price of bean cake to rise a little, because this is the season of greatest demand among the farmers. But the scarcity of vessels and the rising value of silver are causing exporters great difficulty. Unless the price of bean cake is at least $0.63 or more per piece, the mills cannot make a profit, and at present the price is only $0.59.

"On the other hand, exports of bean oil have increased somewhat, but not nearly enough to compensate for the loss on bean cakes. As a relief measure the mixed storage of cake is to be suspended during the three months of July, August and September, but that will be but a temporary relief. It is to be hoped that the scarcity of bottoms will soon be relieved and that transportation will again return to normal."

TRADING RULES FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Revision Adopted by the Inter State Association at Memphis

At its twentieth annual convention at Memphis, Tenn., on June 8, the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association adopted a revised set of rules for trading in cottonseed products which it is hoped may be adopted by trade exchanges and commercial bodies in all parts of the country where cottonseed products are traded in, thus establishing uniform methods in this particular.

The rules adopted at Memphis are a revision and rearrangement of the old trading rules, with a few material additions. New classifications are added for cake and meal and for linters, to meet late developments in the trade which call for a so-called lower grade of these products. There is also some change in the rules for soap stock.

An important innovation is one that was introduced during the convention, and which requires margins to be deposited in trading in refined cottonseed oil and soap stock for specified shipment or delivery. This margin rule injects a new element of safety into trading.

The rules as officially adopted will not be available in book form for several months, and The National Provisioner reproduces them in full for the information of the trade. The first installment, covering grades of seed, oil, soap stock, cake, meal, linters and hulls, appeared in the issue of June 17. The second installment, including general rules on trading, shipments, claims, weights, etc., appeared in the issue of July 1. The final installment includes general rules on arbitration, margins, etc. It is as follows:

Arbitration.

Rule 37—Section 1—In case of differences between members of this Association concerning transactions in Cotton Seed Products that can not be amicably adjusted promptly, same may be settled by arbitration upon the application of either, and should the parties to the contention fail to agree as to the exact wording of the question to be arbitrated, each may state in his own words the question to be decided, upon the standard form for arbitration, duly signed, and these separately signed blanks shall be taken as a completed agreement to arbitrate and placed before the Arbitration Committee and they shall construe the question to be arbitrated, and the Secretary shall call such arbitration at such places as he sees best, promptly upon notice of such request. And it is fully understood and agreed by and between the members of this Association that any award of any of the regular Arbitration Committees of this Association made under these Rules, whether such arbitration is held by agreement or "Ex Parte," shall be binding upon all the parties affected thereby, and such award if final, at the instance of any party affected by it may be made the judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction without other evidence than such award. And in case of an appeal to the Committee on Appeals, the findings of such Committee on Appeals shall be binding upon all parties affected by it, and such findings at the instance of any of such parties may be made the judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction without other evidence than such finding.

Sec. 2—Arbitrations may be held at New York, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chicago, Dallas, Galveston, Montgomery, Little Rock, Jackson, Miss., and Oklahoma City as agreed by the parties at difference, and in case they cannot agree, then as determined by the Secretary of the Association. At the above mentioned points, and all others where application is made by not less than ten members, and in his opinion it is advisable, the President of this Association, as soon as convenient after his election shall appoint a Permanent Committee on Arbitration, to consist of five members, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Each committee shall meet upon call of its Chairman as often as is necessary for the prompt dispatch of business and as compensation shall receive for each case decided at such meetings the fees as per schedule of fees as noted in Section 19 of this Rule, plus necessary expenses incurred, of which fees one-third shall go to the Association and two-thirds shall be equally divided between the members actually serving on the case (excepting Texas, where the fees shall be the same as provided by the Texas Rules).

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Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

Sec. 3—The party demanding the arbitration at the same time of the demand and the other party upon consenting to it, shall deposit with the Secretary of the Association a sum equal to the fees to be charged in the case plus the estimated expenses likely to be incurred in its hearing. In cases where one or more analyses are made, the cost of same should be deposited in addition to the usual sum.

Sec. 4—No personal appearance will be permitted before the arbitration committee except upon the unanimous request of the committee, but where one party appears the other shall have the same right. Before calling the Arbitration Committee together the Secretary of the Association shall procure from each party to the arbitration an agreement in writing on the form prescribed by the Association to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Committee, and to pay immediately the amount of the award.

Sec. 5—All letters, telegrams or other papers submitted must be originals or certified copies, or cannot be admitted as evidence. An Arbitration Committee shall have the right to ask for and parties to the case shall submit the originals or certified copies of any papers containing additional evidence which the Committee thinks it necessary for them to have, to enable them to give the case intelligent and careful consideration. A refusal to submit such evidence leaves it open to the Committee to decline to consider the case.

Sec. 6—Applications for rehearing shall not be considered by the Arbitration Committee unless accompanied by such new evidence of proof of apparent error on the part of the Arbitration Committee as in the judgment of the Committee shall justify the rehearing, and in case the rehearing is granted and heard, same fees shall be paid as in the original case, provided that should the original decision be reversed, no fee shall be charged for the rehearing, but should the original decision stand, the final loser shall pay the costs of both arbitrations, it being understood that action under this rule shall in no way affect the rights of appeal. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section within the period specified forfeits the right of appeal.

Sec. 7—An appeal to the Appeals Committee from the decision of the Arbitration Committee may be made by either party upon written notice, addressed to the Secretary of this Association, within ten days after receipt of notice of award in cases where the award is over $300.00. The party making the appeal shall deposit with the Secretary of the Association the full amount of the award made against him, plus $50.00, to cover the expenses of the appeal and $200.00 estimated cost of traveling expenses of the committee; or when the award is not for money damage, appeal may be had within the discretion of the President, and the deposit of such sum as a guarantee as the President may determine.

Failure to comply with any of the requirements of this section within the period specified forfeits the right of appeal.

In cases where the application for rehearing is made, whether granted or denied, the time in which appeal may be filed shall date from the time on which the application for rehearing was heard.

Sec. 8—The Secretary of the Association is authorized to furnish either side at their expense, when so requested, certified copies of any or all papers involved in an arbitration already held.

Sec. 9—In case of appeal, the President shall designate five members of the Appeals Committee to serve on the case, naming the Chairman and the place for hearing each case; the members so selected to be those available who happen to be most convenient to the point of the original arbitration, the members of the Arbitration Committee which passed on the case originally, excluded. In cases where the award is not over $1,000, three members shall constitute a quorum; in cases where the award is over $1,000 the full committee of five shall constitute a quorum and each member serving shall receive $10.00 and his traveling expenses to and from the place of meeting. The loser shall pay all expenses of the arbitration and the traveling expenses of the arbitrators.

The entire Arbitration Committee may be summoned by the Chairman, but one member at least shall be present at the hearing of the appeal, and he and such others as are summoned shall receive the same compensation for attendance which is given the members of the Appeals Committee.

Sec. 10—The Appeals Committee in reviewing cases appealed from the findings of Arbitration Committees shall consider only the evidence as submitted to the Arbitration Committee passing on the case. No new or supplementary evidence being permitted.

Sec. 11—Should a member fail or refuse to submit to the demand of another member for arbitration or delay or obstruct such demands for five days after proper notice, by registered mail, the Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arbitration, upon receipt of such complaint, shall proceed at once to satisfy himself as to the facts, and these being satisfactory, shall immediately proceed with the arbitration ex-parte, and the decision so rendered shall be of full force and effect, the complainant to pay the ex-parte fee, adding the amount to the award of the committee, if in his favor.

Sec. 12—Should any member of this Association refuse to submit his differences to arbitration under these rules, or after a hearing, whether ex-parte or by agreement, has been had, refuse to pay in full any award against him of the Arbitration Committee, or to carry out the award of the Arbitration Committee in any way, the other member or members of the Arbitration may report the matter to the Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arbitration, who shall at once proceed to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the complaint, and if confirmed shall at once notify the President of the Association, who shall immediately, through the Secretary, demand of the party at fault full compliance with the requirements of these rules within five days thereafter, and if the member fails to comply with such official demand he shall be immediately expelled from the Association, and the President, over his signature, countersigned by the Secretary, shall so notify him, and at the same time and in the same manner shall issue a circular letter to every member of the Association notifying them that such member has been expelled from the Association for not conforming with the provisions of Rule 38.

And it shall be the duty of the Secretary at the beginning of each active season and on the first of each month thereafter during the active season, to prepare a list of all those who at any time have been expelled from the Association, and mail to each member.

Any member so expelled shall not again become a member of this Association until such claim shall have been satisfied in full and then only upon a majority vote of the Executive Committee.

No person or firm who or which has been expelled from the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association or from any of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Associations shall be eligible to membership in this Association, and any member of this Association who may be expelled from any such Association may, upon the complaint of the Secretary of such Association, be tried by the Grievance Committee of this Association, and if the charges are sustained, will be expelled from this Association.

Sec. 13—All expenses of arbitration shall be borne by the party against whom the

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award is made, and whether such award is for the full amount claimed by the other party or for only a part of same.

But when it is shown to the Arbitration Committee that an offer or offers of compromise has or have been made and rejected and such offer or offers are repeated before the Arbitration Committee, the arbitration fee shall be assessed against the party whose offer is furthest away from the award of the committee, but should the award be the mean between the two, the fees shall be assessed equally between the two. This applies to Basis Prime Oil contracts as well as any other Cotton Seed Products contracts. In case an offer of compromise has been made by only one party to the trade, then the contract price shall be considered as an offer by the other party, and procedure taken as above prescribed, except that in all such cases the amount of the award must be at least double the amount of the fee, otherwise the party against whom the award is made shall pay the arbitration fee.

Sec. 14—Should any seller or buyer make any conditions looking to the adjustment of differences that may arise under it by any other tribunals than those provided by this Association and existing under and governed by its rules, it is understood that such contract is made and accepted entirely independent of this Association and differences which arise under it shall not be subjects for its consideration or arbitration, or, if either party resorts to the courts for a settlement of any differences arising from transactions in cotton seed or its products, before a decision by the Arbitration Committee, the Arbitration Committee shall not consider the case.

Nothing in the above is to be taken as preventing this Association from taking appropriate action if both parties to a contract are members of this Association and one of them refuses to arbitrate.

Sec. 15—Any member with whom an arbitration is demanded or against whom complaint of any nature is made shall not be allowed to resign before all matters in question are settled, the Secretary to give all notices required under this rule by registered mail.

Sec. 16—Where a member demands an arbitration against a non-member and non-member consents in writing and deposits with the Secretary the usual amount required in such cases and pays into the Treasury of the Association for its use and benefits, in addition to the ordinary arbitration charges, the sum of Twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for each case arbitrated, such arbitrations shall be held.

Sec. 17—Chemist—In all cases requiring a chemical analysis, where an agreed chemist has not been named by the contestants, the Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, before which the case is heard, shall name the chemist. Where any product is in dispute and samples are submitted to a recognized chemist by Chairman of Arbitration Committee the chemist shall, in no manner, give out any information as to analysis to either contestant or any person; this information to be strictly confidential between the chemist and the Arbitration Committee. Any violation of this rule shall subject the chemist to expulsion upon a majority vote of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 18—In Linter Arbitrations where grades are involved and an agreed classer has not been named by the contestants, the Chairman of the Arbitration Committee before whom the case is heard may name the classer, who shall be a disinterested party.

Sec. 19—Fees for arbitration shall be:

(a) On amount involved, where the arbitration is not based on the determination of grades or quality: On each award under $1,000.00, $25.00; on each award of more than $1,000.00, 1½ per cent. addition on the excess.

(b) On arbitrations based upon and involving the determination of grade, as shown by samples submitted: On each award on crude or refined oil in tank cars, for each tank, $10.00, or, if in barrels, 10 cents per barrel.

On each award on cottonseed cake, meal, hulls and cottonseed, in lots of 500 tons or less, $25.00. In lots of more than 500 tons, $3.00 for each additional 100 tons or fraction thereof.

On each award on linters, 500 bales or less, $25.00; for each 100 bales additional or fraction thereof, $3.00.

It, however, being understood that the minimum fee to be paid in any one case of any nature shall be $25.00.

Sec. 20—At points where Permanent Arbitration Committees of this Association are located, such Committee may, if they so desire, undertake arbitration under these rules, delegating one member of the Committee to perform the clerical work and correspondence involved, without referring the papers to the Secretary of the Association, but in such case the Committee is responsible for and must promptly remit to the Secretary the Association fee, together with the papers and final decision for file and record. After this is done, all correspondence concerning the decision on the part of the principals in the case shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Association.

The Arbitration Committee shall be allowed, on payment of the regular Arbitration fees, to certify samples submitted to them by members of the Association.

Where a member demands an arbitration against another member and it appears that the claim grew out of a transaction between them when one or both of them were not members of the Association no Arbitration Committee of this Association shall have jurisdiction to hear the case unless both parties agree that they may do so.

Any member, however, on payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars can have the opinion of any of the Arbitration Committees as to quality of oil, cake, meal and so forth, and the money value of any difference between that quality and the quality guaranteed by a contract between him and a non-member, or who was not a member on the date of the contract.

Where so agreed and arbitration follows, the regular arbitration fees for members shall apply.

Sec. 21—All parties interested in any arbitration shall be given the privilege of presenting proof and argument before the Arbitration Committee, but whether they avail themselves of such privilege or not, they shall be bound as their interest or liability is shown by the arbitration held between any parties interested in the contract or question involved, and persons failing to comply with same, automatically cease to be members of this Association, after the usual thirty days notice has been given as for members expelled and no charges have been filed against them within such time.

Official Inspectors.

Rule 38 Section 1—The Executive Committee may annually appoint Official Inspectors and Weighers to be stationed at New Orleans, Savannah and such other ports as they may deem necessary, whose duty it shall be to weigh all cottonseed cake and meal received for export, and upon demand of any member of this Association, to inspect and sample any cake and meal delivered for export, and for this purpose shall be considered the representative of both seller and buyer, under the following rules and conditions:

Sec. 2—As soon as possible after entering upon the duties of his office, the Official Inspector shall personally present to each and every buyer for export, at the port where he is located, a printed application for registration, prepared for him by the Secretary, to be signed by the buyers and returned, engaging the services of such Inspector to weigh and inspect all shipments for export received by them at such port.

A list of the buyers so registered shall at once be made by the Secretary and printed by him in a convenient form for posting, and distributed to all members of the Association with a letter calling attention to this rule.

Sec. 3—Transactions made with other than registered buyers, as shown by the list above referred to, or by sellers and buyers not members of this Association, shall be made entirely at the risk of the seller or buyer, and no claim of any nature whatever arising therefrom shall in any way be considered by this Association or its committees.

The services of the Official Inspector shall be available only when a buyer is so listed.

Sec. 4—The cost of the inspection service shall be three (3) cents per ton, to be paid by the buyer, on all cottonseed cake and meal received by him for export, but shall not apply on shipments of meal in the hands of the original owners upon which an inspection is not had.

Sec. 5—The Arbitration Committee of this Association shall not consider for adjustment differences arising on shipments for export points unless claims for allowances are accompanied by a certified statement from the Association's Official Inspector, when there is such an Inspector at port of shipment.

Sec. 6—Upon demand, the Inspector shall at once make the inspection, take samples as required under the rules provided, making duplicate reports to both parties at interest, and retaining the samples taken subject to the call of the Secretary of the Association or of any Arbitration Committee that may be appointed, and furnish small duplicate samples to buyer and seller within forty-eight hours after request, except where Official Inspector has no facilities for grinding as provided in Rule 36. The Official Inspection report must be mailed to buyer and seller within five days after inspection.

Sec. 7—It shall be the duty of the Inspector to present monthly bills to the buyers for inspections made. He shall keep careful records of the dates on which said bills are presented and they shall be payable to him within ten days thereafter by checks payable to the order of the Secretary of the Association.

Sec. 8—In case any buyer fails to pay the amount due by him for inspection service within ten days after the presentation of his bill therefor, the Inspector shall refuse him further service and shall report his failure to pay to the Secretary of the Association, and in case of failure to pay within thirty days after receipt of bill the delinquent shall be reported by the Secretary to the Executive Committee and unless in their opinion there exists good reason for such non-payment, it shall become their duty to expel said delinquent from the Association.

Sec. 9—The Inspector shall make monthly reports to the Secretary of the Association of the inspections made and samples taken, all of which shall be certified to by the persons interested, together with a full itemized statement showing the point of origin, date of shipment, when and where unloaded and weighed and condition of all cake and meal weighed or inspected by him.

Sec. 10—The Inspector shall not inspect or weigh any cake or meal unless point of origin and name of shipper is furnished him with application for such service.

Sec. 11—The compensation of the inspectors and weighers shall be fixed by the Executive Committee, and in all respects they are to be regarded as employes of the Association and shall be under its control.

Sec. 12—The money received by the Secretary on account of inspection and weighing shall be held by him as a separate fund to provide for the compensation of the Official Inspector and Weigher and the expenses incident to his office, and such other purposes as the Executive Committee may determine.

Sec. 13—The office of the Official Inspector shall be kept open for the convenience of the members of the Association on all week days from 9 a. m. to noon and from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m., and in order that his records may be full and his duties correctly performed, shippers of all products for export are requested to mail to him on the day of the shipment copy of every bill of lading covering such shipment, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector, when this is done, to mail to the shipper copy of each weight sheet, showing weights of the several shipments.

(Continued on page 32.)

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 7.—Market steady, Western steam, $13.75 nom.; Middle West, $13.40 @13.50; city steam, 13¼@13⅜c.; refined Continent, $14.35; South American, $14.60; Brazil, kegs, $15.60; compound, 11⅞@12¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 7.—Copra fabrique, 151 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 125 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 7.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 175s.; pork, prime mess, 145s.; shoulders, square, 66s.; New York, 64s.; picnic, 71s.; hams, long, 85s.; American cut, 86s.; Bacon, Cumberland cut, 77s.; long clear, 85s.; short back, 78s.; bellies, clear, 85s. Lard, spot prime, 72s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 75s. 3d.; September, 74s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s. 6d.; New York City special, 60s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 91s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 46s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet with prices easier. Part of the selling was thought to be for packers.

Tallow.

The market continued quiet but firm. City is quoted at 9@9¼c., and specials at 9¾c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market remained quiet but firm. Oleo is quoted at 11c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet with price changes small and trade mostly local. Some selling developed on the easier tone in lard.

Market closed unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales, 15,200 bbls. Spot oil, $10.70 bid. Crude, Southeast, $9.20 nom. Closing quotations on futures: July, $10.65@10.72; August, $10.61@10.63; September, $10.49@10.50; October, $9.54@9.56; November, $8.65@8.67; December, $8.55@8.57; January, $8.56@8.58; February, $8.60@8.66; good off oil, $10.20 bid; off oil, $10.00 bid; red off oil, $9.80 bid; winter oil, $10.90@11.30; summer white oil, $11.00@11.30.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 7.—Hog market slow and 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, $9.75@10; light, $9.50@10; mixed, $9.55@10.10; heavy, $9.50 @10.15; rough heavy, $9.50@9.65; Yonkers, $9.75@9.85; pigs, $8@9.45; cattle, steady; beeves, $7.20@11.20; cows and heifers, $3.75 @9.75; Texas steers, $8.40@9.40; Western, $8.20@9.40. Calves, $8.50@12. Sheep, strong, shade higher; sheep, native, $6.50@ 7.90; yearlings, $8@9.40; lambs, $7.50@10.75; Western, $7.75@10.85.

Omaha, July 7.—Hogs lower, at $9.35@9.80.

Buffalo, July 7.—Hogs lower; on sale, 5,000, at $10.35@10.50.

Kansas City, July 7.—Hogs lower, at $9.50 @10.

St. Joseph, July 7.—Hogs steady, at $9.50 @10.05.

Sioux City, July 7.—Hogs higher, at $9.45 @9.90.

Louisville, July 7.—Hogs steady, at $9.65 @9.90.

Indianapolis, July 7.—Hogs lower, at $10.05 @10.20.

St. Louis, July 7.—Hogs higher, at $9.90@ 10.25.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	200	8,000	5,000
Kansas City	200	300	
Omaha	300	9,000	100
St. Louis	300	3,000	150
St. Joseph	100	1,000	5,300
Sioux City	100	7,500	1,000
St. Paul	100	100	100
Oklahoma City		500	
Fort Worth	100	150	
Milwaukee	25	75	
Denver	125	87	
Louisville	450	900	2,700
Cudahy		800	
Indianapolis	50	3,000	100
Pittsburgh		2,000	500
Cincinnati	100	1,700	2,200
Buffalo	200	3,200	200
Cleveland	120	1,000	1,200
New York	375	1,050	3,405

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	9,000	32,000	20,000
Kansas City	9,500	7,000	3,700
Omaha	1,500	9,200	6,800
St. Louis	6,300	9,300	4,400
St. Joseph	700	6,000	1,000
Sioux City	500	6,000	100
St. Paul	2,300	11,000	400
Oklahoma City	800	1,000	300
Fort Worth	2,500	2,500	700
Milwaukee	100	300	30
Denver	915	305	
Louisville	1,700	3,900	4,000
Indianapolis	750	6,000	
Pittsburgh	1,000	7,000	4,000
Cincinnati	300	2,400	600
Buffalo	2,900	10,000	800
Cleveland	900	4,000	
New York	2,430	5,040	7,230
Toronto, Canada	3,390	1,424	441

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916.

Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	23,000	40,000	21,000
Kansas City	10,000	12,000	5,500
Omaha	4,500	7,000	5,000
St. Louis	10,800	10,000	5,400
St. Joseph	2,000	7,000	500
Sioux City	1,500	6,000	2,400
St. Paul	500	2,000	50
Oklahoma City		1,200	
Fort Worth	3,000	3,500	2,500
Milwaukee	225	4,051	
Denver	772	1,408	4,000
Louisville	250	1,000	6,300
Detroit		2,100	
Cudahy		700	
Wichita		2,056	
Indianapolis	2,500	14,000	850
Pittsburgh		4,000	1,000
Cincinnati	1,100	6,705	5,500
Buffalo	300	6,000	200
Cleveland	10	4,000	500
New York	1,800	6,690	10,700

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	3,000	23,000	14,000
Kansas City	4,500	6,500	2,000
Omaha	7,200	14,000	9,500
St. Louis	2,800	6,000	4,500
St. Joseph	2,300	10,000	2,000
Sioux City	600	8,200	
St. Paul		5,000	
Milwaukee		2,055	
Louisville		2,000	
Detroit		3,000	
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		1,000	
Indianapolis		8,000	
Cincinnati	700	4,614	3,200
Buffalo	100	2,000	200
Cleveland		3,000	
New York	764	1,000	2,884

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	1,000	21,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	4,000	500
Omaha	400	13,000	9,000
St. Louis	1,800	7,000	2,000
St. Joseph	300	12,000	200
Sioux City	600	6,500	200
Fort Worth	1,500	1,000	
St. Paul	2,300	6,700	200
Oklahoma City	1,300	2,400	

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 1, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,111	24,000	20,314
Swift & Co.	4,957	13,000	25,902
Morris & Co.	4,472	8,500	8,775
S. & S. Co.	4,647	11,200	10,385
Hammond Packing Co.	1,527	6,000	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	810	6,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,550	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 11,300 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,430 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 10,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,500 hogs; others, 5,400 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,242	8,702	5,263
Fowler Packing Co.	800	...	742
S. & S. Co.	3,046	7,315	2,473
Swift & Co.	4,241	8,862	6,158
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,861	4,870	4,335
Morris & Co.	3,403	7,018	2,545
Others	140	808	60

Blount, 283 cattle, 501 hogs and 340 sheep; Wolf Packing Co., 58 cattle; S. Kraus, 971 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 633 cattle; Schwartz, Boden & Co., 1,845 hogs; Graybill & Stephenson, 318 hogs; M. Rice, 528 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 208 cattle; I. Meyer, 105 cattle; Hell Packing Co., 200 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,543	7,724	4,183
Swift & Co.	3,355	12,142	12,930
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,804	15,248	11,568
Armour & Co.	2,560	13,651	12,062
Swartz & Co.	...	1,726	...
J. W. Murphy	...	7,360	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 107 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 32 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 434 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,352	3,876	4,939
Swift & Co.	5,372	4,481	8,328
Armour & Co.	4,904	5,356	8,449
East Side Packing Co.	152	2,220	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	496	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	863	706	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	40	183	51
Sartorius Provision Co.	6	681	...
J. H. Betz Provision Co.	...	1,396	...
Hell Packing Co.	18	370	...
Krey Packing Co.	2	1,308	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 1, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	27,331
Kansas City	20,909
Omaha	11,531
East St. Louis	17,582
Cudahy	547
Sioux City	3,484
South St. Paul	6,103
New York and Jersey City	6,786
Philadelphia	3,071
Pittsburgh	575

HOGS.

Chicago	115,925
Kansas City	39,647
Omaha	50,327
East St. Louis	28,161
Cudahy	9,875
Sioux City	27,211
Ottumwa	8,750
Cedar Rapids	5,820
South St. Paul	25,212
New York and Jersey City	22,781
Philadelphia	5,257
Pittsburgh	2,419

SHEEP.

Chicago	67,762
Kansas City	22,171
Omaha	37,287
East St. Louis	23,440
Cudahy	194
Sioux City	3,911
South St. Paul	1,730
New York and Jersey City	37,773
Philadelphia	6,681
Pittsburgh	803

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at the chief centers at the end of June show decreased supplies in the cellars all along the line. A synopsis of the official reports is as follows:

Pork, Bbls.

	June 30, 1916.	May 31, 1916.	June 30, 1915.
Chicago	20,276	74,244	123,003
Kansas City	5,221	4,724	5,817
Omaha	2,787	3,004	2,777
St. Joseph	2,650	2,452	2,449
Milwaukee	2,877	1,104	15,053
Total	33,796	87,068	149,200

Lard, Lbs.

Chicago	58,757,000	71,411,488	87,104,000
Kansas City	3,479,982	2,585,080	3,076,100
Omaha	3,701,588	3,135,232	4,216,800
St. Joseph	1,043,475	1,889,761	1,863,200
Milwaukee	1,251,750	706,020	6,288,040
Total	69,223,715	79,748,160	102,547,100

Cut Meats, Lbs.

Chicago	24,800,000	130,847,051	184,206,743
Kansas City	57,720,000	53,920,000	60,026,700
Omaha	48,018,500	48,707,282	65,708,217
St. Joseph	33,423,765	34,135,221	28,090,470
Milwaukee	9,702,708	8,073,527	29,201,787
Total	173,674,928	275,389,061	367,001,877

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are advancing. Higher prices have been paid for native steers and bulls. The packers predict active trading during the summer. Packer hide sales for the week were about 55,000. Country hides are in better supply, but tanners desire better quality. The market is tending towards strength. Sales since our last report were about 40,000.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A fair sized week's business was put through in packer hides at strong rates. No cow stuff sold, mainly on account of scarcity. Light cows and branded cows are sold out to the first of July and heavy cows are coming decidedly slow, the slaughter being mainly light weights. Native steers brought 26½c. for about 5,000 early June hides. Later 13,000 late June native steers sold at 27c. Still later a trade in 5,000 June extreme light native steers was put through at 25¾c. There are plenty of the extreme light hides unsold, the slaughter of this weight range being about equal to the total of heavy and light weights. No July hides have moved yet and none are inquired for. Some May hides are still awaiting buyers, but unsold stocks of any salting are rather moderate. Spready native steers sold at private terms. One killer moved slaughter from April to January estimated at 8,500 hides. Considerable speculation is current regarding probable prices. The hides in question were offered at 26½c. for straight head April-May hides and 29c. for June forward with koshers at half a cent reduction. One report is to the effect that 28c. was accepted straight through for stuck throats. Another, and more generally credited report is that April-May went at 26c., June to November brought 30c. and November-Decembers 28c. Most western sellers talk 30c. on June forward spreadies. Texas steers went at 25c., a new price for 6,000 late June heavy weights. This cleaned up the branded slaughter to June first with the exception of a couple of thousand branded cows and some Coloradoes of June take-off. No June Texas steers have been offered out as yet and asking prices are problematical as yet. Light and extreme light Texas steers last sold at 24½c. for June slaughter. Nominal July price not yet analyzed. Butt branded steers were not moved. May hides are offered at 24@24½c. and June slaughter is fairly well looked up at 24c. Nominal market considered at 24c. Available stocks ample but not burdensome. Colorado steers were fairly active at 23½c. two sellers cleaning out June production of about 13,500 hides. More are available at that figure. Some sellers talk 24c. Branded cows were not moved. Last trades were at 24½c. for late June slaughter. A couple of thousand still remain unsold of northern slaughter and 24½c. is the nominal market for them. Heavy native cows were quiet. Last trades were at 25c. for June and 25½c. for July slaughter. These rates are considered the nominal market for further business, with the outside price favored by all sellers even for the June kill. The slaughter of native cows lately runs mainly to the light weights and as a result, no stocks of size are noted in the over 55-lb. cow hides. Light native cows were also quiet. Last week's trading cleaned out slaughter to July 1, by all sellers. Operators have expected extreme light native steers to sell readily as a substitute, but the stiff premium wanted for the steers restricts business with the cow buyers. Nominal market is considered at 25c., the last price paid for June slaughter. No July kill has been offered out as yet, sellers preferring to wait until hides are in salt before offering out the goods in best call. Native bulls were sold at 21¾c. for 2,000 early June hides. Later a bid of 22c. was reported refused for the last half of the month's slaughter and 22¼c. asked. Finally bidder paid the 22¼c. for 2,000 late June hides. Efforts are noted to secure slaughter to the end of the year but no seller will quote such salting at this time. Branded bulls were quiet and are quoted nominally at 18½c. for current northern kill and 19c. last paid for similar southern hides.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Buyers gave the local country hides but little support. The holiday spirit pervaded the market and limited operations to a large extent. The popular selections sold sparingly. Heavy steers did not sell locally. These are quoted on a parity of heavy cows which are bringing 19½c. for seasonable lots. Inquiries were around for all number one hides and 21c. was asked locally and by Eastern sellers. Heavy cows sold at 19½c. for a couple of thousand current receipts, about half short haired and half firsts. More are available at this figure. Buffs sold at 19½c. for a car of current arrivals, containing a sprinking of short haired, estimated about twenty-five per cent. A car of all number one buffs of similar description brought 20c. All short haired buffs of city take-off are offered in several quarters at 21c. Minneapolis reports business in 45 lbs. up hides, all short haired at 20c. delivered and half short haired at 19½c. delivered here. The situation in the country sections is steady at 19½@20c. delivered basis for 25 lb. up hides as to lots. Extremes sold at 21½c. for about 4,000 current goods, mostly long haired. More are offered at that figure. Lots running better for ones and short haired are held at 22c. Hides from sections last of here and all short haired topped 22½c. this week. Branded cows were quiet and waiting at 18c. flat nominal. Packer branded hides range at 22@24c. as to seller and salting. Bulls were also quiet. Offerings at 17@17¼c. fail to attract buyers, even though packer and small packer bulls are active. Country packer bulls are quoted at 21c. paid for a thousand June-July local salting and one killer moved his June to January take-off, estimated at 6,000 hides at 21½c. Kipskins were not reported moved this week as far as could be learned. Recent trading in country skins at 22½c. for long haired reported. Better skins are held at 23@23½c. of country description. City kipskins sold at 25c. for June collection by one collector, estimated at a carload. Packer kipskins sold at 27c. again, involving a car of June and July slaughter. Further business is possible upon payment of 30c. for the moderate available supplies.

CALFSKINS were moderately active. A local city collector sold a car of first salted skins at private terms, generally understood to be 34c., which is a cent better than last sales and ½c. above late bids. Further lots available in a moderate way at the same figure. Outside city skins last sold at 33c. and now 33½c. is talked from the best centers. Country skins quoted at 30 to 31c. nominal locally; outside skins sold at 30½c. delivered from northwestern points and skins from sections east of here made 31½c. lately. Packer calfskins are strong but quiet. A bid of 37c. was refused from June kill and 38c. was declined for July salting. All unsold sellers demand 40c. firmly. There are about three cars of skins available in the local big packer market. A car of Ohio small packer May calfskins sold at 38c. f. o. b. A car of city deacons brought $2.45 and light calf $2.65 of June collection. A car of country deacons went at $2.15 and light calf were included at $2.35.

HORSE HIDES are rather slow. Recent business at $6.60@6.65 for country run reported. Bids of tanners of this locality are at $6.50. Sellers demand $6.75, but seem willing to effect compromise business, as quality is rapidly deteriorating. City hides quoted at $6.75@7. Ponies and glues at $2@3 and coltskins at $1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are selling slowly at 80@90c. for country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Production is limited in the summer season. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 10c. bid and 11c. asked and last paid. No. 2's quoted at 9@10c. and No. 3 skins at 5@6c. nominal.

SHEEP PELTS.—A little business is going on in shearlings for pulling purposes. A much better wool market is mainly responsible for pullers' attitude toward the raw material markets. Packer shearlings of current local slaughter sold at $1.07½ and river skins of the same description brought $1.00. Killers are willing to book further business within this range as to quality. Spring lambs last realized $1.35 for local and river skins. Killers talking of more money on next business. Movement is looked for this week, but accurate prices cannot be gauged as sellers decline to talk figures until late in the week. Dry western pelts are steady at 23@24c. nominal; outside for the best Montana descriptions.

Boston.

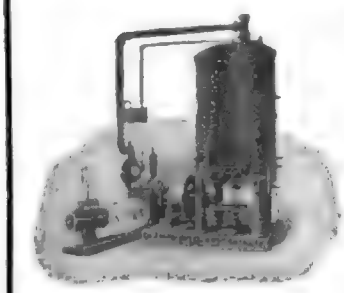
The week has been very quiet in Boston. Tanners are waiting until they find what the shoe manufacturers are going to do. Many of the shoes factories have been closed down for several days and have not wanted any leather shipped before the 10th of this month; consequently, tanners are holding off from buying hides. The market holds strong with good Ohio buffs quoted from 19½@20½c., depending upon origin and selection. Extremes quotable at 22@22½c. for choice lots, with some selections guaranteed free of ticks quoted at 23c. Southern hides are firm but quiet. The demand in the west is more active than in Boston. Prices are quoted from 19½@20¼c., depending on weight and shipping point. Some short haired extremes, guaranteed free of ticks, are held at 22c. New England hides are quoted at 19¾c@20¼c. for all weights, with extremes around 21½c. Light Canadian extremes quoted 21c.; Canadian buffs 19c.

CALFSKINS.—Conditions in calfskins continue about the same in Boston, with little action this week because of the holidays. Offerings are light and dealers are holding firmly to their asking prices. 4 to 5 lbs. skins last sold at $2.30 and dealers are offering more at this figure. 5 to 7's are quoted around $2.90; 7 to 9's, $3.30; 9 to 12's, $3.75@3.80. As the big kill is over for the season, it is expected that a continuance of present business will boost these prices still higher.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer market is steady, and strong. About 3,500 January-February-March-April and May spready native steers were moved by one up-town killer. At

(Continued on page 41.)



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BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 5.

On Monday, July 3, we had a regular old-fashioned Fourth of July skyrocket advance, the meager run of 8,802 cattle being productive of an excited and irregularly higher market, the rank and file of the offerings showing 15@25c. upturn, the light receipts being the occasion for a wild scramble for cattle, while on Wednesday, with a logically heavy run of 23,000 cattle, the buyers acted as if they were absolutely indifferent to filling any orders. Under the circumstances, Monday's advance had to be ceded back to the buyers and the trade stands about where it was a week ago, with every indication of a scarcity of real choice cattle and an increasing percentage of medium and "grassy" kinds during the near future.

Values of butcher stuff are on a high "summer basis." The bull trade has been a "bad actor" compared to the abnormally "high" market we had ten days ago, at which time an unusually insistent Eastern demand elevated prices to a dizzy altitude, but bulls are now down to a point where the trade should show stability. The calf market is on an unusually high basis and the rank and file of the medium to good cows and heifers are selling higher now than they probably will sell a few weeks hence.

Elevation of top hogs to $10.20 on Monday, July 3, was followed by a reaction, Wednesday's trade opening 10c. lower with receipts estimated at 40,000, but the market closed firm at the decline with the extreme top $10.07½, which price was obtained by the National for a load averaging 250 lbs., and the bulk of the good to choice medium and heavy butchers sold from $9.95@10.05; good mixed grades, $9.75@9.90; underweight mixed and heavy packing sows, $9.50@9.70, and healthy pigs, $9@9.50. It's an abnormally high market, but these are abnormal times, all of which leads to the conclusion that perhaps we may see higher prices during the next three or four weeks than we have witnessed this season.

The only happening of note in sheep and lambs since the opening of the week was a decline Monday of 25c. per cwt. on native spring lambs, while the Western varieties about held their own. With nothing being done on Tuesday (the Fourth) Wednesday opened with receipts estimated at 24,000 and a very weak feeling during the early session, but the trade gathered more or less activity as the day advanced and at 10 o'clock indications pointed to not far from a steady range as compared to Monday's average. Every day brings its new arrivals of stock ewe and feeder buyers, for whom there is very light picking up to this time, receipts containing but very few that are desirable for country requirement. Range stock is beginning to move quite freely and from now on will make up the bulk of receipts. The Southern lamb crop will soon be marketed and there don't seem to be anything like liberal supplies to come from any quarter from now on. We quote: Good to prime spring lambs, $10.75@11; poor to medium, $8@10; good to choice yearlings, $9.25@9.65; fat wethers, $7.50@8.50; good to choice ewes, $7@7.25; poor to medium and heavy ewes, $6.25@6.75; culls, $4.50@5.50; feeding yearlings, $7.50@8; feeding lambs, $9@9.25; yearling breeding ewes, $8@9; aged breeding ewes, $6@7.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 5. For the week ending today we have received 21,000 cattle of which 9,000 were southerns. The market for the most part has held practically steady. Some of the buyers insist that because of the hot weather and consequent heavy fills, that the prices average fully steady. We do not think this is the case, however, as prices indicate that while there has been no real break, the market is easier than this time a week ago. At this writing, the Tuesday holiday has had an effect on the market. Receipts for today approximate 10,000 and in this appear something like 130 carloads of Southern cattle, the very much larger proportion of which is the medium kind. It is upon this grade that some decline is noticed. Prime native steers are quoted at $10.75@11.35; good to choice grades, $9.75@10.50. Medium steers are selling from $8.25@8.75, and the bulk of the sales is close to the top on this grade. There is very little change in butcher cattle quotations. Choice to prime yearlings as well as heifers are selling from $8.50@10; medium to good to choice grades ranging from $8@9.50. Common to medium heifers, of which we have been receiving a more or less liberal quantity, range from $6@8. Our south Texas cattle supply this year has exceeded our calculations. During the past month we have received something like 1,000 cars from this territory and the prices on them have held up well. The best grades are selling from $8@9, with some prime offerings quoted at $9.25@10. We had none of the prime kind here this week, although there were a number of trains of very good cattle. The common to medium grades are selling from $6.25@7.50.

Hog receipts for the week amount to 36,600—a light week. The market has advanced a full quarter for the week and is holding steady at the advance. The quotations today are: Mixed and butchers, $9.70@10.05; good heavy, $9.95@10.05; rough, $9.40@9.50; lights, $9.70@9.90; pigs, $8.25@9.50; bulk, $9.70@10. Several loads of prime heavy hogs sold today at $10.10; the general market top was a nickel below this. The market this week has been strictly a packers affair, the order buying being very light.

Sheep receipts for the week amount to 15,000. There is a slight break in lamb prices, the top today being $10.50 for the best lambs. The weather no doubt has to do with this price condition. Sheep on the contrary are holding fully steady and are in active demand. Slaughter ewes are quoted at $7@7.25, while breeding ewes are selling up to $8, or better. We are glad to note that the shippers are holding back their she stock. This promises well for our future lamb supply. Clearances in all departments this week have been excellent.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 3.

A cattle supply of 8,500 today, and a run at other leading markets below expectations, gave sellers the advantage and sales were largely 10c. higher, although the market was rather slow, and buyers disliked to give the advance. Killers seem determined to get their droves cheaper if they can, claiming beef markets are in bad shape, but owners are in a position to hold their cattle, and will do so unless the price is more attractive, as grass is good and cattle are putting on weight fast. A drove of Kansas wintered cattle weighing 1,347 lbs. sold at $8.90 here today, whose owner said they were gaining at the rate of nearly 4 lbs. a day when he shipped them. With plenty of grass, cattlemen are in an independent position and will not take present prices until their cattle have acquired more weight. Other droves of Kansas wintered steers weighing around 1,200 lbs. sold at $8.75 to $9.10. Good Missouri corn and grass steers sold at $10 to $10.50. Receipts today included 13 cars of pulp fed Colorados, at $10 to $10.10, 18 cars of California grass steers weighing 1,150 lbs. at $8, 16 cars of hay and grain fed Arizona steers weighing 1,200 lbs. at $8.50, and 70 cars of quarantine cattle, mostly Oklahoma grass steers, at $6.50 to $7.50, some fairly good North Texas steers at $8.50 to $8.75, including 21 cars of common South Texas grass steers at $6.25 to $6.75. Butcher cattle sold steady, stockers and feeders a shade lower today at $7.25 to $8, although there is a market for fleshy feeders here now up to $9.

Hog receipts were 7,500, and the market advanced 10c. Prime heavy hogs sold up to $10.05, medium weights $10, light hogs $9.95, and pigs mostly $9.25 to $9.50, bulk of all sales $9.70 to $10. A feature today was the arrival of 7 cars of hogs from various points in Idaho, all weighing 180 to 205 lbs., and selling at $9.80 to $9.95, except one car, 165 lbs., at $9.70. Receipts have been comparatively light for ten days, which accounts for the latest advance in prices, as the outlet for fresh pork and product is of the same immense proportions as heretofore.

Sheep and lambs have been selling lower, but the market is 10 to 15c. higher today, receipts 4,000 head. Native spring lambs sold at $10.50, and six cars of Arizona spring lambs, weighing 61 to 67 lbs., sold at $10.10 and $10.15. Choice Idaho lambs would bring on today's market $10.35 to $10.60. Good clipped ewes bring $6.50 to $7, wethers $6.75 to $7.25, feeding lambs up to $8.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., July 3.

Cattle receipts last month were about up to the usual June average, 15,000 head, and the offerings were of the usual character for the season in between corn and grass, that is, there were more grassers and fewer good corn feds than recently. It was a very uneven and unsatisfactory trade, as bids and sales varied widely from day to day, although the trend of values was downward as a rule. Best yearlings were wanted and held up fairly well, but heavy cattle as well as the ordinary run of yearlings, showed about a 25c. decline on an average. On the cheaper cattle there was not much change, although values were very uncertain right along. This week starts out with a light run and a stronger market. Best heavy beeves are quoted up around $10.25@10.50 and best yearlings at $9.75@10.25. The bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300 pound cattle sell around $9@9.75 and common to fair warmed up and short fed grades are going at $8.50@9 and on down, the plain and grassy yearlings selling at $7.50@8.25 and downward. Cows and heifers suffered a 25@50c. decline on account of the competition from Texas grassers. The range now is from $3.75 to $8.75, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at a spread of $6@7. Veal calves have been scarce and steady right along at

(Continued on page 41.)

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 3, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,640	6,020	30	5,442
Jersey City	3,925	6,376	26,837	17,309
Central Union	1,221	1,336	10,797	30
Totals	6,786	13,732	37,773	22,781
Totals last week	8,507	12,204	31,694	25,472

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Texarkana, Ark.—C. W. Dawley, W. L. Martin, S. Wilson and others have incorporated the Texarkana Ice & Cold Storage Company, with a capital stock of $150,000.

Gloucester, N. J.—William J. VanMeter, Henry J. Girard and John J. Dennery have incorporated the Gloucester Sanitary Milk Company, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Roseland, N. J. Henry Becker & Son, Inc., to engage in general dairying business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 by Henry Becker, Floyd E. Becker and Frances L. Becker.

Dallas, Texas—The Southern Ice & Utilities Company has been incorporated by C. W. Dawley, W. L. Martin and John L. Booty. Capital stock, $650,000. This company proposed to do business also in Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Missouri.

ICE NOTES.

Perryville, Ky.—Electric light and ice plant of Russell Bros., has been destroyed by fire.

Bryan, Texas—A cold storage plant with a capacity of five cars and to cost $5,000 will be erected by Allen Smith.

Houston, Texas—The plant of the Houston Ice & Brewing Company has been damaged by fire with a loss of $8,000.

Meriden, Conn. A storehouse of the Star Ice Company, which was three-quarters filled with ice, was damaged by fire. Loss, $20,000.

Danville, Va.—A meat refrigerating plant, 43x30 ft., electrical equipment and to cost $10,000 will be built by A. Greenberg & Son.

Rochester, N. Y.—Ice house belonging to Betzler Brothers, 288 Santee street, has been damaged by fire to the extent of $500. Cause unknown.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—A two-story basement, 22½x78 ft., cold storage plant of brick and concrete construction will be erected by C. M. Thomas.

Coquille, Ore. Fire which started in boiler room destroyed the Coquille Valley Creamery. Cheese worth $10,000 and $750 in butter also destroyed.

Omaha, Neb. Work has been commenced on Armour & Company's new beef cooling and ice-making plant. It is expected that it will take four or five months to complete building.

Birmingham, Ala.—Three additional stories will be built to the cold storage plant of the Birmingham Ice & Cold Storage Company, making the building eight stories high and containing 750,000 cu. yds.

Texarkana, Ark. The Lemp & Busch interests in the Texarkana Ice Company have been purchased by local capitalists. The company reorganized with C. W. Dawley, of McAlester, Ohio, as president; C. M. Conway, vice-president; Stuart Wilson, secretary, and J. E. Ritchies as treasurer and superintendent. It is reported that the plant will be enlarged.

REFRIGERATION IN SOAP FACTORY.

In a descriptive article of the recently enlarged factory of the B. J. Johnson Soap Company, Milwaukee, Wis., which appeared in a recent issue of the Practical Engineer, the following data is given relative to the refrigerating equipment in this factory: In the old engine room may still be seen running the little 25-ton refrigerating machine. Its duties are out of the ordinary and it is interesting to note the use to which this machine has been put.

In the manufacture of washing powder the ingredients are placed in a large kettle in which they are mixed and boiled. Due, however, to its being in a liquid state and at an exceedingly high temperature, it is necessary that this mixture be cooled before being pulverized and packed. Natural cooling would, especially during the summer months, require many hours' time, and in order to hasten the process and thereby reduce the cost of production, the hot mixture is allowed to flow from the mixing tank through a pipe to the floor below, where it is directed between two hollow cast-iron rollers.

These rollers are connected to the brine lines and are maintained at a comparatively low temperature so that, as the hot mixture flows between them, it is at once chilled and by means of scrapers removed in the form of powder. The use of these cooled rollers so greatly hastens the process of manufacture, that instead of requiring many hours of time, the powder is being packed in boxes in less than five minutes after leaving the kettle above.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.

(Continued from page 28.)

TRANSACTIONS IN COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

Rule 30 Section 1 All transactions in cottonseed products among the members of this Association shall be governed by the above Rules, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as interfering in any way with the rights of members to enter into specific written contracts stating special conditions. Either party to a trade may demand a formal written contract as soon as the trade is completed. Such contracts, unless specially excepted, being subject to all the rules of this Association.

Sec. 2 Whenever under these rules any sum is required either as a payment or a deposit, it is understood that this payment or deposit shall be made in cash or bank exchange.

Margins.

Rule 40 Section 1 When refined cottonseed oil or soap stock is sold for specified shipment or delivery, the buyer or the seller shall have the right, at his option, to call for margin, covering any variation in the market on the day of the call, between the selling or purchase price; such call for margin to be made by telegraph through the Secretary of the Association, and such amount of margin so-called through the Secretary of the Association shall be immediately acted upon by the party or parties from whom such amount is due and to whom the Secretary sent such notice of call by the depositing of a check payable to the bank or trust company in which they are to be deposited for such difference. The party or parties depositing such checks for margin shall obtain a certificate of deposit made payable to the order of the Secretary of this Association and to the order of the buyer and seller. As soon as the Secretary has received the certificate, he shall send it to the party making the deposit and an abstract of the same to the party calling the margin. In settlement, the Secretary shall ascertain the amount due each of the

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT
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Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations

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We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

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for use in every department of your business.

Write for 1916 catalog.

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Works: HUDSON, N. Y.
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before the buyer of a small refrigerating plant is—not how cheaply he can buy—but how much real service and reliability he can get.

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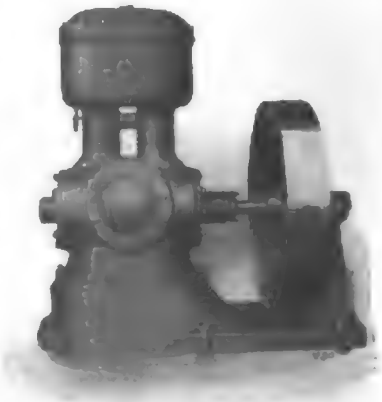

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ICE MACHINERY SUPPLIES ONLY SINCE 1882

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For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Specify BOWER BRAND AMMONIA, which can be obtained from the following:

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CHICAGO: F. C. Schupper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter B. McQuie & Son.
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LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
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NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
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NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co., Edwin Knowles.
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co., Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

parties at interest and shall endorse the amount due each on the certificate over his own signature, as instructed by both parties. In case the two parties do not agree as to the amount due on a margin receipt, either of them may refer the matter to the President of the Association for decision, which shall be final. On the decision of said President, the Secretary, on being informed thereof, shall promptly endorse to each party the amount each shall be entitled to by such decision. In case of absence of the Secretary or the President, the Vice President of the Association shall act in his stead under this rule.

Sec. 2 Buyer and seller may, at their option, when a sale has been consummated, call for an original margin of not more than $1.00 a barrel of 375 pounds, if in tank cars, or 400 pounds if in barrels; such margin to be called and deposits made in accordance with the preceding section of this rule. In the event of the failure of the party to deposit the margin within 24 hours (Sundays and legal holidays not included) as above provided, the Secretary shall notify the party calling for the margin and on such notification the contract shall automatically cease, and the oil bought or sold, as the contract may show, for account of whom it may concern, any difference in price to become immediately due and draft made on sight on the party or parties from whom such amount is due. Failing to meet the draft so made, on complaint to the President, with proper evidence submitted, the party at fault shall be expelled and the President is empowered to issue a final judgment of award, authenticated by the Secretary.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

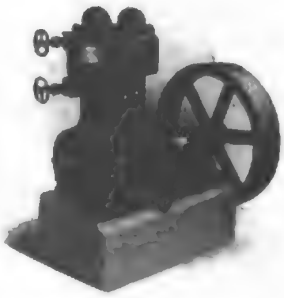
Rule 41 The delivery or attempt to deliver mixed or adulterated products, except as such, and with a full and explicit statement to this effect, fully and accurately describing the goods, or the wilful and deliberate branding or tagging of cottonseed products, with the intention to defraud, claiming or indicating a grade or quality not warranted by the goods themselves, shall be considered an offense against the dignity and character of this Association, and any buyer who is a member of this Association may complain of such offenses to the Executive Committee, who shall upon such complaint, promptly summon before them the party accused, and his accuser, give the charge full investigation, and if established, shall dismiss the offender from membership in the Association, and so notify every member of the Association, as provided in Section 12, Rule 38.

Any member under such charge shall not be allowed to resign pending investigation.

Rule 42 When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next business day.

Rule 43 The forgoing rules shall apply to cottonseed products manufactured in the United States on all contracts made on and after August 1, 1916, on which date they shall become effective, superseding all rules heretofore in effect.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



York Refrigerating Machines

have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

We are prepared to give you the type of Plant best suited to meet your local needs.

Write for information and prices.

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For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

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If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

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Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

Business is booming more than ever

The above busy industries make busy stores below

Now is the time for merchants to make more money

Factories are busier than ever, many working overtime.

Labor is in greater demand at higher wages.

People are spending money more freely than ever before.

Billions of dollars are passing over the merchants' counters.

This year you should make more money than ever before.

You cannot make all you should unless you have up-to-date methods.

A man should never do a thing which a machine can do for him.

You should have our complete 1916 model register that prints the amount of each transaction on receipt or sales-slip.

It forces a correct record of all transactions between clerks and customers.

If you are using an old register, it will pay you to exchange it for a complete 1916 model.

Considering the material, workmanship, and the work it does, it is the lowest priced piece of machinery sold in the world.

You should order yours now, for early delivery.

Write us, and our agent will help you select a register suitable for your business.

(Signed) John H. Patterson
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Don't forget, NOW is the time to make more money!

This is the machine that will help you do it.

The harvest is ripe. Will you reap it with an old-time sickle or an up-to-date self-binder? Our complete 1916 models are as far ahead of our old registers as the self-binder is ahead of the old sickle.

1. *The complete 1916 National Cash Register takes care of all cash sales, assuring you of a complete, unchangeable record of the sale.*
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5. *Goods sent C. O. D or on approval are accounted for, and the danger of their being lost sight of is removed.*

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They are making money for thousands of merchants.
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Chicago Section

Politics surely makes strange bedfellows.

—

Board of Trade Memberships are selling at $4,200 net to the buyer.

Prepare to be in Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, by going into training now!

Sam Stretch, the spice feller, paid us a visit this week. Owed it a long time.

He's beginning to throw fits already because we are not at war with Mexico, and everybody knows why.

W. L. Gregson & Company have opened a branch office in the Exchange building at the Union Stock Yards.

Absolutely it was the nearest to an Alderman Noiseless Name "Fourth" this year that Chicago ever experienced.

The prima donna, asked why the girls were their skirt at half mast, replied: "Usually for two good reasons!" Mmmmm!

—

Well, anyhow, the present Secretary of War, and also Secretary of State, haven't developed chilblains, cold or kidney feet—yet.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 1, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.76 cents per pound.

—

And now our mayor, it is reported, would fain become a Senator. A while ago he was credited with harboring a maverick presidential bee in his attic.

—

Another old gag denuded.—"All the money a woman gets hold of goes on her back!" Like kellit does! Ner on her front either; not in sassiety, anyhow.

—

Michael Patrick Kelly, recently resigned from John Morrell & Company, will enter the provision brokerage business, and his son, Robert E. Kelly, will be associated with him.

Fred Hart, the casing man, says Cincinnati will have to go some in view of the St. Louis "hard-to-beat" programme last year, but thinks Cincy will get there just the same. Everybody seems pleased with the selection for the next A. M. P. A. convention.

—

Uptub sneaked into the fold about 5 a. m., managed to get to his room, shed his dry goods, crawled into his pajimmies and was about to dive into bed when Mrs. U. peeked into the room and said, "Why up so early, dear?" And then he had to stay up!

Bill Hanly, of Swift & Company, Boston, who is in the coast artillery, has not yet been "called," though he's "sittin' in." It is rumored that some of the presidents of Mexico heard of Bill, hence the conciliatory note to President Wilson. If Bill should go to war the War Department had better get another noseband—man's size!

—

The National Live Stock Exchange committee, in its almost daily published tirade against the packers, characterizes the present market as "abnormal and deceptive," and adds "the producer and shipper are riding for a fall." That's about what Patrick Cudahy practically said a little while ago, and drew down the wrath of the N. L. S. E. Com. upon himself which is worrying him! "FILL" 'em up again, and then some more.

—

"Established 1839" is intended to convey the fact that the concern has had the benefit of 77 years' experience, which ought to be worth something—in fact, a whole lot There are, however, "established 1839'ers" who are still thirty-niners; have not become Ridgwayed or Edisonized, as it were. "When You and I Were Young, Maggie" is a grand old song, but it lacks the Cohanezc snap and daring so imperative today. Gotta be up to date or bust!

—

Commenting on the July 1 report of stocks of provisions at chief centers, W. G. Press & Company say in a letter to The National Provisioner: "The present stock of mess pork is 55,200 bbls. less than the corresponding time last year, lard 35,000,500 lbs. less, shortribs 38,000,000 lbs. less, dry salt meats 75,000,000 lbs. less, and total cuts of meats 94,000,000 lbs. less. If the present situation continues for the demand for meats for war purposes, this showing is not bearish. The price, of course, is very high, but with stocks decreasing during a period when they usually increase, it is natural that the market for hog products should be strong. At the same time it looks to us dangerous to buy provisions at this advance, for even with the good trade, any bearish news at the present price for the futures could create a very nasty market."

HALL AND HARDING PROMOTED.

Announcement has been made of the promotion of E. C. Hall, superintendent of the Armour plant at Chicago, to be assistant to John E. O'Hern in charge of all the company's plants. M. D. Harding, formerly head of the Hammond plant, has been made general superintendent at Chicago, succeeding Mr. Hall.

ARMOUR EMPLOYEES IN MILITIA.

Armour & Company have joined the ranks of business houses offering to continue the salaries of employees who enlist in the militia for service along the border. The company has issued the following statement:

"In view of the government call for all State militia, we desire to advise you that all employees, married or single, who were regularly enlisted in the State militia previous to June 17, and who are called into active service, will be allowed the difference between the salary received from the government and their present salaries.

"Employees now participating in the pension plan will not contribute to the pension fund during the time absent for military service, as this time will be deducted in computing the length of service with Armour & Company.

"Full information must be furnished the auditor of salaries, giving date of departure, name of company, regiment, as well as position occupied and salary received from the government, in order that we may properly adjust our records and arrange for remittance to the families of those absent."

CHICAGO TANKAGE MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner, by S. R. Tompkins, of J. B. Ziegler & Company.)

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1916. The usual midsummer dullness prevails, but during the past week there has been considerable inquiry coming in from the South for fall deliveries, strengthening the market. A better feeling prevails. Producers look for higher prices as the season advances. The raise in prices of livestock will undoubtedly affect the by-products. We quote for prompt shipment, H. G. ground tankage at $2.50@2.55 and 10c. For blood, $2.70@2.75 per unit, and but little available at those prices. Very little doing in low grade tankage outside of stock for degreasing.

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

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PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

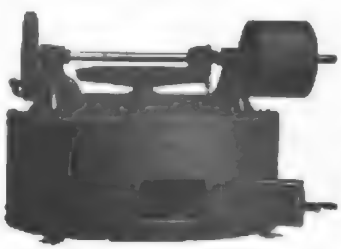
Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. Yards

WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO
COMMISSION SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS
KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS
Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal, and all Products
Complete Government Inspection
Members American Meat Packers' Association

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

W. B. HULME
BROKER
PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
789 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
CODE: Cross Robinson



Triumph Steam Dryers
Made in three sizes, ranging in price from $200.00 to $500.00.
Experience of 30 years.
The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.
Cleveland Ohio — 50 Church Street N. Y. City

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2914-5.
References:
Armour and Company — Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
The Cudahy Packing Co. — Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co., Inc. — United Dressed Beef Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

DOUBLE-REFINED
NITRATE OF SODA
Immediate Delivery From Either Coast
National Supply & Equipment Co.
Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago
Representing
SAN FRANCISCO SALT REFINERY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
CHAUNCEY, N. Y.

BUSINESS BARGAINS TO BE FOUND ON PAGE 48

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 26	14,941	1,548	32,573	16,324
Tuesday, June 27	2,752	3,280	11,205	13,573
Wednesday, June 28	13,660	2,368	34,510	14,909
Thursday, June 29	4,408	2,398	24,299	15,528
Friday, June 30	1,428	634	15,364	5,703
Saturday, July 1	301	37	7,047	4,544
Total last week	37,448	10,471	125,898	70,671
Previous week	48,052	11,602	150,106	67,180
Cor. week, 1915	44,207	11,533	141,525	63,797
Cor. week, 1914	30,086	7,966	116,404	86,647

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, June 26	3,041	6	688	325
Tuesday, June 27	979	16	1,305	531
Wednesday, June 28	3,411	13	2,088	749
Thursday, June 29	1,753	10	2,574	981
Friday, June 30	709	7	2,424	323
Saturday, July 1	224	2	894	.....
Total last week	10,117	54	9,073	2,909
Previous week	12,328	38	8,807	2,604
Cor. week, 1915	8,576	....	24,741	130
Cor. week, 1914	17,505	347	15,711	6,184

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 1, 1916	1,148,747	4,668,215	1,804,930
Same period, 1915	1,008,134	3,879,019	1,549,003

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 1, 1916	454,000
Previous week	570,000
Corresponding week, 1915	539,000
Corresponding week, 1914	453,000
Total year to date	15,927,000
Same period, 1915	14,180,000
Same period, 1914	12,192,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 1, 1916	165,200	383,400	213,900
Previous week	148,900	463,700	163,900
Same period, 1915	123,000	418,200	196,700
Same period, 1914	119,500	341,000	201,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to July 1, and same period a year ago

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	3,651,000	3,211,000
Hogs	13,300,000	11,450,000
Sheep	4,040,000	4,546,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 1, 1916:

Armour & Co.	24,300
Swift & Co.	12,900
S. & S. Co.	11,200
Morris & Co.	8,300
Hammond Co.	6,600
Western Packing Co.	10,100
Anglo-American	6,300
Independent P. Co.	10,000
Boyd-Lunham	6,500
Roberts & Oake	3,000
Brennan P. Co.	4,400
Miller & Hart	3,300
Others	10,500
Totals	119,000
Total last week	152,000
Total corresponding week, 1915	127,700
Total corresponding week, 1914	103,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.65	$9.80	$7.25	$9.00
Previous week	9.65	9.80	7.00	9.35
Cor. week, 1915	9.20	7.60	6.10	8.50
Cor. week, 1914	8.75	8.35	5.25	8.60
Cor. week, 1913	8.00	8.80	4.25	7.10
Cor. week, 1912	7.95	7.40	4.15	7.25
Cor. week, 1911	6.30	6.04	4.10	6.33

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$9.50@11.25
Yearlings, good to choice	9.25@10.75
Inferior steers	8.00@9.25
Stockers and feeders	7.25@8.30
Good to choice heifers	7.00@9.00
Fair to good cows	5.50@8.00
Butcher bulls	6.80@8.00
Cutters	4.00@5.25
Canners	3.50@4.60
Bologna bulls	6.00@6.80
Good to prime calves	9.00@11.75
Heavy calves	8.50@10.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$9.75@10.05
Fair to fancy light	9.50@9.95
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.	9.85@10.15
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.	9.90@10.20
Heavy mixed packing	9.00@9.90
Rough heavy packing	9.35@9.65
Pigs, fair to good	8.50@9.25
*Stags	8.00@9.25

*Stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$7.75@9.00
Fair to choice ewes	6.25@7.25
Wethers, fair to choice	6.75@7.75
Lambs	9.75@11.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	....	....	....	†$25.42½
September	$24.85	$24.87½	$24.75	24.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.20	13.30	13.20	13.25
September	13.40	13.47½	13.40	†13.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.77½	13.80	13.77½	†13.80
September	13.87½	13.87½	13.85	†13.85

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916.

Holiday. No market.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916.

Holiday. No market.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	25.50	25.55	25.50	25.55
September	24.82½	25.07½	24.82½	25.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.30	13.37½	13.30	13.30
September	13.47½	13.55	13.42½	†13.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	....	....	....	†13.80
September	13.90	13.92½	13.85	†13.85

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	....	....	....	25.30
September	24.95	24.97½	24.70	24.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	....	....	....	13.25
September	13.50	13.55	13.40	13.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.77½	13.77½	13.67½	†13.67½
September	13.85	13.87½	13.70	13.70

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	25.20	25.40	25.20	†25.40
September	24.50	24.87½	24.50	24.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.22½	13.27½	13.20	†13.22½
September	13.37½	13.42½	13.30	†13.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	....	....	....	13.62½
September	13.67½	13.70	13.55	13.67½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

STERNE & SON CO.
Just Brokers
Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@26
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@30
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	10	@15
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@15
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	10	@15
Corned Rumps, Native		@15
Corned Ribs	11	@13½
Corned Flanks		@13½
Round Steaks	18	@20
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@13½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	25	@28
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	25	@27
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@30
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	18	@20
Pork Chops	23	@24
Pork Shoulders		@15
Pork Tenders		@25
Pork Butts		@15
Spare Ribs		@13½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 6
Leaf Lard		@13½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@23
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@23
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@28
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

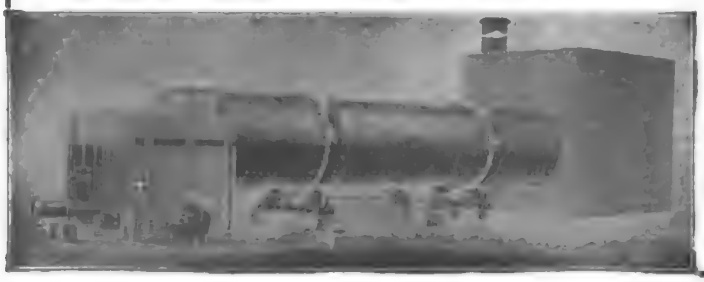
Suet	@ 7
Tallow	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	@20
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)	@95
Kips	@22½

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 7.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.72¼
Cable transfers	4.76¾
Demand sterling	4.75¾
Commercial, 60 days	4.71¼
Commercial, 90 days	4.69¼
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial sight	5.91¾
Bankers' cables	5.90¾
Bankers' checks	5.91¼
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	73⅛
Cable transfers	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41⅝
Bankers' sight	41⅞
Copenhagen—	
Checks	28.60

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



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SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15
Good native steers	14 @14½
Native steers, medium	13 @14
Heifers, good	12½@13½
Cows	10 @12½
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@13

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@34
Steer Loins, No. 1	@28
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@32
Steer Loins, No. 2	@22
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@28½
Cow Loins	14 @17
Cow Short Loins	19 @23½
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@20½
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@16½
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17½
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@12
Rolls	14 @17
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Ramp Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12½
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@11½
Cow Chucks	@10
Boneless Chucks	@11¾
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@9½
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	@ 7½
Hearts	@ 8½
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	18 @14½
Light Carcass	16 @16½
Good Carcass	17 @18
Good Saddles	18½@20
Medium Racks	@11
Good Racks	@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 8
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@17½
Round Dressed Lambs	@19
Saddles, Caul	@19
R. D. Lamb Fores	@16
Caul Lamb Fores	@15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@14
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@15
Medium Racks	@13
Mutton Legs	@16½
Mutton Loins	@15
Mutton Stew	@ 9½
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @15½
Pork Loins	@16½
Leaf Lard	@13½
Tenderloins	@32
Spare Ribs	@ 9
Butts	@14
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@10½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@14½
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	3½@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@13½
Pork Hearts	@ 9½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Hip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bones	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@12½
Hams	@17
Calas	@12½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@13½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11
Choice Bologna	@12
Frankfurters	@14
Liver, with beef and pork	@10½
Tongue	@15
Minced Sausage	@14
Luncheon Sausage, cloth per line	@12½
New England Sausage	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@18
Special Compressed Sausage	@15
Berliner Sausage	@15
Oxford Lean Butts	@22½
Polish Sausage	@12½
Garlic Sausage	@12½
Country Smoked Sausage	@14
Farm Sausage	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@14
Pork Sausage, short link	@14½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@20½
Luncheon Roll	@17½
Delicatessen Loaf	@14½
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@24½
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@19
Mettwurst	@18½
Farmer	@22½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.60
Bologna, ⅛@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛@⅛s	2.00@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛@⅛s	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛@⅛s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ⅛@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ⅛@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ⅛@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$9.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@22.00
Plate Beef	@21.50
Prime Mess Beef	@21.50
Mess Beef	@21.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@24.00
Mess Pork	@28.00
Clear Fat Backs	@27.50
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@23.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@13
Pure lard	@14½
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@12½
Lard, compound	@12½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@91
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@14½

Barrels, ¼c. over tierces, half barrels, ½c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	18½@21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ⅛c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@16¾
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@16½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@13½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@13¾
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14
Extra Short Clears	@15½
Extra Short Ribs	@15½
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@16
Butts	@12½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13¾
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@24½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@18½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@18
Dried Beef Sets	@25½
Dried Beef Insides	@28½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@26
Dried Beef Outsides	@22½
Regular Boiled Hams	@27
Smoked Boiled Hams	@28½
Boiled Calas	@19½
Cooked Loin Rolls	@32
Cooked Boiled Shoulder	@19½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@15
Beef export rounds	@24
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@17
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large, medium	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.65 @ 2.70
Beef meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.45
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.55 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 11%	2.52½@ 2.55
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.40 @ 2.45
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	21.00 @22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	150.00@160.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	45.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	70.00@ 75.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	90.00@100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00@ 33.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@13.20
Prime steam, loose	@12.85
Leaf	@ 12¾
Compound	11¾@ 12
Neutral lard	13¾@ 14

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10¾@11
Tallow	@10¼
Grease, yellow	@ 8
Grease, A white	@10

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @13½
Oleo oil, No. 2	12½@12¾
Oleo stock	11¼@11¾
Linseed, bbls.	60 @62
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	79 @80
Corn oil, loose	@ 8

TALLOWS.

Edible	9¾@10
Prime city	9¾@10
Prime country	@ 9½
Packers' prime	9¾@ 9¾
Packers' No. 1	8¾@ 9
Packers' No. 2	@ 8

GREASES.

White, choice	9 @ 9¼
White, "A"	8½@ 8¾
White, "B"	@ 8¼
Bone	8 @ 8¼
Crackling	8¼@ 8½
House	8 @8¼
Yellow	7¾@ 8¼
Brown	7½@ 7¾
Garbage grease	7 @ 7¼
Glycerine, C. P.	54 @57
Glycerine, dynamite	45 @50
Glycerine, crude soap	33 @36
Glycerine, candle	30 @33

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	78½@79½
P. S. Y., soap grade	@77½
Soap stock, bbls., concen. 62@65% f. a.	4¾@ 4¾
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	2½@ 2¾

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	.85 @1.00
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	12.12½@1.15
Red oak lard tierces	1.30 @1.35
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	.85 @.95
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11¾@15
Borax	6¾@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 7¾
Plantation, granulated	@ 7¾
Yellow, clarified	@ 7½
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.80
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.85
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.75
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.87
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	6.81
Casing salt, 250 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

High Meat Prices Have Been a Blessing in One Way

By a Veteran Retailer.

It was a blessing in disguise when meats commenced to soar and kept soaring. It taught many butchers a lesson that they should have learned years ago, and that is, to do business with their brains, and not merely with a knife and cleaver.

When beef was selling at 6 and 7 cents a pound, and other goods in proportion, meat was slashed and cut any old way, money was loose and business methods looser.

If Tom Brown sold rib roast for 10 cents a pound and legs of mutton for 8 cents a pound, and had a Saturday night rush; and if business with Alfonse Drummershisser across the street was slack, out went a green and yellow sign, 20 foot in length, with 12-inch letters:

"Fine Rib Roast Beef, 8 Cents a Pound. Choice Canada Legs of Mutton, 6 Cents a Pound."

And the war was on!

They'd steal each other's journeymen by giving them $2 a week more, so they could steal each other's customers. The journeymen thus selected were so swelled up with their own importance at having gotten some new trade for their new boss that they'd often forget to charge up their own Sunday meat (that happened at times on week days, also).

It was nothing unusual when the boss went to supper on a Saturday night to have a journeyman sing out to the cashier: "Hey, charge me up with 5 pounds of navel corned beef" (a nickel a pound), and then calmly wrap up a pair of fowl and a sirloin steak in his soiled aprons and go to supper.

My, yes! That's a very old story. And very funny for the journeyman.

The high prices have changed all that. No more stealing each other's customers. No more rainbow-hued targets in front of the door. They have been replaced by a refined little placard or two, calling attention to fine roasting chickens (minus the price), or spring lamb, etc.

Today the journeyman butcher sends his wife to buy her meat wherever she chooses to go, and pays for it. Or, if he is allowed to buy his meat in the shop in which he is employed, he tells the boss what he wants, cuts it off and hands it over to be weighed.

That's just one of the good things the high prices have done. Better still is the care taken in cutting carefully, in charging the price for goods, in strict attention to credits, in prompt collections, in refusing credit to irresponsible purchasers, in cutting down all unnecessary help, in paying attention to petty leaks, in looking carefully after paper, twine, bags, barrels, boxes, etc., and in giving away less fat, bones and liver.

The ordinary piece of suet given away with 15 or 25 cents' worth of steak costs the butcher 2 or 3 cents with each sale. One hundred of these alone means two or three dollars daily. Some shops sell over a thousand customers on a busy Saturday.

Figure it out! Livers are worth about 12 cents a pound; 75 per cent. of the soup-meat customers ask for a piece for nothing, and get it. Figure it out! Soup bones cost from 14 to 17 cents a pound. Every soup-meat customer demands a bone or two or three, and gets it. Figure it out!

Careless methods and improper handling of meats means extra trimmings. Those trimmings cost the same as the aforesaid soup bone, and are thrown under the bench. Figure it out!

Is there any other business in the world where goods are bought for such prices and parts given away and parts thrown away? Most emphatically no! And as the high prices have made so many improvements in the business, it is inevitable that the day will come when the giving away of bones, fat and liver will automatically cease.

Talked a Lot About Reform.

This subject has been threshed out and talked about for years. It has been brought up at the meetings of the various associations for more than 20 years, and that was about all that was ever done about it! The butchers just talked it over, and the next morning each and every member of the association was behind his bench, merrily giving away fat, bones and liver.

Had they given as much time and hard work and thought to that subject as they give to the details of running a ball or pulling off a beefsteak dinner, who knows how many great big fat dollars would have been saved in the past 20 years?

And the high prices have also done this, which alone is of the most incalculable value. They have made many and many a butcher carry his own keys, open his shop himself, be on the job most of the day, if not all day, and lock his own door at night. And every mother's son of you knows what that means, because it has probably saved many of you from bankruptcy.

In every imaginable way have the high prices of meat improved conditions, put the business on a better footing, driven out the irresponsible fly-by-night cheap Johnnie, and added tone, prestige and dignity to a body of hard-working men engaged in a business where the conditions and hours are unusually severe.

At first there was much dissatisfaction and grumbling over high prices, but the trade has gradually wakened up to the fact that the high prices are not such a terrible catastrophe after all, and that there is still a mighty good living to be made in a business that is rapidly coming into its own.

And as o'er old scenes their memories creep
And fondly dwell with miser's care,
Time, the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.

The outlook now is rather bright,
If they buy dear meat they sell it right;
Prosperity's within their grasp;
It took long years, but came at last.
So perk up, butch., things could be worse;
Dear meat's a blessing—not a curse!

L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Henry Glaser is planning the erection of a new fireproof brick building in Litchville, N. D., for his meat market.

Meriden, Conn., is to have a public market. The city council has set aside Crown Street Square for the purpose and E. C. Chatfield has been engaged as market master.

John B. Demers has purchased the Elm market in Southbridge, Mass., which has been conducted by Philias Renaud for the past eighteen years.

Olin H. Smith, formerly in the meat business, died at his home, 125 Mulberry street, Springfield, Mass., after a long illness.

The Sweeney market on Chapman street, Greenfield, Mass., has been purchased by Frank N. Lyman.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Clark M. Eddy, a grocer and meat dealer of Albany, N. Y., whose assets are placed at $3,800.

B. F. Stutzman's meat market at Thomas, Okla., has been purchased by G. W. Neber and will be known as the City Meat Market.

The following officers have been elected by the Meat Cutters and Provision Clerks of New Haven, Conn.: J. Lawrence as president; J. McLaughlin, vice-president; A. P. Blanchette, recording secretary; L. Nordstrom, financial secretary and J. Resnikoff, treasurer.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Winthrop C. Dearborn, a grocery and provision dealer of Somerville, Mass. Liabilities, $2,788.46 and assets $669.11.

C. C. Parker's provision store at the corner of Gamage and Davis avenues, Lewiston, Me., has been purchased by Freeland J. Spiller, of Auburn, Me.

A movement is under way to build a public market on North Washington street, Rochester, N. Y. James G. Comerford, president of the Fahy market, is very much interested in the market.

Fred Mutschler, for many years engaged in the butcher business in Decatur, Ind., purchased the Monroe Street Market, formerly owned by him, from the Hoosier Packing Company. His son, Albert Mutschler, will be associated with him.

Park Taylor has sold his meat market and grocery store in Greeley, Iowa, to Fred Lang.

George R. Bailey is now proprietor of the City Meat Market in Ollie, Iowa.

Wm. Grabow is about to open a meat market at 723 East Franklin avenue, Lansing, Mich.

M. E. Thompson is building an addition to his meat market in Middleville, Mich.

Ed. Klouster has purchased the meat and grocery business of Horace Fowler in Charlevoix, Mich.

C. Luyendyke has engaged in the meat business at 816 South West street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Excelsior Meat Market, Palmyra, Neb., has been opened under new ownership.

G. W. Sapp has opened in the meat business at Girley, Neb.

Karl Karnik has gone out of the meat business at Brainard, Neb., and will open at Dwight.

Ellsaesser & Dale have succeeded to the meat business of Ellsaesser & Long in Liberal, Kan.

Frank Blum has purchased the Olathe Meat Market, Olathe, Kan., from C. A. Sleeth.

B. Dubis has purchased the meat market of Wash Greer in Blanchard, Okla.

G. Frank Baker has purchased the Sanitary Meat Market, Hutchinson, Kan., from Ellsworth Brothers.

R. E. Thompson has purchased the Nixon Meat Market at Herington, Kan.

Levi Alexander has purchased the butcher shop of Mr. Gaume in Soldier, Kan.

The Fillmore Fish Company, Everett, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $2,000.

J. J. Salger has opened a butcher shop in Dodson, Mont.

The grocery and meat business at 1202 Braddock avenue, Swissvale, Pa., conducted by T. F. Aaron and R. H. Young has been sold to E. Sohnars, of Clearfield, Pa.

John Harris has opened a meat market in Trumbull, Nebr.

A meat market has been opened in Pine Island, Minn., by William Kling.

The meat firm of Charles Wright & Co., Washingtonville, N. Y., has been succeeded by Alfred Denniston.

William Miller, a pioneer of the canning and packing business of Baltimore, Md., died at his home, 1907 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, from a complication of diseases.

Frank Bernholtz has purchased the meat market in Randolph, Nebr., formerly conducted by Ruzick & Company.

T. Breit has purchased a meat market in Dale, Wis.

Charles Fose, Jr., has sold his meat market in Whitewater, Wis., to W. F. Bowers.

Platten's meat market in Hustisford, Wis., is now conducted by Charles F. Lange & Son.

A meat business has been opened on East Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, by W. C. Keeline.

Ed. Dare has purchased a meat market in Epworth, Iowa.

P. J. Alvine has sold out his meat market in Marcus, Iowa, to Albert Winters.

Hiram Avery has sold his meat business in Montour, Iowa, to Corrick & Tveldt.

Strabaler & Company have opened a meat market in Van Mete, Iowa.

C. L. Finn has taken over the City Meat Market in Mahnomen, Minn.

George Rowan has opened a meat business in Pine River, Minn.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

$9.50@11.50, while bulls, stags, etc., have developed further weakness and are slow sale at from $5.75 to $7.25.

There has been a very fair run of hogs of late, 60,000 last week, and no very great change in the market as compared with a week ago. Weights show some gain, the average for June being 236 pounds, as against 232 pounds in May and 248 pounds in June, 1915. Shippers are taking quite a few hogs, but the big bulk of the receipts are going to the local packers, the heavy and butcher weight loads, as usual, having a shade the best of it. There were 9,200 hogs here today and prices ruled steady to strong, tops going at $9.80, as against $9.80 a week ago, and the bulk selling around $9.55@9.65, as against $9.50@9.65 one week ago.

In sheep, supplies have been tolerably liberal, 50,000 for the week. June receipts 134,000, were the heaviest on record for June. Spring lambs have been in liberal supply and have sold off 75@90c., while practically all other grades have been in active demand and stronger. There is quite a little inquiry for feeding account, some 9,000 going to the country last week. Spring lambs are selling at $8@10.55; yearlings, $6.75@8; wethers, $6.50@7.50, and ewes, $5.50@7.

BIG FERTILIZER CONVENTION.

The twenty third annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association and the eleventh annual meeting of the Southern Fertilizer Association will be held at Hot Springs, Va., during the week beginning July 10, 1916. The proceedings will be of great interest to everybody in any way identified with the fertilizer industry of the allied trades. The soil improvement committee of the National Fertilizer Association will hold their meetings on Monday and Tuesday, July 10 and 11. Meeting of the subscribers of the soil improvement committee of the National Fertilizer Association Tuesday, July 11. The Southern Fertilizer Association will hold their meeting on Tuesday, July 11. The soil improvement committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association will also hold their meeting on Tuesday, July 11. The National Fertilizer Association will hold their meetings on Wednesday and Thursday, July 12 and 13. Friday, July 14, will be devoted to the annual golf and tennis tournaments of the association.

Practically the entire week will be devoted to the discussion of all the important factors that make for a larger average yield per acre of better crops. The speakers and the subjects of their addresses are as follows: Mr. George Braden, Louisville, Ky., president's annual address; Mr. F. C. Schwedtman, National City Bank of New York, address, "The Need of Co-operation Between Manufacturers and Bankers in the United States"; Prof. G. I. Christie, superintendent of the Department of Agricultural Extension, Lafayette, Ind., address, "The New Agriculture"; Mr. W. S. Rankin, general manager of the Appraisal Company of the South, Savannah, Ga., address, "Appraisals and Depreciation of Fertilizer Plants."

The entertainment committee have arranged a novel and interesting programme. There will be a large number of ladies in attendance, as they have always been an important factor in the meetings of the association, and have added very much to the pleasure of the occasion. Everybody in any way interested in the fertilizer industry, directly or indirectly, whether his company is a member of the association or not, will receive a cordial welcome.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

the present writing we are unable to obtain the price paid for these hides but well posted operators are inclined to think that January, February and March's sold at 23¾c.; April's 25c. and May's 26c. Tanners of whole hides are beginning to look around the market as noted in the west where one killer cleaned up his entire production from April to the end of the year. Sellers here are decidedly optimistic regarding future prices but are willing to move June forward spreads at 28c. Winter native steers are still held by two killers for which they are asking 21½c. for January-February and Marchs. A car of Aprils are available at 24c.; Junes last selling at 26c. by all packers. But brands for June are still unsold and are quoted at 23½@24c.; Coloradoes 23@23½c.; inside for both nearer for business; cows all weights are nominal at 24@24½c. and native bulls 20@21c. now asked. Small packer hides, quiet and steady; sellers are still offering their entire production of January-May native steers at 22c., but well posted operators claim that bids of 21½c. would readily be accepted. May cows all weights are still unsold and are nominally quoted at 23c. asked. May native bulls last sold at 20c.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market holds firm with well sold up receipts. One up-town packer sold 1,000 9@12's at $4.10; also 700 kips 12@17 lbs. at $4.80. Collectors are talking $3.10 for 5@7's; $3.60 for 7@9's and $4.10 for 9@12's. These prices are considered the nominal market for current receipts. A sale of 5,000 Holland calf averaging 8½ lbs. was noted here at 33½c. plus a 5 per cent. shrink. The country calfskin market is steady and unchanged. Stocks are light. Holders are nominally quoting 5@7's at $2.50@2.70; 7@9's $3.10@3.30 and 9@12's $3.50@3.70.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Country hides are steady. Quietness still seems to be the feature of this market although eastern tanners are showing more interest in the country hide market especially on current stock. One Pennsylvania dealer sold 15,000 hides dating back to last fall and also including current receipts, but the bulk of stock moved was long haired grubby hides. Seller claims he received 22c. flat for cows, steers and branded steers. One large local tanner bought two cars of middle-west cows, fifty per cent. short haired, at 19½c. A Michigan dealer is offering 4,000 current steers at 19½@20½c., these hides containing a small percentage of twos but was willing to move a few cars of all No. 1's at 21c. Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs are nominally quoted at 19½@20½c. acording to hair and sections originating from. Steers are held at 19c.; extremes 22@22½c.; bulls 17c. New York State hides 25 lbs. and up are firm at 19½@20c. flat; outside only for short haired stock. Canadian hides 25 lbs. and up were offered in the local market at 19c. flat, but found no buyers; extremes are held at 21@21½c. New England hides are quiet, all weights quoted at 19½c.; light weights 21½c.; buffs 19c. asked flat basis. Southern hides are quiet; far southerns are held at 19½c. for regular lot; free of tick lots are held at ½@¾c. higher. Northern hides are quoted at 20@20½c.; extreme weights alone are valued at a full cent about 25@50's.

HORSE HIDES.—The horse hide market is quiet. Local sellers are offering eastern cities at $4.75; fronts are held at $4.50@4.75 and 21 inch butts around $2.40@2.70. 1,000 strictly Philadelphia city horse hides sold at $7.00. 1,000 English horse hides averaging 62@63 lbs. are being offered in the local market at $7.50.

WET SALTED HIDES.—There has been practically no change noted in the Frigorifico market and conditions remain about the same as heretofore, but a steady demand is in evidence for practically all sellers' goods. Fully 20,000 hides changed hands this week. 4,000 Argentina steers sold at 23½c.; 8,000 Smithfield steers sold at 22¾c. both June salting C. & F. New York. La Plata reports selling 2,000 late June cows at 24c.; Campana 3,000 early June cows at 23½c. Late in the week 8,000 La Plata steers sold at 23½c., middle June salting C. & F. New York. Leading killers are firmly talking 23½c. for current steers, but tanners do not believe the offerings are worth this much, especially considering the recent trading in cows although they might bring that figure for export.

Porto Ricans sold to the extent of 600 at 19¾c.; also 550 Vera Cruz ex "Esperanza" sold at 20¾c. and 1,200 sold at private terms. About 2,700 Sao Paula hides sold at 21½c. due to arrive this week per steamer "Eastern Prince." 5,000 Rio Janeiros changed hands at private terms, thought to be about 17@17½c.

Philadelphia.

Considerable business has been done in both packer and country hides. Packers being well cleaned up on early hides, the sales have been May and June take-off. A number of odd lots of country cows, steers and bulls have been sold.

Sales: 3,000 native steers, 25½@26c; 2,500 native cows, 24½c.; one car packer bulls, 20c.; 2,500 country and city bulls, 17¾c.; 2,500 buffs, 19½@20½c. as to hair; 1,200 extremes, 22½c.; 5,000 calf sold unchanged.

New York Section

J. C. Alexander, of the Swift provision department at Kansas City, was in New York this week.

T. E. Ryan, of the S. & S. Company's auditing department at Chicago, was in New York this week on a visit.

Superintendent Frank Lyman, of Armour & Company's New York territory, spent his Independence Day holiday up in Pennsylvania.

Harry Schiffmayer, cattle buyer for the S. & S. Company at Chicago, made his first visit to New York in several years during the past week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 1, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef 13.15c. per pound.

Al Adams, provision salesman for the Armour Packing Company at its Brook avenue house, the Bronx, has been made manager of that branch.

Charles E. Hall, manager for Swift & Company in London, has returned to New York from a Western visit and will sail for the other side shortly.

The Oppenheimer Casing Company has opened its New York headquarters at 47 Water street, in charge of that veteran in the casings trade, J. Rosenfeld.

Mrs. Carrie Worms, wife of Abraham Worms, a wholesale meat dealer of Brooklyn, died last week at her home, 1205 Jefferson avenue, in that city, in her 54th year.

The joint committee authorized by the last session of the New York Legislature to investigate livestock and dairy products prices and marketing conditions will begin holding hearings as follows: Ithaca, July 6 and 7; Cortland, July 10; Elmira, July 11; Owego, July 12; Binghamton, July 13, and Norwich, July 14. Hearings will be held in New York probably in November.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, July 1, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 6,053 pounds; Brooklyn, 2,290 pounds; Queens, 4 pounds; total, 8,347 pounds. Fish—Manhattan, 655 pounds; Brooklyn, 30 pounds; total, 685 pounds. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 5 pounds.

There will be a large butcher shop in the unique building to be erected by the New York City Charities Department on Blackwell's Island connecting with the Queensboro Bridge. This shop will take the place of numerous small shops in the different institutions on the island. It will undertake to cut all meats into what are known as commercial cuts, such as steaks, chops, roasts, stew meats. Then the requisitions from the institutions will be filled by so many pounds of these commercial cuts, rather than by sending whole carcasses or quarters of meat, according to the present practice.

HONESTY IN MARKET REPORTS.

The logical conclusion to be drawn from the referee's report on butter and egg quotations in connection with his investigation of the New York Mercantile Exchange is that nobody should publish any quotations for fear somebody might make them the basis for trading or settlement. All of which is unmitigated nonsense.

The people come to know whether quotations published in any market report are honest or dishonest, accurate or unreliable; and if the people believe they are honest and express the actual market conditions who or what can prevent them from using such quotations in any way they choose?

We have known quite a few market reporters and have yet to find one who was not faithfully trying to get at the true condition of the market. The idea that any reporter in his right mind would take any other course, or that any paper with a reputation to maintain would sanction any other, is too absurd to require comment. Doubtless there are improvements to be made in the marketing of many things, but it does not follow that the exchange representing that trade in New York is a corrupt institution.

Some dishonest men will edge into any business where money is to be made, but all dealers are not dishonest, neither are they conspirators in a scheme for the wholesale robbery of producers and consumers. Market reporters, however expert and careful, may make some mistakes, but neither they nor their journals are given to falsification.

There is neither sense nor justice in the sweeping accusations made by certain officials and journals against exchanges, traders and reporters. Usually those who are so glib with such charges will bear a little watching themselves. National Stockman & Farmer.

MEAT TICKET AS MEAL TICKET.

In some parts of Germany the restaurant keepers have been ordered not to accept orders for meat dishes until the guest has handed over his meat ticket. He cannot order a meat dish unless he has this government authority to do so.

SAVING MOTOR TRUCK EXPENSE.

(Concluded from page 17.)

load the car to full capacity and avoid paying freight on air. It is more expensive to haul wind in the auto truck than in the freight car, and economy in loading and routing is just that much more important.

It costs about so much per mile to operate this machine whether you haul three hundred pounds or three thousand pounds. It will take about the same amount of gasoline, possibly a little more with a load, but the wear on the machine will not be so very much more, and the cost of labor will be the same.

There are certain fixed charges, for instance, fire and liability insurance, license costs, interest on the investment, driver's salary, etc., that go on just the same during the working day whether truck is in operation or standing idle. If a truck stands at loading platform longer than necessary, the time is not only wasted, but it is making the delivery more expensive. The cost to deliver per hundredweight will increase rapidly on this account. It is therefore up to the shipping clerk to work out some method whereby the load can be put on in the shortest possible time and get the truck started.

The chauffeur and shipping clerk will have to co-operate at all times in selecting the routes, and studying the street conditions with a view of obtaining the greatest possible mileage out of the tire equipment.

The chauffeur should take every precaution to protect the tires by way of slowing up when crossing rough street-car tracks or turning corners, reducing speed on rough brick pavement, cutting down speed on worn-out asphalt streets, avoiding sharp rocks, or street-car track intersections where rails are worn to a fine edge, starting the car slowly and smoothly, instead of with a jerk, shutting off the power and stopping gradually instead of abruptly, depending on the brakes.

One serious offense in any of these respects will damage a solid tire so that its period of usefulness is cut down 30 to 50 per cent. It is ruinous to the motor to run the truck over rough roads at high speed in order to make up a little time. The chauffeur must avoid this.

Making the Auto an Asset.

Don't figure the manufacturer's guarantee will protect you altogether. It will protect you perhaps more against poor material and defective construction. But the control of the driver, the loss of time in loading and unloading, the selection of rough streets, overloading, overspeeding, cruelty to tires, lack of daily inspection, etc., fall without the pale of such guarantees.

An auto truck properly handled is a good asset to any big branch house, but if not properly handled it will cost a lot of money, and grief, and a good many explanations at the end of the month on the synopsis sheet.

When anything goes wrong and the truck is in need of repairs which necessitates sending it to a garage, be sure and keep in close touch with just what is being done to the machine.

We had one experience where an irresponsible repair man figured he knew more about how the machine should be built than the manufacturers, who employed the highest-priced engineers to bring their car up to the highest state of perfection. This repair man changed the principle of the motor, the gearing

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HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST
As in past sixteen years

system, etc., and the result was that we had to spend a lot of money buying new parts to replace those ruined by this so-called mechanic.

Things Chauffeur Should and Shouldn't Do.

In connection with the maintenance of the machine, there are a lot of little things that the chauffeur can do just as well as the repair man in the garage. For instance, he should be able to put on missing grease cups, adjust chains, grind valves, scrape carbon, take up rods, etc. This work is simple, and if he does not understand it now, he can easily find somebody who will show him. It would cost 75 cents per hour, maybe more, and it doesn't take long to present a bill for from 10 to 20 hours of such work as this that could be saved; and a few of these bills every month will make the truck too expensive to operate.

On the other hand we don't want the chauffeur to do any tinkering with the more complex and vital parts of the machine, for instance, the magneto, timing gears, etc., and we don't want him to be experimenting by making any changes anywhere.

It is the simple work that we refer to. Keeping the nuts and screws tightened up is a very important thing, and something he can attend to every day. Due to carelessness in this respect, we have had accidents that cost us a lot of money. It is the little things like this that are so often considered so unimportant that lead to the big expenses, and we urge the importance of these things upon the chauffeur.

Most important of all is the oiling. Have the chauffeur follow the oiling instructions with the car most diligently. Have him get into the habit of attending to certain parts at regular intervals. Naturally, rapidly moving or turning parts need closer attention than others. If a grease cup is lost, replace it immediately, and look out for missing grease cups every day. It won't take the chauffeur long to find out which are liable to loosen up the quickest, and these should be watched especially close.

Impress upon him the importance of mapping out a regular schedule for oiling, in accordance with the instructions furnished by the manufacturer, and following it without fail. There are cases on record where $50 worth of damage has been done through neglect of proper oiling before it was discovered.

OPPENHEIMER CASING CO.
SAUSAGE CASINGS

CABLE ADDRESS: "OPCASCO"
1020-28 West 36th Street
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We take pleasure in announcing that our Eastern Branch located at:

47 WATER STREET, NEW YORK CITY

is now ready for business, and the requirements of our many friends in the East and South will henceforth be looked after by our New York house.

We highly appreciate the confidence which you have placed in us in the past and we know that with our improved facilities we will merit a continuance of your patronage.

All merchandise shipped from our New York office will be most carefully selected under the supervision of experts who are fully familiar with the needs of the trade, and as we devote our entire time to the CASING BUSINESS, we are able to assure our friends that their individual requirements as regards quality, grading, uniformity, etc., will continue to have our undivided attention.

OPPENHEIMER CASING CO.

Please mark all your communications to us plainly: No. 47 WATER ST., NEW YORK CITY, and help prevent a confusion of names.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to extra native steers	$9.15@$11.00
Common to fair native steers	7.50@ 9.00
Oxen and stags	5.00@ 7.50
Bulls	5.00@ 8.25
Cows	3.50@ 7.25
Good to choice steers one year ago	8.75@ 10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.	9.00@12.50
Live calves skim-milk	@ 6.50
Live calves, Canadian, mixed	@ 9.00
Live calves, culls per 100 lbs.	7.00@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime	10.00@11.75
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, medium to fair	4.50@ 7.25
Live sheep, culls	4.00@ 4.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.40@10.50
Hogs, medium	10.00@10.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	10.00@10.25
Pigs	10.00@10.25
Roughs	@ 8.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy		@15½
Choice native light	15	@15½
Native, common to fair	14	@14½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy		@15½
Choice native light	15	@15½
Native, common to fair		@15
Choice Western, heavy		@15
Choice Western, light		@14
Common to fair Texas		@13
Good to choice heifers		@14
Common to fair heifers		@12
Choice cows		@12
Common to fair cows		@11
Dressy Bologna bulls		@11½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@19	@19
No. 2 ribs	@16	@18
No. 3 ribs	13 @15	@17½
No. 1 loins	@18	@21
No. 2 loins	@16	@20
No. 3 loins	13 @15	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@17	17½@18½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@16	@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@15	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds	14½@15	@15
No. 2 rounds	13½@14½	@14½
No. 3 rounds	12½@13	@14
No. 1 chucks	12½@13	@12½
No. 2 chucks	11½@12	@13
No. 3 chucks	10½@11	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@17
Western calves, choice	@17½
Western calves, fair to good	@16
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@13½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13¾
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@14¼
Pigs	@14¼

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@19½
Lambs, choice	@18½
Lambs, good	@18
Lambs, medium to good	@17½
Sheep, choice	@15½
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14½
Smoked shoulders	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17½
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	@15½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city		@19
Fresh pork loins, Western	15	@18
Frozen pork loins	13	@16½
Fresh pork tenderloins		@25
Frozen pork tenderloins		@24
Shoulders, city		@15
Shoulders, Western		@14
Butts, regular		@15
Butts, boneless		@18
Fresh hams, city		@18
Fresh hams, Western		@17
Fresh picnic hams		@12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	12½@14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	11 @12c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@15c.	apiece
Livers, beef	11 @13c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	7 @8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@20c	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	25 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	5 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@16c	a pound
Blade meat	@14c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 4½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., w.de, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@80
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21	23
Pepper, red	27	30
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6½	8½
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	20	23
Mace	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Refined	27 @29

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .30
Branded skins	@ .34
Ticky skins	@ .34
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .31
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@3.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@3.30
No. 1 B. M. kips	@4.50
No. 2 B. M. kips	@3.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.15
Branded kips	@3.55
Heavy branded kips	@3.80
Ticky kips	@3.80
Heavy ticky kips	@4.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—		
Old hens, dry-pkd, avg. best		@25
Old toms, scalded	23	@24
Dry picked, old toms		@25

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—		
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	35	@38
Va., selected, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	31	@32
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	30	@32
Western, scalded, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	25	@28
Fowls 12 to box, dry-packed—		
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry picked		@21½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry picked		@21½
Western boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@21
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry picked		@20
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry picked		@19
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.		@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—		
Western boxes, 5 lbs and over		@20½
Western boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry picked		@20
Old cocks per lb		@14½
Fowl—bbls.—		
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs and over		—@—
Other Poultry—		
Squabs, prime, nearby, under 1 lb. each, per pair	55	@70
Long Island fresh ducklings		@19
Geese, Western, fancy		—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers		@22
Fowls feed		@17½
Roosters, old		@14
Turkeys	15	@16
Geese, per lb.		@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (93 score)		@29½
Creamery, higher scoring lots	29	@29½
Creamery, Firsts	27	@28
Process, Extras		@29½
Process, Firsts	25	@28

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	26	@27
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	25	@25½
Fresh gathered, firsts	23½	@24½
Fresh gathered, seconds	23	@23½
Fresh dirties, No. 1		@22
Fresh checks, fair to good	20½	@21
Duck Eggs, State and nearby Ind runner.		@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton		@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton		@35.00
Dried blood, high grade		@ 2.95
Nitrate of soda-spot		@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York		@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	2.95	and 10c.
Garbage tankage		@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.30	and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime		—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom@2.70	and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%		@ 3.35
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%		@ 3.75

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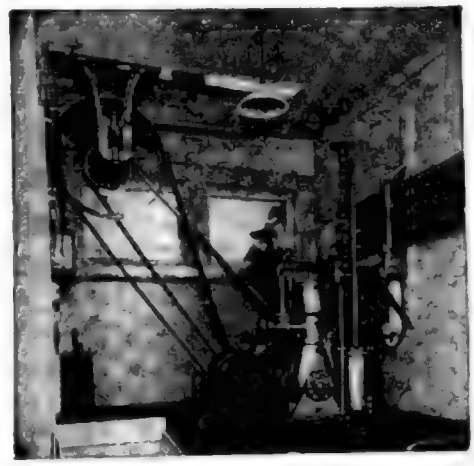

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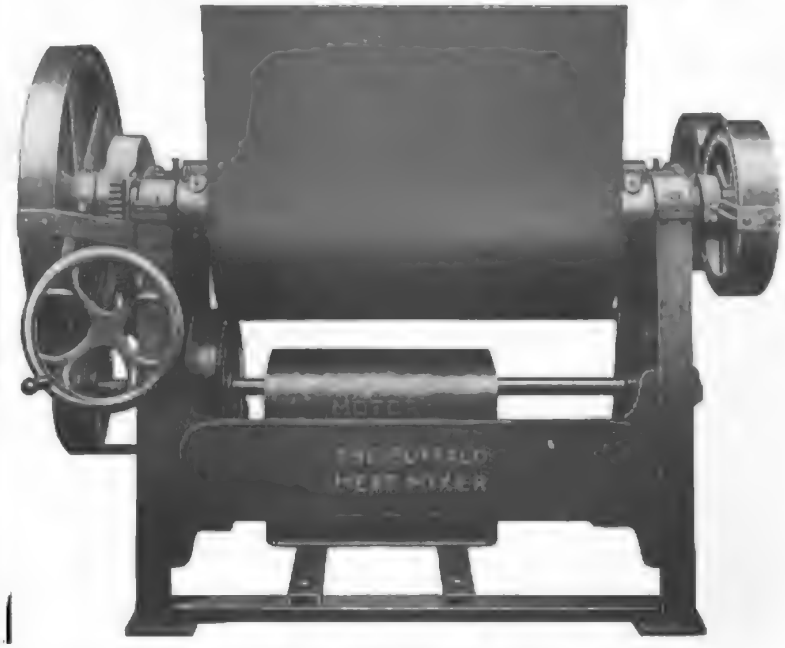

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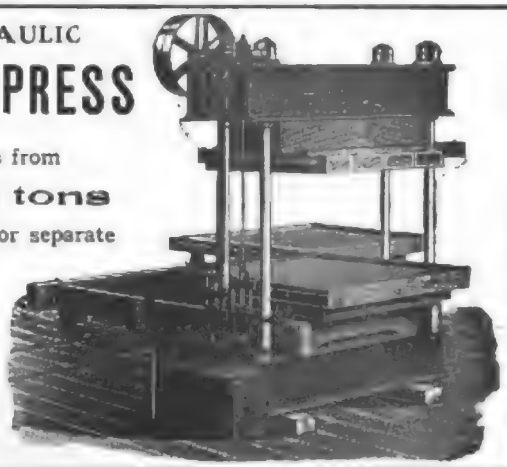

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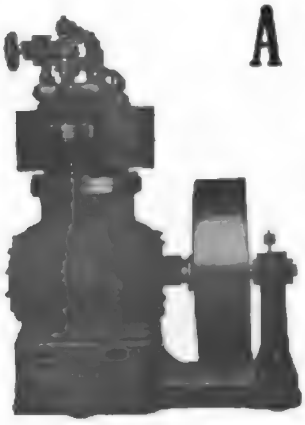

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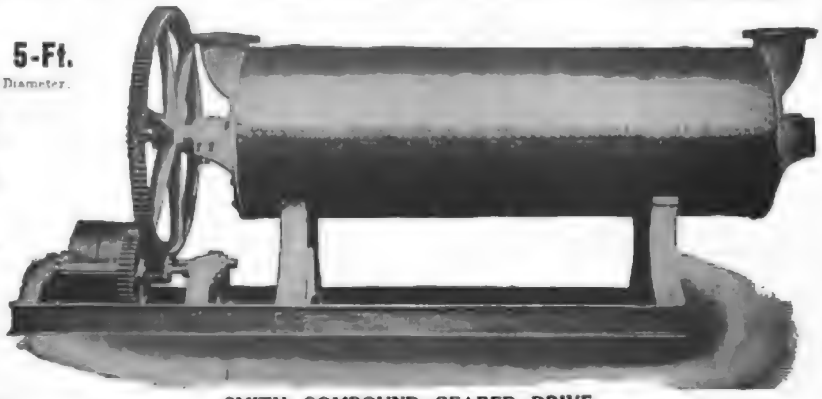

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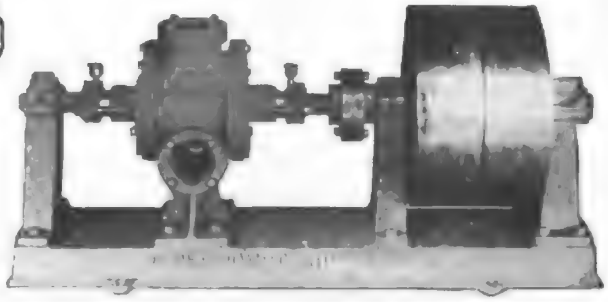

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ESTABLISHED — 1853

Vol. XXVI. MAIN OFFICES & FACTORIES—ST. LOUIS, MO. 63rd Year

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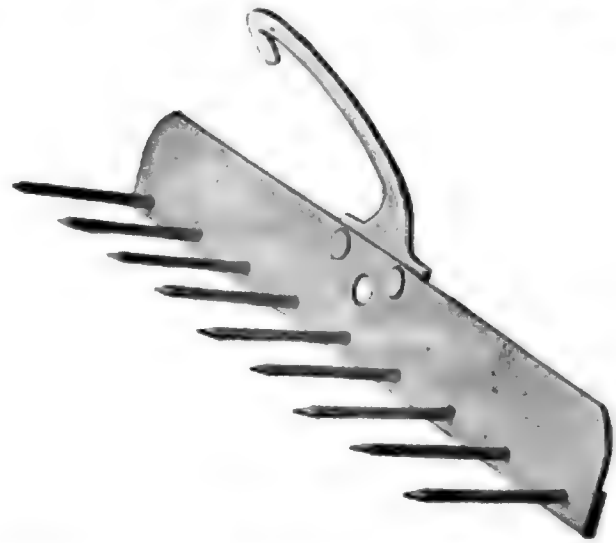

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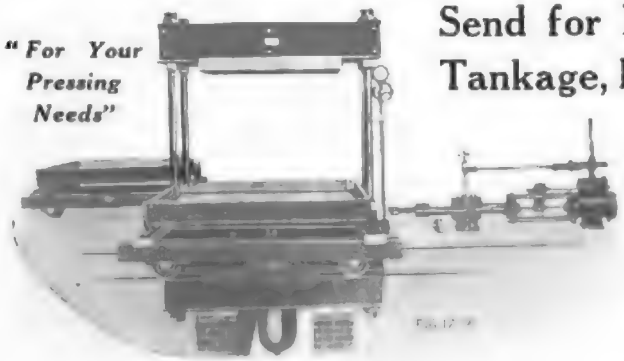

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"Deliciously Different"

THE TRIM, CURE AND SELECTION OF THESE DELICIOUS MEATS MAKE THEM THE BEST FOR DEALERS TO SELL.
THAT "DELICIOUSLY DIFFERENT" FLAVOR WILL PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS.

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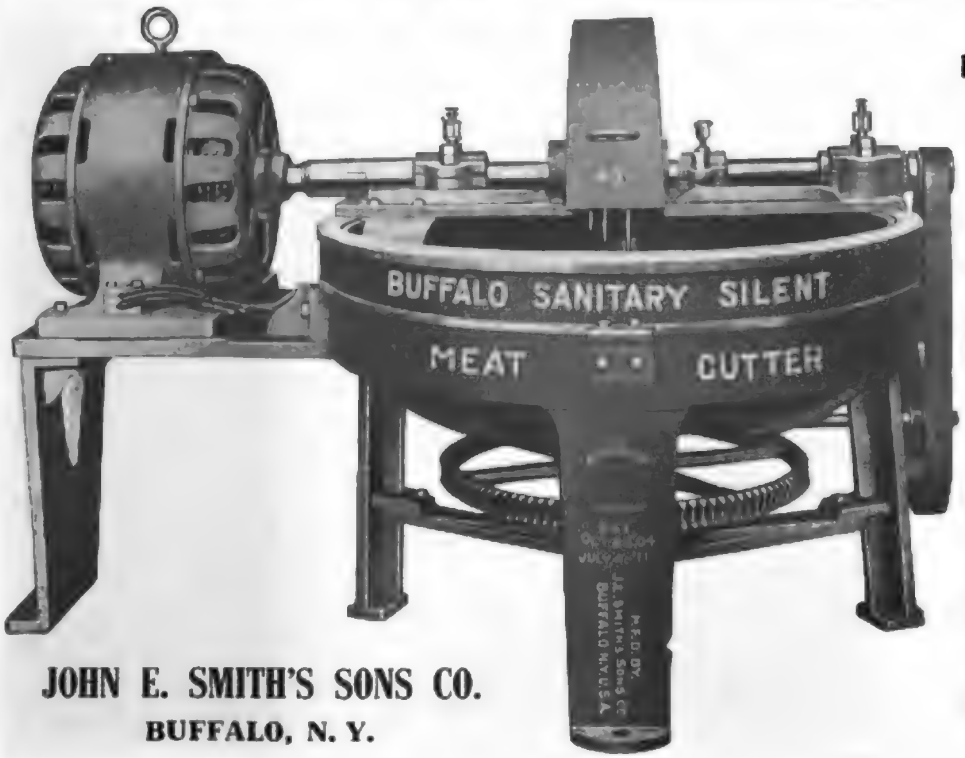

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Used by all the large packers.

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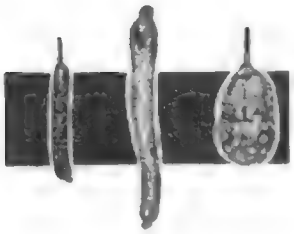
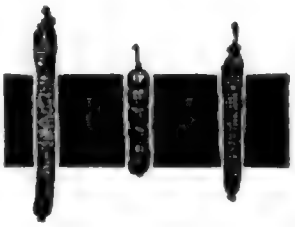
Includes every known Style and Grade of



Dried Sausage



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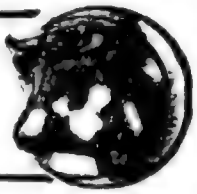

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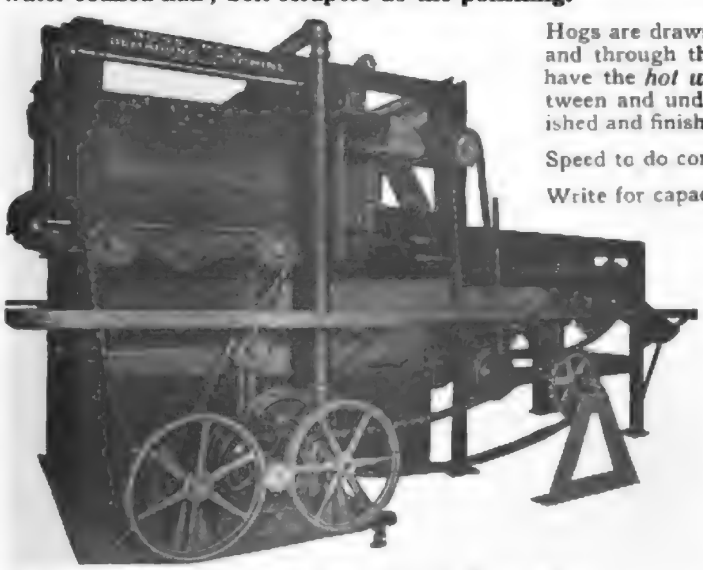
TWO MACHINES IN ONE. HOG SCRAPER AND BELT POLISHER

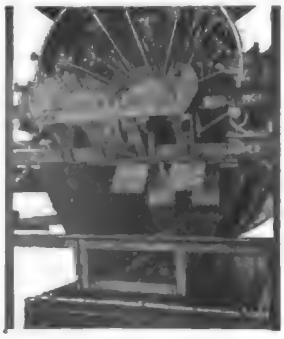
Clean hogs complete with the least cost to operate and maintain. Steel scrapers remove the hot water soaked hair; belt scrapers do the polishing.



Hogs are drawn out of the scalding water over, between and through the belly, feet, flank and body scrapers to have the *hot water soaked hair* removed, and over, between and under the belt scrapers to be massaged, polished and finished.

Speed to do complete work according to capacity.

Write for capacity wanted, also size and price.



Steel used for scraping hogs is better and cheaper than belt. Belts scalded by the hot water and weakened by the rough work wear out fast. For polishing, belts give longer service.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co,
Manufacturers "BOSS" MACHINES
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Members American Meat Packers' Association.

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Refined, pure, free of Borax
Manufactured by
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SECOND-HAND BARRELS
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WHITEWOOD COOPERAGE for Pigsfeet, Tripe, Sausage, etc., in brine, recognized as the STANDARD.

Casing Kits, Pails, Tubs and Kegs
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Sheep Back Sets, Round and Square
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in original rings or selected Bundles made up in our own premises. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write to
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Contractors and Builders
Expert Engineers, who design, remodel and completely equip packing houses.
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Tell Us What Is Wrong With This:

An Ambitious Clerk struck the "Old Man" for a raise. The "Old Man" took a pencil and showed the Ambitious Young Clerk that he was not entitled to a raise, as follows:

Number of days in a year	365
Less time for sleep, 8 hours a day	121
	243
Less 8 hours off a day	122
	121
Less Sundays in the year	52
	69
Less 52 Saturday half holidays	26
	43
Less two weeks' vacation	14
	29
Less one hour each day for lunch	16
	13
Less ten legal holidays	10
ACTUAL WORKING DAYS	3

"Now," said the Old Man, "as you are a Hebrew and take your three Jewish holidays you don't do any work for me at all."

"Now what in the Dickens has all this got to do with elevators?"

Not a single thing that we know of. You see we buy this space by the year and must pay for it whether we fill it or not.

Orders are piling in upon us so heavily for these Ridgway Steam Hydraulic elevators that if you fool yourself out of getting them it is your loss and not ours.

Hundreds of mill owners and their helpers will cut this out and take it home or to the cigar store or to the club, and when they are figuring the thing out and hunting the Mr. Colored Man in the wood pile

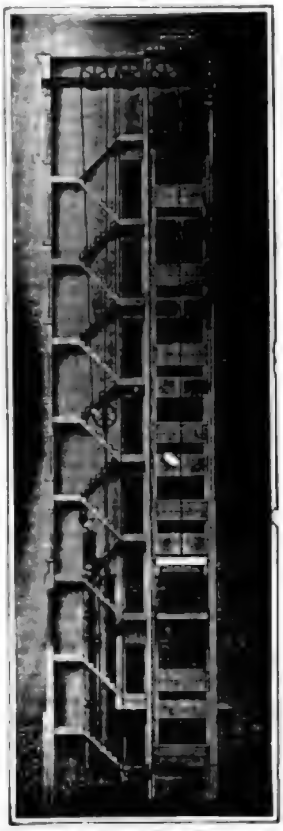
They will get a little more of Ridgway into their systems because they just can't help hearing this yell

"Hook 'er to the Biler"

Direct Acting

Over 2,000 In Daily Use

Double Geared



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CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON CO.

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ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW

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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD.

The Secretary of Agriculture has appointed the following members of the Bureau of Animal Industry as an advisory committee on livestock sanitary affairs: Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, chairman; Geo. M. Rommel, Chief, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry; B. H. Rawl, Chief, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. R. A. Ramsay, Chief, Field Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. R. W. Hickman, Chief, Quarantine Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

The committee will act in an advisory capacity on all livestock sanitary questions and will consider such matters as may be referred to it by the chairman or by the secretary. Also on its own initiative it will consider related questions, suggest means for the control and eradication of animal diseases, and recommend such measures as seem best suited for livestock sanitary control work and for the general welfare of the animal industry.

STOCKMEN CAN SELL CARCASSES.

Livestock shippers and their agents through court action have checked the course of the Illinois State Board of Livestock Commissioners in disposing of carcasses and products of animals passed after being held for inspection by the board. The commission agents, heretofore prevented from disposing of such carcasses and products themselves, will now be able to do so.

Judge Baldwin in the Cook county Circuit court entered a restraining order requiring the board to turn over to the agents of the consignors such carcasses and products of animals as pass state examination, these to be disposed of by the agents of the owners.

The temporary restraining order establishes the legal right of the live stock commission man as agent of the owner to dispose of passed carcasses of animals, which right has been disputed by the state board for nearly two years. During that period the state board has arbitrarily disposed of the passed carcasses and remittances of proceeds to the commission firms have been charged to be considerably below the average of former years, when the carcasses were sold at auction by the Live Stock Exchange.

The bill for an injunction was filed by a commission firm on behalf of the Exchange May 10 last. Complaint was made by the plaintiff that irregularities were practiced by the board in handling the carcasses and that many irrelevant items of expense were charged against the cost of handling the carcasses, thus reducing net returns to the owners.

In handing down the restraining order Judge Baldwin criticised the action of the state board in handling the animals and declared at the termination of the plaintiff's argument that he did not care to hear the defendant's arguments, the merits of the case having been clearly pointed out to him. He declared that such action as characterized the state board's handling of the animals killed under post-mortem examination would, if extended to other branches of commerce, cause paralysis of business interests.

CONFISCATE MORE MEAT PRODUCTS.

The British prize court at London last week condemned as contraband a million dollars worth of meats and products which was seized from four neutral steamships, Artemis, Louisiana, Drunnig Olga and Helig Olav, and claimed by Sulzberger & Sons Company. The cargoes included 1,600 boxes of meat, 2,200 tierces of oleo oil and 600 tierces of lard and had been guaranteed by the Deutsche Bank at the instance of the German Government, which provided the fund, it was alleged. The arrangements were made at the office of H. F. Albert, whose name has been associated with those who had dispatched the cargoes. The Solicitor-General said that on the ground that the Deutsche Bank guaranteed the cargoes, he asked for their condemnation.

Maurice Hill, K. C., on behalf of Sulzberger & Sons Company, said that this claim had been withdrawn, and read a cablegram received from the new officers of the company as follows: "After consideration, present management of company have decided not to press cases regarding goods on four ships under bank guarantee. You are therefore instructed to withdraw appearances, and offer no opposition to condemnation of goods. You will, of course, explain that since cases instituted, indeed, comparatively recently, management of company completely changed, and those who were in control at time of seizures withdrew and new management elected. Present action result of decision this new management."

The president said that the documents showed clearly that the German Government had either paid for the goods or guaranteed them. The Solicitor-General stated that the Deutsche Bank guaranteed them at the expense of the German Government, which provided the funds for the purpose.

TARIFF COMMISSION BILL.

Attached to the omnibus revenue bill now before Congress is the Administration's tariff commission plan. It provides for a Tariff Commission of six members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but not more than three of these members to be of the same political party, no person who has served in Congress to be eligible and members to engage in no other business, function or employment.

Members would serve for a normal term of twelve years and receive a salary of $10,000 per year each. The President would designate the chairman and vice-chairman. There would be a Secretary at $6,000. With the exception of the Secretary and a clerk to each Commissioner and such experts as might be employed from time to time by the Commission, all employes of the Commission would be under the classified civil service. For the expenses of the Commission there would be an appropriation of $300,000 each year. The Commission would have its head office in Washington, D. C., but it might through its members or agents conduct its inquiries throughout the United States and in foreign countries.

The Commission would have a duty to investigate the administration and fiscal effects of customs laws in this country, the relation between rates of duty on raw material and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties, including compound specific and ad valorem duties, the classification of tariff schedules, and in general to investigate the operation and effect of tariff laws including their relation to Federal revenues. In these regards it would have a duty to submit reports from time to time to Congress. It would also have to put all its information at the disposal of the President and the committees of Congress.

The commission is to make investigations, not only upon the request of the President or of the appropriate commitee of either House, but also upon the request of either House. On the first of December each year it is to report to Congress the progress it has made in its undertakings, the methods it has used, the cost of its operation, and a summary of all reports it has made in the preceding year.

The reports of the commission regarding investigations it makes on its own initiative within its powers are not to be submitted to Congress from time to time, but would be at the disposal of the President, the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate Committee on Finance.

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The duties and responsibilities of the cost-of-production division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the staff of this division, are transferred to the Tariff Commission. These duties are to ascertain as soon as possible, and whenever industrial changes make appropriate, the cost of producing articles which are dutiable, by units of production in the United States and elsewhere, with indications of wages, hours of labor, profits, control by trusts and combinations, etc.

The Commission would have discretionary power to investigate commercial treaties, preferential provisions, volume of importations compared with domestic production, all conditions relating to unfair competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping, tariff relations between the United States and other countries, effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates and cost of production.

The Commission could require the attendance of witnesses from any part of the United States, the production of books, papers, documents, etc., issue subpoenas and enforce them through the courts. The Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Trade Commission would all co-operate with the proposed Tariff Commission by securing such information as might be required by it.

Fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year, as well as dismissal from office, are provided as penalties for any member of the commission, any employe of the commission, or any other employe of the United States who makes known in any manner not provided by law the trade secrets or processes of any person or corporation embraced in any of the commission's investigations.

NEW INCOME TAX PROPOSED.

Tacked on to the new revenue bill which the administration is now trying to push through Congress, in order to provide funds for its enormous expenditures, is the amended form of the income tax. It changes both the rates and the provisions of the tax, and if passed will apply to income for the calendar year 1916.

The rate for the "normal" tax on the net income of individuals is increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. The "additional" tax on individuals, which now ranges from 1 per cent on net income between $20,000 and $50,000 to 6 per cent on income over $500,000, is readjusted and increased in such a way that beginning as before with 1 per cent for $20,000 to $40,000 it increases by 1 per cent for each additional $20,000 to $100,000 (thus being 4 per cent upon the amount of net income between $80,000 and $100,000), rises by 1 per cent with each further $50,000 to $300,000 (being 8 per cent on the amount between $250,000 and $300,000), is 9 per cent on $300,000 to $500,000, and is 10 per cent upon the total net income exceeding $500,000.

In general the plan of the present law is kept, but the arrangement of the provisions is improved, some passages are simplified, and there are some modifications of importance. The income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement is expressly taxable, and the executors, etc., are to pay the tax. In arriving at taxable income individuals are to compute such proportion of the gain derived, or the loss sustained, from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., acquired before March 1, 1913, but not bought and sold in the course of the taxpayer's business, as the subsequent period bears to the entire period after the acquisition. The losses that may be deducted from gross income are enlarged to include those actually incurred during the year in transactions entered into for profit but not connected with the taxpayer's business or trade, but such losses cannot be deducted in an amount greater than the profits arising during the same year from similar transactions. The taxes that may be deducted are made to include those imposed by any foreign country. The deductions allowed to non-resident aliens are made to include such a proportion of interest paid on indebtedness as the total interest paid bears to the income received in all countries.

The interest received by non-resident alien holders of bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of residents of the United States, either corporate or otherwise, will be taxable, as will be dividends accruing to non-resident alien holders of stock in American corporations, but as in the case of resident stock holders the normal tax will not be collected on dividends of companies that are taxable on their net income.

The personal exemption of $4,000 for a married man is restated as accruing to the head of a family and is expressly allowed only in connection with the "normal" tax. The aggregate net income of all members of a family—husband, wife, and minor children—is to constitute one income for purposes of the "normal" tax and be payable by the head of the family. A wife may elect to make an independent return, in which event husband and wife will each be entitled to an exemption of $2,000. Guardians, etc., may have the personal exemption for each ward or beneficiary. A non-resident alien who makes return of income derived in all countries may have the personal exemption.

Persons carrying on business in partnership are liable to tax only in their individual capacity. Withholding of the normal tax at the source is bontinued.

The date of payment of income tax is made June 15 instead of June 30. The penalty for failing to make a return is to be fine of $20 to $1,000. The penalty for false return is fine not exceeding $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

The tax on the total net income of corporations is raised to 2 per cent, from 1 per cent. The new rate is applicable for the calendar year of 1916. The list of organizations exempted from the tax is extended to include clubs operated for pleasure, recreation, and other nonprofitable purposes; farmers' mutual insurance, telephone, or other like companies of a purely local character; farmers' fruit growers' and like associations operated for co-operative marketing of products; and corporations organized exclusively for holding title to property and turning over the entire income less expenses to an organization which itself is exempt.

Deduction on account of interest paid on indebtedness is limited to interest on a sum not exceeding the entire paid-up capital stock plus one-half the outstanding, interest-bearing indebtedness, but preferred stock may not be counted in capital and interest or dividends paid on such stock may not be deducted from gross income; if shares have no par or nominal value, the paid-up capital is to be taken as the amount of cash, or equivalent, paid to the corporation as consideration for the shares. The deductible interest on indebtedness secured by personal property of any kind which is the subject of sale in the ordinary business of the corporation acting as dealer is limited to interest on an amount not exceeding the actual value of the collateral.

This revenue bill also repeals the stamp taxes on documents, bonds, agreements of sale, bills of lading, telegraph and telephone messages, insurance policies, etc.

DEFINING UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Another rider attached to the omnibus revenue bill now before Congress is the Administration's substitute for an "anti-dumping" law to meet the import problem which is expected to follow the end of the war in Europe.

In the event that the acts are done with the intent of destroying or injuring an industry in the United States, or of restraining or monopolizing trade in the United States, it is made unlawful, under penalty of fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both, for any person importing goods, or assisting to import goods, to sell them commonly and systematically at a price substantially less than the actual market or wholesale price at the time of importation in the principal markets of the country of production or of countries to which they are commonly exported, with due allowance for freight, duty, etc.

Any person injured in his business or property by a violation of this provision may sue in the courts for treble damages. Furthermore upon any article imported with an understanding that any person using it in the United States is not to use or deal in the articles of any other person there would be a special duty equal to double the amount of the duty regularly imposed.

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MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

[EDITOR'S NOTE. This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in last week's issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

The United States is the most prominent nation in the production and consumption of meat. Its problems of maintaining its meat production are in detail peculiarly its own, but the general world-wide fact is that most other countries, especially the prominent meat-producing ones, also have their own problems. This country is by no means singular in its failure to sustain an undiminishing per capita number of meat animals.

The general fact is that throughout the world cattle are hardly increasing in number, sheep are declining, and swine are increasing. If comparison be made with increasing population, sheep are far from maintaining their numbers, in some smaller degree cattle are failing to do so, but in the case of swine there has been some gain above population in recent years, although a small one.*

The number of cattle on farms of the United States was ascertained for the first time in the census of 1840, when nearly 15,000,000 head were counted. The number had increased to 25,600,000 in 1860, to nearly 36,000,000 in 1880, to 51,400,000 in 1890, and 67,700,000 in 1900, including ranges. At the time of the census of 1910, taken April 15, instead of June 1 as before, 61,800,000 cattle were counted on farms and ranges, but the number would have been about 65,500,000 had they been counted June 1, or about 2,200,000 less than in 1900.

As nearly as can be determined, the number of cattle on farms and ranges in the United States reached its height about 1907, when the estimated number was 72,534,000. According to the estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the census number of cattle declined year by year from 61,800,000 in 1910 to 56,500,000 in 1913, and remained about the same in 1914, but there was a perceptible increase in 1915, and again in 1916, when the number of cattle on farms and ranges was estimated at 61,441,000. An upward turn has apparently again begun. The number of cattle not on farms and ranges in 1910 was nearly 2,000,000.

Increase Not Equal to Population Growth.

Spring lambs were omitted from the sheep censuses of 1840 and 1850, and presumably largely omitted subsequently, to and including 1890. Sheep on farms grew in number from 19,000,000 in 1840 to 22,500,000 in 1860, to 35,000,000 in 1880, to 36,000,000 in 1890, and to 61,500,000 in 1900, including ranges. In 1910 the census date was April 15, instead of June 1 as before, and the number of sheep on farms and ranges was 52,500,000. Had the census been taken for June 1, the number would probably have been about 63,000,000, or 1,500,000 above the number in 1900.

*This bulletin was prepared a short time before the present European war, which began August 1 1914. Some later figures for the United States and Canada have been introduced in revision, but, when not otherwise specified, the "present time" is about 1913. "Meat products" excludes those, if any, not used for food.

Taking the number of sheep, 52,500,000, as reported April 15, 1910, as the base, the number estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture is a declining one to 49,200,000 in 1916, a loss of about 3,300,000 in six years. Apparently the sheep in this country reached their largest number about 1910. The number of sheep not on farms and ranges in 1910 was about 400,000.

The census found 26,000,000 swine in the United States in 1840, 33,500,000 swine in 1860, 47,700,000 in 1880, 57,400,000 in 1890, and 62,900,000 in 1900. In 1910 the census changed from June 1 to April 15, and the swine enumerators found only 58,200,000. If, however, the number of swine found at that date is increased to the number estimated to exist on the following 1st of June, the swine on farms in 1910, June 1, probably numbered 69,200,000. In 1910 the swine not on farms numbered 1,300,000. Therefore the total number of swine in this country on and off farms June 1, 1910, was undoubtedly about 70,500,000.

The 58,200,000 swine found by enumerators April 15, 1910, had increased, according to the estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, to 65,400,000 in 1912, but the unusual prevalence of hog cholera in 1913 reduced the number to 58,900,000 in 1914. The next year, 1915, the number was estimated at 64,600,000, and in 1916 at 68,000,000. From the earliest record, therefore, there has been a persistent course of increase of swine in the United States.

Statistics of Meat Exports.

Over one-half of the people of the earth eat little meat. The countries which have much surplus of meat for export are all meat-eating countries, and are few in number. Nearly all of these countries derive their surplus beef and mutton from cheap land and the range, and in the United States the surplus pork and pork products are largely derived from corn.

Substantially all of the meat surplus countries of the world are Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark in the specialty of bacon, Mexico (under peaceful conditions), New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay. There are other countries that have a relatively small surplus, Paraguay and Madagascar, for instance, and many other countries which export relatively little while importing more, for example, Germany and Italy.

Substantially the world's export trade in meat and meat products is maintained by nine countries. The total of these exports for these countries reached their highest amount in 1912, and this was 3,861,000,000 pounds. This great quantity, after deducting about 500,000,000 pounds for mutton, was divided between beef and pork in the ratio of about 52 per cent. for beef and 48 per cent for pork. Pork has lost its old-time lead in the export trade, but in very recent years shows a tendency to gain on beef.

The production of beef, mutton and pork throughout the world, outside of China, is estimated to be about 50,000,000,000 pounds a year, dressed weight, including lard, and consequently the export trade of the nine surplus countries, amounting to about 3,861,000,000 pounds in 1912, is only about 7.7 per cent. of the entire production; although, of course, it is a much larger fraction of the production of the surplus countries. Meat production and consumption throughout the world being substantially the same, the imports from surplus countries are also about 7.7 per cent. of the world's consumption, China being excluded as before.

Argentina and Uruguay together exported 36 per cent. of the world's export of meat and meat products in 1912; the United States, 31.1 per cent.; Australia and New Zealand combined, 18.7 per cent.; and these three great sources of these exports provided 90 per cent. of the world's total.

Three-fifths of the world's export trade in beef and its products belonged to Argentina in 1912, about one one-fifth to the Australasian colonies, and one-seventh to the United States. By 1914, however, the United States had almost lost its export trade in fresh, chilled and frozen beef, to be renewed in 1915. Three-fourths of the exports of pork and pork products go from the United States, about one-fifth from Denmark, and about one-twentieth from Canada. The mutton export trade is mostly confined to the two Australasian colonies and to Argentina, the former contributing three-fourths and the latter one-fourth.

The United Kingdom is the most prominent meat importing country, and thus secured from surplus countries about 40 per cent. of its consumption before the European war. Germany held second place, mostly because of fats and oils, and for the same reason the Netherlands held the third place. In 1913 the United States became the fourth importer of meat and meat products among the nations, but these are mostly chilled and frozen beef, with some mutton from South America and Australasia.

(To be continued.)

ORIGIN OF THIS REPORT

In the winter of 1913-14 a committee of well-known investigators, familiar with agricultural conditions, was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the economics of the meat situation.

This committee was composed of Dr. B. T. Galloway, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, as chairman; Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, dean of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station; H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Dr. T. N. Carver, Director of the Rural Organization Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Leon M. Estabrook, Chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, was made secretary of the committee.

No formal report was prepared by this committee, but, at the suggestion of the committee, independent inquiries dealing with several phases of the meat situation were undertaken by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The results of these inquiries have been crystallized by the Department in a series of five reports, under the general title of the "Meat Situation in the United States," each report complete within itself.

This report on meat production and consumption is Part I of this series of reports of the results of the investigation.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.)

LEBANON BOLOGNA.

A subscriber in Pennsylvania writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I would like to get a good formula for making Lebanon bologna, if you can give it to me.

Lebanon bologna is a dry sausage, entirely composed of lean beef freed of sinew and bone. It is first ground coarse through a quarter-inch plate, then reground through a 7-64 plate, and finally "rocked" for about 20 minutes, the seasoning being added during the "rocking" process, after which the mass should go to the mixer and be thoroughly amalgamated for from 5 to 10 minutes.

The mixed seasoned meat should then be spread on tables in a cooler for three or four days. Spread the meat about eight inches thick on the tables. Stuff in sack pieces of beef bungs and hang in a temperature of about 48 degs. F. until the casing becomes reasonably dry.

Then hang in the smokehouse and subject to a cold smoke around 60 degs. F. for not over a week or ten days, or perhaps two weeks, when taken from the smokehouse hang in the drying room, temperature of which should be around 48 degs. F., and allow to remain about three months, or until thoroughly dry.

Use no water, as this is a "dry" sausage and when properly cured should slice like dried beef and show about the same color.

To one hundred pounds of beef use about 3½ lbs. of salt and 1½ oz. of refined and pulverized saltpeter, and the same amount of sugar. Spices as follows, fresh ground: Quarter pound of ground black pepper, six ounces ground coriander, five ounces ground mace, two ounces allspice, and one ounce of ground cloves.

Meats must be absolutely fresh and thoroughly chilled. At no time during the process should the meats be kept in a temperature above 50 degs. F., except when in the smokehouse, and then not over 60 degs. F. Do not allow the sausage to encounter damp air or frost, nor get dry too rapidly through too brisk a circulation of air, which hardens and wrinkles the outside.

HANDLING BONES FOR GLUE STOCK.

A subscriber in the South writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I should like information regarding preparing and the best way to handle bones of all kinds, sinews and other glue stock.

Bones for glue are first cooked for tallow and afterwards for glue. These bones are cooked under pressure. All the grease and gelatin contained is extracted and the bone then is ground for "steam bone" for fertilizing purposes.

Bones intended for manufacturing purposes are cooked in open vats until the grease has been extracted, but not the glue; this means cooking is effected at under the boiling point, usually around 200 degs. F. While glue bones are to be overcooked, hard bones must not be so manipulated, or their value is destroyed for the purposes intended. Horn piths are washed and dried and afterwards cooked for glue. Skulls and jaws are cooked for the oil they contain, then are dried and cooked for glue; the same applies to knuckle bones. Hide clippings, such as pates and leggings, should be kept as dry as possible, thoroughly cooled and then well salted. Sinews should be well drained of water, cooled and thoroughly salted. The same applies to all similar glue stock.

Such material is liable to become heated, hence it may be necessary to overhaul it and re-salt before being ready for manipulation into glue, which means from 10 to 15 days.

All cooking waters free of grease contain more or less gelatine or glue, and if intended for this purpose or for extract or concentrated tankage should be manipulated promptly.

THE ARGENTINE MEAT SUPPLY.

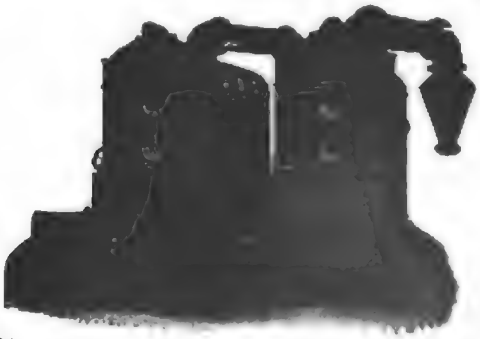
A census of live livestock in the Argentine Republic is now in progress, the first since 1908, and it is asserted that the returns from the province of Buenos Aires, already completed, show that the alarm over a supposed depletion of the nation's herds and flocks by excessive exportation of meat has been unfounded. The prediction is made that the total of cattle in Argentina will be found to be approximately 35,000,000 head, as compared with 29,116,625 in 1908.

In Buenos Aires the count of animals showed the following results:

	1916.	Change from 1908.
Cattle	11,336,513	+ 985,278
Sheep	18,528,641	−16,076,151
Horses	3,371,179	+ 851,226
Swine	1,324,408	+ 613,167

While the increase in cattle, compared with that of horses, indicates the fact that the rapidly pushed meat industry has held down the growth of herds, the situation is probably a normal one. United States statistics of cattle from 1880 on show eight-year increases in former years of 10 to 12 per cent., but as between 1908 and 1916 there has been a decrease of cattle in this country amounting to 13.8 per cent. Advices from Argentina are that the decline in the total of sheep in Buenos Aires, the metropolitan province of Argentina, does not indicate a similar shrinkage in flocks over the republic. The opening of vast sheep ranges to the southward, especially in Patagonia, has made it profitable to transfer herds thither to make way for agriculture in the old grazing lands.

As bearing upon the subject of the wealth of Argentina, it may be mentioned that the value of the animals in the four classes in Buenos Aires province alone is reckoned to have increased $351,931,310 in the eight years at the conservative current valuation set by the Argentine Rural Society of $42.40 per head for cattle, $5.09 for sheep, $25.44 for horses, and $6.36 for swine.—The Two Americas.



OVER $100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

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SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block (Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.) CHICAGO, U. S. A. 49-25

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WHY MEAT IS HIGHER

The government at Washington announces that meat prices are higher because meat production has not kept pace with the increase in population, because cost of production has increased, and because the purchasing power of the dollar has become less. We have heard this before, but now that the government reiterates the conclusion after several years of exhaustive investigation, perhaps we will be more inclined to believe it.

It may be some consolation to learn, on this same government authority, that this increase in meat prices is world-wide, due to the same conditions the world over. But it is not so consoling to be told that "it is not expected that the situation will undergo any radical change in the immediate future." However, the government experts hold out the hope of "a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton and pork," but then give us another dash of cold water by adding that this growth "may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population."

The meat industry declared itself on this meat production situation several years ago, and partly as a result of resolutions adopted at the American Meat Packers' Association convention the Secretary of Agriculture appointed the so-called Galloway Commission to make a thorough investigation of the whole question of livestock production, prices and marketing. This latest pronouncement from Washington is a part of the result of the investigation, which is being made public in instalments by the Department of Agriculture.

Another point on which the packers have laid strong emphasis is the enormous losses from preventable livestock disease, which have had a marked bearing on meat production and prices. The government report vindicates this claim when it says that the available supply of meat would be much greater if it were not for the enormous losses caused by disease and exposure. Since 1900 it is estimated that from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have died each year from disease and from 600,000 to 1,500,000 from exposure. With sheep, the losses from disease have been about the same, but from exposure much larger.

With hogs the relative prevalence of hog cholera is perhaps the determining factor in the annual loss. In 1894 this was as low as 2,200,000, but in 1914 it amounted to 7,000,000. If these 7,000,000 hogs had been saved, it is said, they would have produced enough meat to furnish every family in the United States with 40 pounds of pork.

The government experts figure that we have begun a gradual expansion of our meat production, but not enough to offset growth in population. Between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the country, but in the last two years this has not only stopped but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges on January 1, 1916, 61,441,000, is, however, still much below the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,534,000.

With the exception of temporary checks due to losses from hog cholera, there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of hogs. On January 1, 1916, the number in the country was estimated at 68,000,000 as compared with 58,200,000 in April, 1910. On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910 to 49,200,000 in 1916.

As the decrease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, it may be said that the total production of meat in the United States is increasing, but that this increase is not yet proportionate to the growth in population.

Those who find it easy and popular to attack the meat industry because of high meat prices should study this government report, provided they are open to conviction. In the face of these facts it should be a little embarrassing for livestock Congressmen to go on declaiming against meat packers. If ever there was a time when the meat producer had the best of the argument, it is now. Livestock market reports prove this all along the line.

HAS A FAMILIAR SMELL

Emphatic official denials from Washington have followed the charges of a New York newspaper, to the effect that the militiamen of the District of Columbia now in camp near Washington have been fed ancient and unfit canned beef, and other canned foods unfit for human consumption.

On July 10 the War Department issued the following statement through Major McArthur, head of the military press bureau: "The attention of the War Department has been called to several articles appearing in newspapers claiming that the militia troops are not being properly rationed. Although no official complaint to this effect has been received, the War Department has investigated these alleged instances and can report them absolutely unfounded. Everywhere the troops are being excellently cared for and the men themselves have no complaints to make. Such rumors unjustifiably alarm the parents and relatives of the militiamen and act as a deterrent upon recruiting."

The day before Brigadier General Harvey, commanding the District of Columbia militia, said for publication: "The men have made no complaints whatever about the quality of the food they are receiving, and this is the first I have heard of the matter. I have noticed nothing wrong with the camp rations."

On July 9 Lieut. Col. A. W. Brewster, of the Inspector General's office, called every staff and line officer in conference and asked if there were any complaints as to quality or quantity of the food being served. Not a single complaint was received.

Senator Fletcher has been talking about having a senatorial investigation if the charges are found to have any foundation, but they do not appear to hold water and it is likely never will be heard of again, except in newspapers seeking sensation or from politicians looking for cheap campaign material.

TRADE GLEANINGS

W. D. Horne will enlarge his meat plant at Miami, Fla.

Swift & Company will build a large produce plant at Cadillac, Mich.

The S. & S. company are planning a $200,000 cotton oil mill at Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. H. Bencini of Fort Worth is making plans for a new cotton oil mill at Rotan, Tex.

A packing plant is being promoted at Wildwood, Fla., by a company headed by F. P. McMullen.

The Chamber of Commerce of Greenville, Ga., is agitating a local co-operative meat packing plant.

The Western Cotton Oil Co., Haskell, Tex., will rebuild its burned mill and install complete new equipment.

The Ogden Packing & Provision Co., Ogden, Utah, will build branch houses at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Fire in the smokehouse of Swift & Company's plant on Dutton street, Lowell, Mass., did considerable damage.

The new co-operative slaughtering plant at Gadsden, Ala., is completed and will soon begin operation. It cost $10,000.

The Merritt Island Packing Co., Indianola, Fla., has been organized, with a capital stock of $10,000, by C. L. Hill, St. Clair Nesbit and John E. Reed.

The sausage factory of Melchior Schmitt, at 951 Main street, Dubuque, Ia., has been closed and taken over by creditors. It was only opened last March.

The People's Cotton Oil Company of Sweetwater, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by F. J. Phillips, W. A. Wilhelm and R. K. Wootten.

At Ocala, Fla., J. H. Taylor and others are agitating the organization of a co-operative meat packing plant, to cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars.

Last week's heavy rains at Boston did considerable damage to the Faneuil Hall market district; water was five feet deep under the building of the Chicago Beef Co. in Blackstone street.

The Knauss Provision Company at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has completed a modern concrete plant with equipment for the manufacture of pork products and an up-to-date refrigeration system.

The Union Abattoir Company has put into operation its new and up-to-date plant at Amsterdam, near Waynesboro, Pa. Officers of the company are: H. H. Shockey, president; J. W. Kisecker, secretary; A. C. Spielman, treasurer.

FIRE DESTROYS GERMAN MEAT.

A fire of incendiary origin, which caused the destruction of enough meat to feed the city of Berlin for more than two weeks, is given in English newspapers as the cause for the further reduction in the allowance of food in Berlin. The fire completely wiped out the sausage and meat curing factory in Halberstadt, one of the largest concerns of its kind in Germany, which was principally engaged in filling contracts for the army.

In the fire, according to the English reports, 2,000,000 pounds of meat packed in ten pound tins and enormous quantities of fresh and cured meat in the store rooms were ruined. Although the soldiers stationed at the factory tried to fight the fire they were unsuccessful, and the machinery and buildings were a total loss. A reward has been offered for the capture of the incendiary.

As a result of the fire the meat rations in Berlin have been reduced from twelve ounces to ten ounces for each member of the population. While the German authorities say the scarcity of cattle is the cause, the British assert that the fire is the real reason. Potato rations have been cut from nine pounds to five pounds. New kitchens have been established which can serve food to 500,000 persons each day.

RAILROADS OVERCHARGE PACKERS.

Swift & Company, in a complaint presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission, demand reparation of $7,500 from the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, St. Joseph & Grand Island, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for overcharges on various shipments of packinghouse products from their packing plants at South Omaha, Neb., South St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansas City, Kansas, to customers in Los Angeles, San Francisco, El Centro and Imperial, California.

The complainant sets forth that the carriers assessed a rate of $1.50 per hundred pounds, with a minimum weight per car of 30,000 pounds, and this despite their published tariff of not to exceed $1.60 per hundred pounds for a minimum weight of 26,000 pounds. The complainant takes the view that a just and reasonable minimum carload weight applicable in connection with the said rate of $1.50 per hundred pounds would not have exceeded 26,000 pounds per car and should have been applicable to mixed carload shipments of bacon, hams, beef, pork, lard, lard substitutes, cottonseed cooking oil, sweet pickled tongues, pickled tripe, pigs feet, sausage, sausage casings and meats, canned or in glass.

JUNE OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of June, 1916, was 7,695,787 lbs. uncolored and 199,485 lbs. colored, a total of 7,895,272 lbs. This was about a million pounds less than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was a million and a quarter pounds more. Production of renovated butter in Chicago in June totaled 496,165 lbs., little more than half that of the preceding month.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
June, 1915	6,686,267
July	6,170,701
August	6,379,572
September	6,862,642
October	8,417,380
November	8,025,175
December	8,914,978
January, 1916	8,132,537
February	8,629,735
March	10,159,141
April	9,741,393
May	9,093,366
June	7,895,272

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Some Reaction in Prices—Less Cash Demand —Foreigners Expected to Buy However —Hog Movement Continues Liberal—Packers Not So Bullish for the Present—More Talk of Restricted Consumption—Speculation Quieter.

During most of the week the tendency of the provision list has been toward lower levels, but there were no serious declines when the current high basis of quotations is taken into consideration. A falling off in the cash demand was claimed and the usual reports of a restricted consumption, always present when values are at high levels, were heard. Some of the leaders in the trade were not inclined to give a great deal of attention to the claims of reduced takings for domestic consuming account, it being thought that underlying conditions, such as the profitable employment of labor, were too well founded to have immediate adverse influence.

The large packers on opposite of the markets. This was plainly indicated by the heavy deliveries and acceptances of deliveries in the fulfilment of July contracts in the Chicago market. But there is not much aggressiveness observed at this time. The packers who are bearish on the market believe that the hog movement is too full and prices already high enough. There is obviously less speculation at this stage. Very little sucess has attended the efforts of those who have repeatedly sold the provision list on the price theory, but it seems more difficult to stimulate fresh speculative demand because of the frequent allusions to the current high prices and because of political conditions.

Among some of the commission house men and others there has been a tendency to regard significantly the victories reported accruing to the Allies on their offensive movements, the theory being that peace would be hastened by these results. Others regarded this theory as far-fetched. It is pointed out that there have been peace rumors at various times during the past several months, some of which really seemed well founded, but nothing resulted. However, many who bought lard speculatively were favored with a rising market resulting from other influences.

The statistical items in the trade are still closely followed. Hog slaughterings for the week approximated 480,000 compared with 555,000 the previous week and 430,000 last year; since March 1 the total has been 10,800,000 compared with 10,440,000 last year. As has been frequently said, the generally larger run of hogs has been more than offset by the lighter weights. The weight of hogs reaching the markets of late has improved a trifle, however, and some authorities predict a better comparison from this time forward. At Chicago the weight of the hogs received averaged 233 pounds against 230 the previous week and 237 last year.

The general export demand has slackened, but no protracted dull spell is anticipated and the trade seems prepared for frequent buying for foreign government account. Belgian buyers are expected to soon take 10,000,000 pounds of meats and lard. Until the past week or so there were lower freight rates named for provisions, but the quotations have again hardened. Freight brokers say that there is no likelihood of a material drop in freight rates while the present political conditions endure and they are asking higher rates for fall shipments. The exports keep liberal, and of pork from the Atlantic and Gulf ports now show an increase of 2,550,000 pounds as against the amount shipped last year; the increase in bacon and hams is nearly 90,000,000 pounds and the gain in the lard exports from November 1 to date, as compared with the corresponding period last year, is 4,180,000 pounds.

Latest reports from the west indicate favorable progress of the corn crop in the principal production States and the promise of all feedstuffs is quite satisfactory, although the yields as a whole will not reach the mammoth totals of last season. Rains over much of the great corn belt in the near future would allay a little apprehension that has been formed because of the spell of hot, dry weather since the first of the month.

LARD.—After showing some decline early in the week the market has improved again with a very steady tone at the advance. City steam, 13¾, nom.; Middle West, 13.50@13.60, nom.; Western, 13.80@13.85; refined Continent, 14.35, nom.; South American, 14.60, nom.; Brazil, kegs, 15.60; compound, 11¾@12¼.

PORK.—The market is firm with a fair demand. The supplies are small and prices

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are sensitive to the strength West. Mess is quoted at $26.50@27, nom.; clear, $25@27.50, nom.; family, $28@28.50.

BEEF.—The market is very firm. There has been a steady demand and some of the large interests have absorbed a good deal of stuff, supposed to be on government orders. Family, $19.50@20.50, nom.; mess, $18@18.50, nom.; packet, $18.50@19, nom.; extra India mess, $30@31.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to July 12, 1916:

BACON.—Bermuda, 2,975 lbs.; British Honduras, 54 lbs.; British West Africa, 350 lbs.; British South Africa, 850 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,491 lbs.; China, 47 lbs.; Costa Rica, 775 lbs.; Cuba, 66,349 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 121 lbs.; England, 1,951,867 lbs.; France, 549,659 lbs.; French West Indies, 8 lbs.; Italy, 25,786 lbs.; Jamaica, 440 lbs.; Liberia, 54 lbs.; Newfoundland, 913 lbs.; Mexico, 1,637 lbs.; Norway, 209,369 lbs.; Panama, 9,308 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 1,024 lbs.; Scotland, 348,074 lbs.; Spanish Africa, 85 lbs.; Trinidad, 108 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,634 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Argentina, 588 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,431 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,761 lbs.; British West Indies, 975 lbs.; Colombia, 140 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,349 lbs.; Cuba, 89,741 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 213 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 245 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 407 lbs.; England, 1,731,397 lbs.; France, 201,956 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,423 lbs.; Haiti, 232 lbs.; Honduras, 240 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,010 lbs.; Liberia, 125 lbs.; Mexico, 1,712 lbs.; Newfoundland, 44,529 lbs.; Panama, 8,805 lbs.; Peru, 202 lbs.; Salvador, 1,089 lbs.; San Domingo, 837 lbs.; Scotland, 275,475 lbs.; Trinidad, 2,874 lbs.; Venezuela, 10,273 lbs.

LARD.—Bermuda, 460 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,280 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,425 lbs.; Colombia, 4,988 lbs.; Cuba, 8,558 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 464 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,948 lbs.; Ecuador, 3,393 lbs.; England, 1,314,119 lbs.; France, 1,151,294 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,300 lbs.; Haiti, 32,298 lbs.; Honduras, 4,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,293 lbs.; Liberia, 120 lbs.; Mexico, 22,200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,929 lbs.; Netherlands, 643,848 lbs.; Norway, 54,949 lbs.; Panama, 3,683 lbs.; Peru, 5 lbs.; Salvador, 1,043 lbs.; Scotland, 188,672 lbs.; Sweden, 4,400 lbs.; Trinidad, 900 lbs.; Venezuela, 47,185 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD.—France, 18,256 lbs.; Netherlands, 225,782 lbs.; Norway, 87,814 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Bermuda, 2,042 lbs.; British Guiana, 500 lbs.; British West Africa, 11,650 lbs.; British West Indies, 21,657 lbs.; Cuba, 150,175 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,207 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 530 lbs.; England, 264,571 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Haiti, 18,900 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,470 lbs.; Liberia, 36 lbs.; Newfoundland, 8,621 lbs.; Panama, 13,960 lbs.; Scotland, 229,672 lbs.; Trinidad, 83,065 lbs.

LARD OIL.—England, 7,425 gals.; Mexico, 4,247 gals.

FRESH PORK.—England, 1,181,206 lbs.; Panama, 1,319 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Bermuda, 3,250 lbs.; British Guiana, 37,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 17,270 lbs.; Colombia, 400 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,500 lbs.; Cuba, 23,610 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,280 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,800 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,400 lbs.; Haiti, 21,600 lbs.; Jamaica, 20,800 lbs.; Liberia, 500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 18,800 lbs.; Panama, 32,809 lbs.; Trinidad, 23,300 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Argentina, 2,565 lbs.; Brazil, 1,399 lbs.; Chile, 20 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 34 lbs.; England, 43,310 lbs.; France, 13,650 lbs.; French West Indies, 144 lbs.; Scotland, 13,800 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,100 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Argentina, 528 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,913 lbs.; British South Africa, 144 lbs.; British West Indies, 239 lbs.; Colombia, 150 lbs.; Cuba, 3,940 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 340 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 400 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 70 lbs.; France, 116,115 lbs.; French West Indies, 350 lbs.; Guatemala, 240 lbs.; Haiti, 78 lbs.; Jamaica, 550 lbs.; Mexico, 96 lbs.; Panama, 16,232 lbs.; Trinidad, 25 lbs.; Venezuela, 837 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Australia, 3,866 lbs.; England, 18,345 lbs.; France, 2,015 lbs.; Norway, 6,050 lbs.; Sweden, 20,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 107 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to July 12, 1916:

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Bermuda, 16,185 lbs.; British Guiana, 12,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,100 lbs.; Chile, 200 lbs.; Colombia, 600 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 300 lbs.; England, 10,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 6,900 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,000 lbs.; Scotland, 77,700 lbs.; Venezuela, 17,808 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 4,182 lbs.; Egypt, 4,295,468 lbs.; England, 2,662,602 lbs.; Panama, 5,420 lbs.

CANNED BEEF.—Brazil, 395 lbs.; British West Africa, 35 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,020 lbs.; England, 157,836 lbs.; Panama, 500 lbs.

CURED BEEF.—British Guiana, 52,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 11,400 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,500 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,000 lbs.; Cuba, 3,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 51,500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 600 lbs.; England, 42,360 lbs.; Haiti, 3,650 lbs.; Honduras, 1,750 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,350 lbs.; Liberia, 900 lbs.; Panama, 3,100 lbs.; Trinidad, 13,200 lbs.; Venezuela, 50 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 2,300 lbs.; British Guiana, 18 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,100 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,440 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,350 lbs.; Denmark, 73,204 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Haiti, 600 lbs.; Panama, 10,550 lbs.; Trinidad, 300 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—British Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 800 lbs.; Costa Rica, 900 lbs.; Denmark, 66,945 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 600 lbs.; England, 277,660 lbs.; France, 38,771 lbs.; Haiti, 600 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 125,914 lbs.; Newfoundland, 19,307 lbs.; Norway, 88,451 lbs.; Netherlands, 624,479 lbs.; Panama, 50 lbs.; Sweden, 32,341 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,800 lbs.

OLEINE.—Sweden, 13,496 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Netherlands, 217,123 lbs.; Norway, 13,818 lbs.

STEARINE.—Ecuador, 1,034 lbs.; Japan, 44,800 lbs.; Venezuela, 81,617 lbs.

TALLOW.—Bolivia, 30,530 lbs.; British West Indies, 821 lbs.; Chile, 8,060 lbs.; Costa Rica, 16,000 lbs.; Cuba, 12,870 lbs.; Mexico, 75 lbs.; Nicaragua, 8,853 lbs.; Peru, 46,194 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,100 lbs.; Uruguay, 1,100 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,893 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Mexico, 2,364 gals.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Bermuda, $222; Brazil, $4; British West Africa, $14; British Guiana, $558; British South Africa, $814; British West Indies, $192; China, $3,401; Costa Rica, $72; Colombia, $35; Cuba, $287; Danish West Indies, $13; Dutch West Indies, $35; Ecuador, $84; England, $16,652; France, $4,544; French West Indies, $58; Gibraltar, $17; Guatemala, $36; Haiti, $2; Honduras, $6; Jamaica, $99; Japan, $291; Liberia, $3; Mexico, $73; Panama, $797; Peru, $2; Scotland, $5,361; Spanish Africa, $7; Straits Settlements, $625; Venezuela, $837.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, $34; Bermuda, $407; Brazil, $157; British Guiana, $1,277; British Honduras, $18; British South Africa, $150; British West Africa, $88; British West Indies, $346; China, $180; Colombia, $17; Costa Rica, $75; Cuba, $549; Dutch Guiana, $43; Dutch West Indies, $101; England, $14,881; France, $4,380; French West Indies, $2,707; Haiti, $62; Honduras, $88; Kongkong, $540; Italy, $1,628; Jamaica, $343; Japan, $450; Liberia, $22; Mexico, $16; Panama, $1,888; Trinidad, Island of, $10; Trinidad, $4,442; Venezuela, $136.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 8, 1916, with comparisons.

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending July 8, 1916.	Week ending July 10, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 8, 1916.
United Kingdom..	.....	.....	11,577
Continent	160	.....	3,561
So. & Cen. Am...	124	75	16,332
West Indies	486	728	37,808
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	974	12,373
Other countries...	.....	.....	806
Total	710	1,775	82,452

MEATS, LBS.

To—	Week ending July 8, 1916.	Week ending July 10, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 8, 1916.
United Kingdom..	7,125,275	12,301,375	453,875,272
Continent	3,176,500	404,250	162,074,420
So. & Cen. Am...	5,286	85,054	2,209,775
West Indies ...	25,081	124,784	8,136,208
Br. No. Am. Col.	13,083	7,181	408,161
Other countries.	98,480	.....	1,790,878
Total	10,355,177	12,923,244	627,336,213

LARD, LBS.

To—	Week ending July 8, 1916.	Week ending July 10, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 8, 1916.
United Kingdom..	2,795,900	1,508,500	205,819,528
Continent	2,796,947	17,318	130,908,797
So. & Cen. Am...	290,928	934,078	28,570,274
West Indies	904,723	284,500	19,189,961
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,082	133,631	572,360
Other countries.	98,480	.....	1,736,878
Total	6,978,060	2,878,027	386,876,778

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	630	6,484,077	5,201,060
Boston	.....	86,100	.....
Philadelphia	.....	141,000	16,000
Baltimore	.....	.....	206,000
New Orleans	80	.....	1,030,000
Montreal	.....	3,644,000	297,000
Mobile	.....	.....	129,000
Total week	710	10,355,177	6,978,060
Previous week....	1,773	21,090,160	14,381,999
Two weeks ago..	1,935	18,747,236	15,209,279
Cor. week last yr.	1,775	12,923,244	2,878,027

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 8, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	16,490,400	13,942,200	2,548,200
Meats, lbs.	627,336,213	538,036,602	89,299,611
Lard, lbs.	386,876,778	382,704,114	4,172,664

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, July 6, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls	Butter Pkgs	Bacon and Hams Boxes	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef Pkgs	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs	Lard. Pkgs.
St. Paul, Liverpool	....	....	....	1047	....	....	....	325	500
Lapland, Liverpool	....	....	....	2247	....	....	....	70	1625
Cedric, Liverpool	....	....	....	1106	....	....	100	50	1000
Queen Margaret, Liverpool	666	....	....	513	....	....	....	100	4000
Manchuria, London	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	4100
Andunia, London	....	....	....	768	....	....	....	576	900
Idaho, Hull	....	....	....	512	....	....	....	....	....
Galileo, Hull	....	....	....	798	....	....	....	....	1955
Bland Hall, Cardiff	....	....	....	20	....	70	20	10	1906
Cameronia, Glasgow	....	....	....	685	....	50	....	....	250
Alcor, Rotterdam	....	5501	....	....	....	....	....	11454	....
Sark, Christiania	....	....	....	375	....	750	....	250	....
Bygdones, Bordeaux	....	....	....	100	....	....	100	135	1055
Vulcain, Bordeaux	....	....	....	5145	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Bordeaux	....	....	....	700	....	....	....	....	23
Rossegg, Bordeaux	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	2700
Caupic, Genoa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	1200
Italia, Genoa	....	....	....	175	....	....	....	....	900
Total	666	5501	....	14303	....	870	220	13170	20208

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The undertone in the list was much easier the past several days and some concessions were made in values. There was talk of quiet selling at lower prices. The drop in the glycerine market to about 37c. was generally pointed to. Several months ago glycerine sold over 60c. and it was these high prices that enabled tallow handlers to pay such high prices for greases and oils.

Local consumers were reported confident of lower levels in the near future, but they also respected the fact that the big interests were not anxious to sell tallow. Whether this attitude was explained in part by the waiting position of holders was a matter of surmise. It is a fact that strenuous efforts to sell tallow would have availed the holder very little.

The London auction sale resulted in all the offerings of 1,037 casks being absorbed at prices 6d.@1s. higher than those of the previous week. Interests here who had tallow to sell naturally alluded to the London cable, but the buyers did not seem to consider the result as important. The heavy imports of tallow from South America have been nearly finished, according to local authorities, but some lots are still en route.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 9c. nominal, and city specials at 9½c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The basis is steady at 10¾@11c. Buying is not of large amount, although there is a fair trade passing in compound lard trade.

OLEO OIL.—The market has again been quiet, with values about steady. Extras are quoted at 13½@13¾c. and medium at 13¼c.

SEE PAGE 81 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—The situation shows very little change. Trade is quiet, with holders firm on small arrivals. Stocks are so light that even moderate orders are difficult to fill. Prime red, spot, 10c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 11@11½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14@15c.

PEANUT OIL.—Trade is quiet, with values steady. Prices are quoted at 75@85c.

CORN OIL.—The market is quiet but firm. Demand seems to be well maintained. Prices at 8.60@9c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is firmer with some evidence of a better demand. The rise in linseed oil has had some effect on the market, while the relative cheapness of Soya bean oil brings a good trade. Spot is quoted at 8@8½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet, with values about steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has again been very steady. The small stocks are firmly held and it is very difficult to get oil from abroad. Trade is light. Ceylon, 14½@15c.; Cochin, 15½@16c.

GREASES.—The tone of the market it quiet. Business has been moderate, with only a limited interest shown. Yellow, 8¾@9¼c., nom.; bone, 8½@9¼c., nom.; house, 8¼@8c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 1,414 quarters frozen beef from Brazil, last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no animals of any kind.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 14, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 70,384 quarters; to the Continent, 31,888 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 28,820 quarters; to the Continent, 30,045 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending July 8, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 1,310,480 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 12 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled ——— pounds and averaged ——— cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.25	$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	8.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.61	61c.	175c.	160c.
Butter	1.50	2.00	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 13. Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¾@17½c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¾c.

Picnic Hams. Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 13.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; city steam lard, 13¾c.; city dressed hogs, 14¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@14c; skinned shoulders, 12½c.; boneless butts, 15@15½c.; Boston butts, 14c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c.; regular trimmings, 9@9½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12½c.

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Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 13, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending July 13, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	58	6,113
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	18	2,242
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	150	5,390
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
Brazil		2,007
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Cailarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti		364
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Central America	4	622
Cette, France	—	900
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	166	7,136
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	—	10,244
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,000
Guatemala, C. A	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	—	12,005
Haiti	4	4
Hull, England	—	100
Kingston, W. I.	—	700
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,125
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	2	951
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	832	99,344
St. Johns, N. F.	30	497
St. Thomas, W. I	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	30	1,649
Santiago, Cuba		429
Santos, Brazil		1,245
South American ports	1,590	31,776
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies	179	8,581
Total	3,046	339,539
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway	—	1,425
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216
Christiania, Norway	2,025	64,660
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Minatitlan, Mexico	75	75
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	2,100	122,077
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,916
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	2,024
From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	—	201
Total	—	1,056
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Total	—	9,531

Recapitulation—	Week ending July 13, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period, 1914. Bbls.
From New York	3,046	339,539	523,292
From New Orleans	2,100	122,077	92,470
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,069
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,880
From Philadelphia	—	1,056	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	33,956
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,801	28,773
From Boston	—	2	111
From San Francisco	—	221	169
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	—	51,576	33,805
From Buffalo	—	8,188	9,698
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	7,529
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,193
From Vermont	—	34	149
From other ports	—	6	150
Total	5,146	558,537	754,161

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 13, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil nominally 6½c.; nothing doing. Meal very dull. $27@29, f.o.b. mills. Hulls, $17, Atlanta, loose.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Barely Steady Market—Still Lacks Support—Consumers and Speculators Say Prices Are High—Very Little New Crude Oil Selling—Lard Gives Encouragement to Bulls—Less Favorable Cotton Outlook.

The salient factor in the cotton oil market is the lack of support from speculative interests, trade buyers or refiners. It is still said that the prime reason for the disinclination of outsiders to take a position on the buying side lies in the realization that prevailing oil prices are more than 2@3c. a pound higher than those that prevailed at this time last year. The argument that all prices are relative and that the mere comparison of prices from one season to another without taking into consideration the elements that combine to form the price basis received little or no hearing.

Not much fault can be found with the conservatism of the consuming community. Members of this group see discounts for the oil representing distant shipment and they are given to understand that their hand-to-mouth buying policy is not being antagonized by any of the leaders in the trade. Of course, these consumers must consider themselves opposed by the crude oil interests at the South, but for a term of years there has seemingly been an innate feeling among users of cotton oil that during the forepart of the season they can act independently while taking on supplies while those who have oil to sell have been looked upon as less formidable.

In the more recent years this theory has been upset and the supposition that the beginning of a new season marks a period of urgent liquidation of new oil from southern points has proved ill-founded. Mill people are, of course, anxious to sell part of their new crush of oil some years, as, for instance, when big premiums are being paid for quick shipments from the South, or a large surplus of old oil is available for competition with the new crush or when the new crush promises to be of onerous proportions, etc.

When southerners have bullish ideas as to the merit of cotton oil values and their own holdings, whether based on high costing seed, short supplies of old oil, or of new oil or healthy consuming conditions, etc., their attitude must command more respect. It has been shown that in seasons of liberal and short oil supplies, crude oil interests do not concentrate their marketing operations during the early months of the season. Selling of crude oil is stretched out from the beginning of the season to the succeeding summer, constituting nearly a whole year just as the consuming trade is spread over a whole year.

At this time the offerings of new crude oil are very light. There is a tendency to await a more definite outlook as to the cotton crop. Indecision is noted as to whether the outturn will be close to 15,000,000 bales or under 12,000,000 bales. A critical period is still ahead of the plant, and in the meantime there is no telling just how the seed market will rule. During the past week or so, the cotton crop conditions have been reported as less favorable. A week of heavy showers in the eastern belt resulted in more or less deterioration and the rains have made for a spread of the boll weevil which promises to be more destructive than last year in Texas, Alabama, Georgia and adjacent sections.

Sentiment on the general oil market would be more bearish but for the ruling prices of animal lard. This product is sufficiently over compound lard to insure a good consumption of cotton oil. On the other hand, the export outlet does not seem very promising, and there is also more pressure in the tallow and the other grease markets in partial reflection of the drop in glycerine prices from the high of about 62c. to under the 38c. level.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 8, 1916.—Spot, $10.65; July, $10.65@10.75; August $10.62@10.65; September, $10.50@10.52; October, $9.56@9.58; November, $8.66@8.67; December, $8.56@8.58; January, $8.58@8.60; February, $8.62@8.69. Futures closed unchanged to 2 up. Sales were: August, 2,800, $10.63@10.62; September, 100, $10.50; October, 500, $9.56@9.55; November, 100, $8.65; December, 600, $8.57. Total sales, 4,100 bbls. Good off, $10.40; off, $10.20; reddish off, $10.05; winter, $11@11.30; summer, $10.90@11.30; prime crude, S. E., $9.07@9.20; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, July 10, 1916.—Spot, $10.60; July, $10.00@10.70; August, $10.55@10.57; September, $10.45@10.46; October, $9.54@9.55; November, $8.66@8.68; December, $8.56@8.59; January, $8.58@8.60; February, $8.60@8.70. Futures closed unchanged to 7 lower. Sales were: July, 500,

The American Cotton Oil Co.

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Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 14.—Market steady, Western steam, $14 nom.; Middle West, $13.40@13.50; city steam, 13⅝@13½c.; refined Continent, $14.35; South American, $14.60; Brazil, kegs, $15.60; compound, 11⅞@12½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 14.—Copra fabrique, 151 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 125 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 14.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 135s.; shoulders, square, 66s.; New York, 64s.; picnic, 71s.; hams, long, 85s.; American cut, 85s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 77s.; long clear, 85s.; short back, 78s.; bellies, clear, 84s. Lard, spot prime, 72s.; American refined 28-lb. box, 74s. 9d.; September, 74s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s. 6d.; New York City special, 60s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 88s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 47s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Trade was rather quiet with prices weak partly influenced by the lower hog market and scattered liquidation.

Tallow.

The market was quiet with prices weak. City is quoted at 9c. nom. and specials at 9⅝c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market continues quiet but steady. Oleo is quoted at 10¾c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active with prices weak on scattered commission house selling and poor support. The weakness in lard induced some selling.

Market closed 9@15c. lower. Sales, 19,800 bbls. Spot oil, $10.60 bid. Crude, Southeast, $8.80 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: July, $10.60@10.70; August, $10.42@10.44; September, $10.28@10.30; October, $9.41@9.44; November, $8.61@8.62; December, $8.52@8.54; January, $8.54@8.55; February, $8.58@8.63; good off oil, $10.25 bid; off oil, $10.05 bid; red off oil, $9.85 bid; winter oil, $10.85@11; summer white oil, $10.85@11.20.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 14.—Hog market slow and 10c. lower. Bulk of prices, $9.65@10; light, $9.45@9.95; mixed, $9.35@10.10; heavy, $9.30@10.15; rough heavy, $9.30@9.50; Yonkers, $9.75@9.90; pigs, $9.10@9.60; cattle, steady; beeves, $7.10@11; cows and heifers, $3.50@9.60; Texas steers, $8.35@9.20; Western, $8.10@9.25. Calves, $8.50@12. Sheep, weak; sheep, native, $6.85@8.20; yearlings, $8.10@9.60; lambs, $7.50@10.75; Western, $7.75@10.85.

Omaha, July 14.—Hogs lower, at $9.25@9.90.

Buffalo, July 14.—Hogs strong; on sale, 4,000, at $10.50@10.60.

Kansas City, July 14.—Hogs lower, at $9.45@9.90.

St. Joseph, July 14.—Hogs lower, at $9.50@10.

Sioux City, July 14.—Hogs lower, at $9.30@9.80.

Louisville, July 14.—Hogs steady, at $9.65@9.95.

Indianapolis, July 14.—Hogs lower, at $9.80@10.

St. Louis, July 14.—Hogs steady, at $9.75@10.05.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 8, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,753	23,000	488,327
Swift & Co.	5,201	15,000	576,750
Morris & Co.	4,389	8,100	191,028
S. & S. Co.	4,392	10,200	237,841
Hammond Packing Co.	1,875	7,600	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	679	6,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,314	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,300 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,900 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,900 hogs, others, 10,600 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,000	5,612	1,554
Fowler Packing Co.	637	...	194
S. & S. Co.	3,046	4,508	1,941
Swift & Co.	4,811	5,343	2,022
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,983	2,743	2,230
Morris & Co.	3,163	5,472	1,583
Others	123	350	1

Blount, 155 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 40 cattle; S. Kraus, 555 cattle, John Morrell & Co., 192 cattle; Schwartz, Eden & Co., 4,125 hogs, Grayhill & Stephenson, 148 hogs; M. Rice, 767 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 317 cattle; I. Meyer, 221 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	928	7,307	3,575
Swift & Co.	2,158	11,166	11,091
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,025	12,813	9,072
Armour & Co.	3,147	12,512	9,326
Schwartz & Co.	...	1,832	...
J. W. Murphy	...	3,021	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 68 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 36 cattle, Kohn Packing Co., 277 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,542	4,118	3,395
Swift & Co.	4,479	3,833	6,167
Armour & Co.	4,255	3,890	6,067
East Side Packing Co.	253	1,850	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	253	1,850	...
Independent Packing Co.	676	2,319	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	51	316	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	3	319	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	1,193	...
Hill Packing Co.	22	282	...
Kies Packing Co.	19	876	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 8, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	28,016
Kansas City	25,535
Omaha	9,549
East St. Louis	15,438
Cudahy	250
Sioux City	1,773
South St. Paul	4,406
New York & Jersey City	5,879
Philadelphia	2,795
Pittsburgh	820
Oklahoma City	6,787

HOGS.

Chicago	107,672
Kansas City	32,668
Omaha	44,336
East St. Louis	24,784
Cudahy	6,424
Sioux City	20,553
Ottumwa	9,150
Cedar Rapids	5,065
South St. Paul	17,976
New York & Jersey City	17,302
Philadelphia	4,626
Pittsburgh	2,504
Oklahoma City	7,746

SHEEP.

Chicago	67,419
Kansas City	13,064
Omaha	28,584
East St. Louis	17,920
Cudahy	34
Sioux City	3,243
South St. Paul	632
New York & Jersey City	27,050
Philadelphia	7,001
Pittsburgh	1,150
Oklahoma City	272

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	10,523	5,000
Kansas City	100	525	
Omaha	500	9,900	
St. Louis	300	14,449	400
St. Joseph	600	3,000	1,000
Sioux City	100	8,000	300
St. Paul	300	2,500	50
Oklahoma City	300	120	
Fort Worth	500	250	
Milwaukee		200	
Denver	131	228	1,495
Louisville	450	1,300	4,000
Cudahy		600	
Wichita		1,000	
Indianapolis	150	8,500	
Pittsburgh		2,000	600
Cincinnati	200	2,700	2,100
Buffalo	100	1,500	400
Cleveland	75	1,500	400
New York	700	1,730	2,500
Toronto, Canada	378		

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	40,314	19,000
Kansas City	15,000	8,415	4,300
Omaha	4,800	7,105	9,000
St. Louis	7,800	12,800	23,000
St. Joseph	1,800	5,200	2,600
Sioux City	1,800	5,500	
St. Paul	4,400	14,000	600
Oklahoma City	1,300	1,900	
Fort Worth	5,000	4,000	150
Milwaukee	75	2,808	
Denver	606	1,036	3,417
Louisville	1,800	2,600	4,300
Detroit		750	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		328	
Indianapolis	1,250	4,000	
Pittsburgh	2,500	8,000	3,000
Cincinnati	1,300	3,902	2,600
Buffalo	3,800	7,500	1,000
Cleveland	1,150	4,000	
New York	2,350	7,380	12,000
Toronto, Canada	3,146	720	728

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	16,806	16,000
Kansas City	10,000	14,007	3,200
Omaha	4,500	10,362	7,400
St. Louis	7,400	14,550	6,400
St. Joseph	3,000	10,500	4,000
Sioux City	2,200	8,000	
St. Paul	1,000	5,000	300
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,300	
Milwaukee	500	3,145	200
Fort Worth	3,000	3,000	4,000
Denver	447	1,398	1,840
Louisville	150	1,800	3,500
Detroit		1,400	
Cudahy		3,000	
Wichita		3,270	
Indianapolis	1,100	12,500	
Pittsburgh		1,750	1,000
Cincinnati	300	3,652	3,800
Buffalo	400	3,200	600
Cleveland	50	2,000	1,600
New York	1,340	2,900	6,500

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	33,681	17,000
Kansas City	6,000	10,026	1,500
Omaha	2,700	9,055	5,000
St. Louis	6,500	11,802	4,900
St. Joseph	1,700	6,300	3,000
Sioux City	1,400	9,400	
St. Paul	1,000	5,000	300
Oklahoma City	800	2,400	
Fort Worth	3,500	3,500	2,000
Milwaukee	125	5,002	100
Denver	350	284	
Louisville		1,100	
Detroit		3,100	
Cudahy		800	
Wichita		5,000	
Indianapolis	1,700	10,000	
Pittsburgh		5,250	600
Cincinnati	600	8,500	6,700
Buffalo	150	1,600	800
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,192	5,650	3,650

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	17,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	3,200	9,100	6,500
St. Louis	2,500	8,000	4,000
St. Joseph	1,200	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	700	9,000	300
St. Paul		5,000	
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,100	
Fort Worth	2,600	2,900	400
Milwaukee		2,004	
Louisville		1,322	
Detroit		3,100	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		2,620	
Indianapolis		10,000	
Cincinnati	800	2,765	3,700
Buffalo	100	2,000	200
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,546	1,150	2,177

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	20,000	8,000
Kansas City	800	3,000	1,000
Omaha	100	8,400	2,500
St. Louis	1,200	6,000	1,500
St. Joseph	100	3,500	
Sioux City	300	8,300	
Fort Worth	1,500	900	200
St. Paul	1,200	7,200	300
Oklahoma City	1,200	2,000	

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Packers are closely sold up and are not pressing for new business. There is an active inquiry from buyers.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Holiday dullness still characterized the packer hide trade. The closely sold up position of the market does not assist in any way the further movement of hides. Tanners are letting the meager stocks of old hides alone, as they consider asking rates entirely too high, especially when considering the rates paid for June kill and probabilities of July goods going on something like the same basis. Heavy native steers did not move in the period under review. Last sales of Junes were at 27c.; Julys are offered at 27½c. Texas steers were also quiet. Last trades were at 25c. for heavies and 24½ for underweights of June salting. July hides are offered in one quarter at ½c. appreciation. Butt branded steers sold at 24c. in a couple of transactions involving about 12,000 May and June slaughter. Unsold stock are moderate. July kill is available at 24½c. Colorado steers were quiet. A trade in 3,000 May and June light average river hides was put through confidentially a few days back at 23¾c., which is ¼c. above the subsequent big movement in the June salting. One seller offers July kill at 24¼c., which he bases as ½c. above the 23¾c. trade. Branded cows were not sold. These last sold at 24½c., along with light and extreme light Texas steers. July hides are offered at 25c. Heavy cows did not move. Last trades were at 25c. for June and 25½c. for July kill. Further lots of July take-off offered at 26c. Available supplies are meager, as slaughter of native cows runs mainly to lights. Light native cows were quiet. Last sales cleaned up the June hides at 25c. Julys are offered at 25½c. by one seller. Native bulls were not moved. Considerable inquiry was around. April-May hides are offered at 21½c., Junes at 22½c. Last sales were at 21¾c. for early Junes at 22½c. Last sales were at 21¾c. for early Junes and 22¼c. for late June kill. Branded bulls sold at 17½c. for a thousand April-May-June northern heavy average hides. Light southern hides lately sold at 19c. for June slaughter.

Later.—The market holds steady, with numerous inquiries for July hides. Only one packer is quoting prices, and his views for June kill are ½c. above June sales. Two cars of June river butts brought 24c. f. o. b., or 24¼c. Chicago basis. A car of May butts sold at 24c., Chicago basis. One packer sold 5,000 July heavy Texas at 25c. Rumored that another sold July production 6,000 to 8,000 light cows at 25c. Rumored that a few heavy cows back salting sold at 24½c.

COUNTRY HIDES. Business has hardly recovered from the holiday feeling. Movement is practically at a standstill. Tanners will only operate in short-haired hides or lots containing a good percentage of the better quality. Heavy steers did not sell. These are quoted at 20c. for current receipts and 21c. for lots running mostly to firsts and short haired. Available supplies are small. Heavy cows were sold at 20c. for a car of mixed-haired goods and mostly number ones. Current receipts are quoted at 19½c., along with buffs of similar description. Available supplies are moderate, but not burdensome enough to cause holders any uneasiness regarding their disposal. Business of late in heavy hides has been dull, considerable effort being required to put through trades. Buffs sold at 19¾c. for a car of all short-haired hides. Mixed-haired lots brought 20c. for a car running mainly to firsts. Current receipts are quoted at 19½c., nominal. Buyers would pay this, but cannot agree with sellers as to what percentages constitute present quality. No seconds were moved alone. These are nominally quoted at 18¼@18½c. for winter goods. The situation in the country market is strong and fairly active. All weights of seasonable 25-lb. up hides are bringing 19¼@20c., delivered, basis as to qualities. Most of the business of this character is being done in the West and Northwest. Extremes were not reported moved locally. Chicago sellers want to move winter hides at 21½c., and tanners do not want such quality. That figure is considered fair value for the hides involved. Extremes of mixed hair recently sold at 22c. locally and at outside markets, and all short-haired extremes made as high as 22½c. in the markets east of here. These rates are considered nominal values for the qualities specified. Unsold stocks are fairly ample in the poorer quality, but better lots are closely picked up as leather from such hides is in good demand. Branded cows were not sold. These are nominally quoted at 18c. flat last paid and nominal for further business. Country packer branded hides range at 23@24½c. last paid as to varieties, sellers and saltings. Bulls were quiet locally. Asking rates are at 17@17½c., and tanners are not paying much attention, even though bulls of better take-off are selling readily. Available supplies of country kinds are small. Country packer bulls are quoted at 21@21½c. last paid. A sale of No. 1 heavy average country packer bulls reported from Canada at 21½c. of late take-off. Recent sales of local small packer bulls were effected at 21@21½c. in slaughter ahead, one trade to the end of the year. Kipskins sold at 26c. for a car of May-June packer skins. Other sales were effected recently at 27c. in June-July slaughter. July kill alone is offered at 30c. First salted local city kipskins last sold at 25c., which is considered nominal market for further movement. Country skins are quiet. Long-haired skins are quoted at 22½c. last paid. Better quality quoted at 23@23½c. as to lots.

Later.—Market quiet. Buffs, nominal, at 19½c. for current receipts, partly short haired, and 20c. for better sorts. Extremes are slow at 21½@22½c., according to quality.

CALFSKINS were sold at 38c. for one outside packers May-June skins, involving a carload. Local big packers demand 40c. firmly and are not pressing any of their moderate unsold stocks on the market. First salted Chicago city calfskins are quiet at 34c. last paid and asked for the one car available for sale. Outside city skins are held at 33@33½c.; inside was the last realized. Country skins lately sold at 30½@31½c., as to descriptions. Deacons are steady at $2.15@2.45 last paid and light calf at $2.35@2.65; outside recently paid for first salted city skins on a weight selection.

Later. Calfskins are firm, but quiet. Offerings are small, with production growing less. Extremes sold at 21½c., mostly long haired and seconds.

HORSE HIDES are unchanged. Sellers still have some good quality for sale and tanners want to buy these hides on a summer basis. Country run of hides quoted at $6.50@6.60 bid and $6.60@6.65 last paid. Sellers demand $6.75 generally for small unsold stocks. City hides quoted at $7, nominal. Seconds quoted at the usual $1 reduction, with ponies and glues at $2.50@3, and coltskins at $1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are meeting with fair demand as fast as the rather moderate receipts are offered out at 80@90c. for the regular country run, with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted unchanged at 10c. bid and 11c. asked, and last realized. Available supplies are moderate and production is limited owing to the good export meat trade. No. 2 strips quoted at 9@10c., nominal, and No. 3's at 5@6c., nominal, as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers were rather actively interested in pelts in the period under review. Wool prices are such as to enable them to operate with considerable freedom. Earlier slaughter of river spring lambs sold at $1.42½, and current take-off from similar points of kill made $1.47½ later. Local spring lambs of current take-off sold at $1.50. These rates are considered market for further business. Packer shearlings sold up to $1.17½ this week for heavy local skins. Ordinary run of stock quoted down to $1.10. Dry Western pelts are quoted at 23@24c., nominal, for business; outside for the best Montana descriptions.

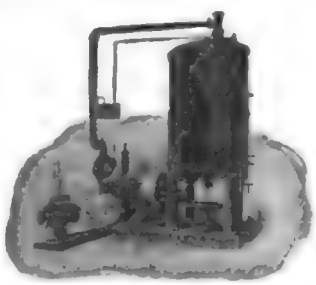
New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is slow to recover from the holiday, and continues quiet but strong all around. Good inquiries were noted for June to January spready native steers, which sellers are firmly asking 28c. for business. Bids have been reported refused of 27c. for June and Decembers, and 27¾c. for July-November, inclusive. Winter spreads are still available and are quoted at 24@26c., nominal. The situation is decidedly strong for all July hides, but no prices as yet have been placed on this month's salting. January, February and March native steers, of which three killers have about 10,000 unsold, are available at 21½c. A car of Aprils is being held at 24½c. Branded steers are firm, with all sellers talking 23½@24c., nominal, for June butt branded steers, and 23@23½c. asked for Colorados. Cows all weights, 24@24½c., native bulls 20@21c. asked, as to sellers and take-off. Small packer hides are active and steady. One Brooklyn packer sold early in the period under review 600 January to May, including a few June active steers at 21c. All sellers moved 2,500 June native cows, all weights, at 22½c. Packers are fairly well sold up, with the exception of about 3,000 January-June native steers, which are held at 21½c., and bids of 20¾c. refused.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is strong, despite the quietude in packer hides. Holdings are light in all weights, with most sellers talking $3.10@3.15 for 5 to 7's; $3.60@3.61 for 7 to 9's; and $4.10@4.15 for 9 to 12's. Sales have noted during the past week as follows: One uptown packer sold 5,000 7 to 9's at $3.60, and a collector reports selling 5,000 9 to 12's at $4.10. No trading noted in lightweight skins, but nominal at $3.10@3.15. The country calfskins market is steady, with but limited offerings, and nominal at $2.50@2.70 for 5 to 7's; $3.10@3.30 for 7 to 9's; and $3.50@3.70 for 9 to 12's.

HORSEHIDES.—Horsehides are steady, but quiet, and somewhat neglected. Sellers are talking Eastern cities at $6.75; some extra choice lots are held at $7@7.25, nominal. Fronts are quoted at $4.50@4.75; butts, $2.50@2.70 asked, as to measurements. A

(Continued on page 43.)



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 12.

Regardless of the ultimate outcome of the trade, the fact nevertheless remains that the steer market has for the time being apparently seen its best time, and, with a fairly liberal Monday run of 17,715 cattle, the trade on the opening day of the week ruled steady on a few prime specialties, both handyweights and long-fed heavy beeves, while on the other kinds it was a slow market, prices being mostly 10@15c. lower, and on Tuesday, with 4,146 cattle on sale, the general market ruled slow, but about steady at Monday's level of values, while on Wednesday, with estimated receipts of 16,000, the market ruled steady on a few top-notch cattle and also on a few of the low-priced killing steers, but on the rank and file of the offerings it was a very slow stagnant market, most sales showing 10c. decline. The three days' receipts will total approximately 38,000 head, and the week's supply will figure up probably 44,000, as compared to 37,518 a week ago, thus indicating that a rather liberal marketward movement has been started.

We are having a rattling market on all classes of cows and heifers, although canners and cutters are really selling better proportionately than anything else. Medium to good canning cows command $4.10@4.75, with cutters all the way from $4.50@5.50, and a class of just fair beef cows selling $5.00@6, which kinds are higher proportionately than the good to choice dressed beef cows selling from $6.75@7.35, although, of course, there are a few prime heavy cows and heifers selling as high as $8.25. The bull trade shows a little improvement, and the calf market is on an unusually high basis, while the trade on anything in the way of cows and heifers shows 15@25c. advance as compared with a week ago, a very light percentage of shestuff in the receipts being a stimulus to higher prices.

Even though there is a possibility that choice corn-fed hogs may sell a little higher during the next thirty to forty days than they have any time thus far this season, yet "grassy" hogs and old sows will undoubtedly sell at a big discount thirty to forty days hence, when a much heavier percentage of grassy hogs can be expected. And whenever that time arrives, there will be a very wide range in values, amounting to probably $1.50 and possibly $2 per cwt., and choice "corn-feds" will no doubt command a big premium. Receipts have been fairly liberal for the time of the year, the three days' supply totaling approximately 91,000, and the week's receipts will probably figure up 140,000 to 150,000, and, since top hogs sold at $10.25 a few days ago, the trade has eased off 10@20c., and on Wednesday the extreme top was $10.15, with bulk of good butchers' and choice shipping grades $10@10.10; good mixed, $9.80@9.95; mixed packing, $9.65@9.80, and healthy pigs, $9.25@9.50.

Sheep and lamb supplies have been about equal to the demand the opening days of the week, but with receipts estimated at 17,000 head on Wednesday, indications up to 10 o'clock point to a 10@15c. lower market as compared with the day before. Buyers have centered their attack on lambs of all varieties since the opening of the week, but prime goods, both of the Western and native variety, sold fully steady both Monday and Tuesday. There are only a very few cars of feeding lambs to be had each week, sales for good feeders being made both Monday and Tuesday up to $9.40 per cwt. We quote: Good to choice Western lambs, $10.70@10.90; good to choice native lambs, $10.40@10.65; poor to medium, $10@10.25; culls, $8@8.50; good to choice killing yearlings, $9@9.50; fat wethers, $7.75@8.25; good to choice ewes, $7@7.35; poor to medium, $6.25@6.50; culls, $4.50@5.50; good to choice feeding lambs, $9@9.40; feeding yearlings, $7.75@8.25; yearling breeding ewes, $9@9.25; choice aged ewes, $7.75@8.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 11.

Beef cattle got a bad setback this week, partly due to liberal receipts—15,000 cattle here yesterday and 10,000 today—and partly due to labor trouble at some of the packing-houses. Later there was less apprehension about labor differences and trade became active. The market opened very slow and bids, when they were made, were at yesterday's decline, or less. Later there was more action, and by noon the alleys were crowded with cattle going to the scales, buyers having gotten orders from packinghouses to take hold. Missouri corn and grass steers brought up to $10, and the good Kansas wintered steers sold at $8.50@8.90, some cattle held from yesterday selling at prices better than late bids yesterday. Oklahoma and Kansas grazed Texas steers sell at $6.50@7.50, according to flesh and weight; South Texas grass steers, $6.30@7.15. Butcher grades are lower this week, some heavy cows bought for Boston around $7.25@7.50, and good grass cows selling at $6@6.50. The decline on beef steers hit stockers and feeders, and sales are off 25@35c. from last week. Good red stock steers are selling at $7@7.40, choice White Faces $7.75@8, feeders $7.35@8.25, medium to plain stock steers down to $6.50, stock cows and heifers mostly $5.50@7.25.

The hog supply was 13,000 head, following 19,500 yesterday; prices week to 10c. lower, with the top $10.05; bulk of sales $9.75@10. Progress toward $11 hogs has been slow for a week, but the market has a strong tone, and declines are of small moment. Average weight is lighter than formerly, 199 lb. here last week, and quality continues good. Pigs sell at $9@9.35.

Small receipts are making a very strong market here for sheep and lambs, as compared with other points. The supply today is 3,300 head, all natives. Native spring lambs sold at $10.75@10.85, highest range for some time, and the ewes sold at $6.50@7. Choice stock would bring above these prices. Yearlings are worth up to $8.35, wethers $7.60. Feeding lambs sell up to $8.75 and breeding ewes $7@8; choice young breeders this week at $8.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 12.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today show a total of 26,100 head of which 6,400 were on the southern side. The native market has been somewhat crowded with medium grade steers, and this condition has caused the break in prices which started late last week, and at the present writing it is 25@50c. lower than a week ago. Right good cattle do not show as much of a change as the medium kind. The in-between grades, those selling from $9.25@10.25, are about the slowest sellers. The buyers seem to want the best cattle, those selling above the 10.25 mark, and then drop down to the lower cheaper kinds, those selling from 9c. down. In butcher stock, while the cows and heifers are moving fairly actively, the impression has gone out that the shippers are holding them back for a little further pasture and with the hope, of course, of better prices. The quality of our butcher stock, as a whole this week, has been on the rather common order, with but very few choice loads on sale. Fancy light heifers are quoted high, they could be good enough to bring over $10. The bulk of our sales on these, as well as yearlings, range from $8@9. South Texas is still a factor, although reports now are to the effect that they are about through for the season. Oklahoma has begun, but many of their offerings this year will be on the native side instead of the southern side. A train from north Oklahoma sold here yesterday at $7.90. They were fair quality, but lacked some in flesh.

Hog receipts for the week amount to 48,000. While the market has been fairly active, prices are off a full quarter from the high time of the week. The quality of the receipts has not changed much in the past several weeks, and could not be called better than fair. The following is our range of prices at this writing: Mixed and butchers', $9.70@10; good heavy, $9.85@10; rough, $9.45@9.60; lights, $9.75@9.95; pigs, $8.50@9.60; bulk, $9.70@9.95. Eastern order buying is still subnormal, and while there is plenty of competition, yet our market is distinctly a packers' market now.

Sheep receipts for the week are 22,500, and we are most pleased to report that the heaviest part of these receipts are from our local nearby territory. Some few Tennessee lambs are still coming in and are selling up to the top of the market, but the season for them is about over. The quotations in the sheep house are as follows: Sheared ewes, $4@8; wethers, $6@8; sheared lambs, $6@10; spring lambs, $7@10.80.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., July 11.

Cattle receipts for the Fourth of July week were comparatively small, 10,000 head, but this fact apparently was not enough to check the downward trend to values, and prices went off about 10@20c. on an average. So far this week there has been a rather better feeling in the trade, although no quotable advance. All classes of buyers continue to favor the desirable yearlings and handy weight steers and are indifferent as to the heavy cattle unless strictly choice. Some prime 1,550-lb. beeves sold today at $10.40 and choice yearlings brought $10.15. The bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-lb. steers sell around $9@9.75 and common to fair kinds are going at $8@9, the commoner and grassier yearlings being slow and uneven sellers at from $7@8. Cows and heifers have also sold off considerably and the demand for grass stock has been very indifferent. Prime corn fed heifers sold up to $9.75 today, but the range of prices for the grassers is from $3.75@8.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock selling around $6@6.75. Veal calves are just a shade stronger at $9@11.50, but bulls, stags, etc., are slow and uneven sellers at from $5.50@7.25. Some Western range cattle are coming and the bulk of them sell as beef at $7.50@8.50.

There has been a tolerably liberal run of hogs lately, 51,000 last week, but under the influence of vigorous buying by both local packers and shippers the market has shown more or less improvement and values are generally a shade stronger than a week ago. All classes of buyers continue to favor the good butcher and heavy hogs and both underweight stuff and coarse heavy stuff is discriminated against right along selling at bottom figures. There were 10,500 hogs here today and the market was slightly lower than Monday. Tops brought $9.95 as against $9.80 a week ago, and the bulk of the trading was at $9.60@9.70 as compared with a bulk of $9.60@9.65 one week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have kept up well and Western spring lambs have made up a good share of the offerings. There were 35,000 here last week and although packers have fought the advance, the trend of values has been upward and desirable grades are selling 25@35c. higher than a week age. Mutton grades have also developed considerable strength, and in fact anything suitable for the killers is selling 15@25c. better than a week ago. Feeder buyers took out about 7,500 head last week, and there is a keen demand for anything of this kind. Fat lambs are quoted $9.75@10.75; yearlings, $6.75@8.25; wethers, $6.50@7.75, and ewes, $5.75@7.50.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 10, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,357	5,437	47	6,099
Jersey City	2,579	3,719	19,138	11,203
Central Union	1,943	574	7,865	—
Totals	5,879	9,730	27,050	17,302
Totals last week	6,786	13,732	37,773	22,781

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Dunn, N. C.—A can ice plant is contemplated by A. L. Wilson.

Hunter, Mo.—W. M. Kennedy will build an ice and refrigerating plant.

Frankfort, Ky.—A 5-ton refrigerating plant will be installed in the State capitol building.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Murphy Ice & Coal Co. will erect a $15,000 ice plant, with 150-ton capacity.

Hornell, N. Y.—Fire completely destroyed the plant of the Hornell Sanitary Dairy Co. this week. Loss, $5,000.

AMMONIA CONDENSERS.

(A. G. Solomon in Refrigeration.)

We will just barely touch on the condenser subject, but the touching will be of such a nature as to cause us all to think of and study more carefully the successful operation of our condensers.

What is an ammonia condenser and what part does it play in the refrigerating plant? A condenser is an apparatus in which or by means of which something is condensed or turned from a gas or vapor into a liquid.

The ammonia condenser does all of this, but if that were all we got out of it we would, most likely, be blaming the ammonia compressor for not producing the full capacity of the plant. The compressor, as a rule, will do its full duty if it gets a chance. But it must have the assistance of the condenser.

The condenser is the place for the ammonia to begin its heat absorbing trip. We must give it a change and send it on its way with as light a load as possible.

Heat units are what make the load that the ammonia has to carry to the compressor, which in turn delivers them to the cooling water at the condenser. Every unnecessary heat unit contained in the ammonia at the expansion valve assists in preventing the useful load from being taken up and carried. By this reasoning we see that the ammonia must be cooled as low as it is possible by the cooling water which flows over or through the condenser.

The condenser may be divided into three distinct parts. These can be named: Superheat extractor, liquifier, and cooler.

The ammonia gas entering the condenser is superheated, in that its temperature is higher than that of ammonia in a saturated state. All the heat units absorbed in the evaporating coils are, of course, there and added to these are the units picked up through the walls of uninsulated piping. Then to compress the ammonia to the liquifying pressure calls for work being exerted and this gives the heat that is known as the heat of compression. A certain part of the condenser, and very often a larger part than is realized, must take care of and remove the superheat from the gas and pass the then saturated ammonia on to be liquified.

During the liquifying process we know that the temperature and pressure of ammonia are functions of each other, in that temperature and pressure are dependent one on the other.

Then, after the ammonia has reached or been converted into the liquid state at a temperature which corresponds to the pressure, the further duty of the condenser is to cool this liquid to a point as close as possible to the temperature of the coldest cooling water.

Do not take it for granted that the temperature of the liquid ammonia is at a certain point because the condenser pressure is just where it is. The liquid leaving a properly built and operated double pipe condenser can be the same temperature as the coldest cooling water, no matter if the condenser pressure is 180 or 240. But to have this nice cool liquid willing and anxious to take on its full carrying capacity of heat units it must be given proper attention, and this attention must be exercised at the condenser.

I know I am somewhat of a crank on the thermometer subject, but I would like to see any refrigerating engineer who can prove that he is getting capacity out of his condenser unless he has thermometers to go by.

Our president, Mr. Lyons, can tell you of a set of condensers all hooked up together where the liquid leaving different stands has a temperature difference noticeable to the hand. If such conditions exist what must be the conditions that can be noticed and remedied when thermometers are installed and a careful eye kept on them.

There are two things that should be given more thought in handling condensers: the pipe surfaces must be kept clean and they will not be clean where Oklahoma water is used unless someone does the actual act of dirt removing. Use what tools or apparatus may be necessary and what men it requires, but don't let the condensers get dirty and thus be handicapped when they are really anxious to do good and economical work.

The other thing is to bear in mind that time is required for the unloading of the heat from the ammonia. For just this reason let the ammonia travel slowly through the condenser. It cannot unload and be ready for reloading if it has to hurry to the expansion valve on its way to help keep up the back pressure. The cause for such unseemly and wasteful haste is lack of sufficient ammonia. Keep the system full. Don't allow the outlet of the liquid receiver to become unsealed and thus rush the poor overworked liquid.

I believe Mr. Lyons is willing to tell you of the care that the ammonia in some plants gets. In one plant the ammonia condensers are treated to a nice cool shower bath in addition to the regular current of water flowing through the inner tubes. And the tubes are also kept clean and the ammonia shows appreciation of the cleanliness and the cooling bath by performing its duty willingly, well and cheerfully.

NEW TYPE INSULATED MOTOR VAN.

There has been marketed in Great Brtain an interesting and novel type of insulated motor van. This is insulated on the vacuum principle, with the inner and outer shell of the vessel of metal, and the insulating medium utilized to fill the space, and so constructed as to prevent collapse of the middle shell when the air is exhausted. The inventor, Mr. Roach-Cuming, who has had long experience in the New Zealand frozen meat trade, has built such a motor body for the purpose of illustrating a method of facilitating and pre-cooling the insulation so that there is no need to carry any cooling plant about the country on a 24 or 48 hours' journey. The thermograph records of success under this test are stated to be very satisfactory.

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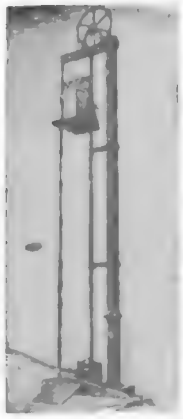
For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



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before the buyer of a small refrigerating plant is—not how cheaply he can buy—but how much real service and reliability he can get.

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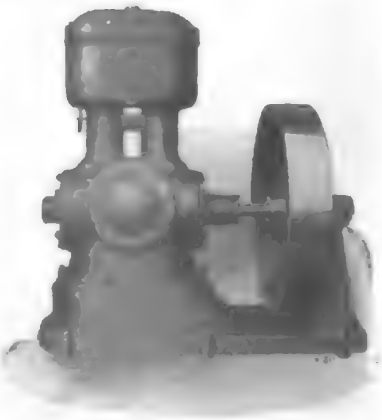

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For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
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SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moerton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 13, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4¾@5c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¾@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 7c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 11c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 11c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 10c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 88@90c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, — per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 15@16c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 10@10½c. per lb.; cotton oil, 11½@12c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8@8¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 9@9¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent., 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 9@9¼c. per lb.; house grease, 8¾@9c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; brown grease, 7¾@8c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 8¾@9c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 45@47c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 35½@37c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 31½@33c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 49@49½c. per lb.

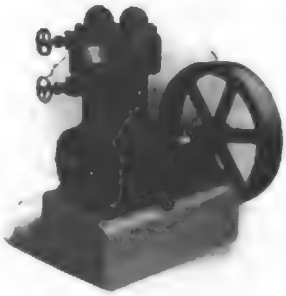
EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to July 12, 1916:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 7,506 lbs.; British Guiana, 7,034 lbs.; British South Africa, 50 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,579 lbs.; British Honduras, 295 lbs.; Colombia, 350 lbs.; Cuba, 790 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,239 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 300 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 624 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,470 lbs.; Guatemala, 100 lbs.; Haiti, 400 lbs.; Haiti, 6,248 lbs.; Honduras, 300 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,791 lbs.; Liberia, 64 lbs.; Mexico, 60 lbs.; Panama, 17,178 lbs.; Trinidad, 7,120 lbs.; Venezuela, 21 lbs.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 2,088 lbs.; Brazil, 204 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,972 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,664 lbs.; Chile, 98 lbs.; Colombia, 181 lbs.; Costa Rica, 280 lbs.; Cuba, 5,991 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 829 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 581 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 29 lbs.; England, 563,641 lbs.; French West Indies, 99 lbs.; Guatemala, 62 lbs.; Haiti, 455 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,895 lbs.; Mexico, 55 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 800 lbs.; Panama, 3,428 lbs.; Trinidad, 3,300 lbs.; Venezuela, 267 lbs.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

We are prepared to give you the type of Plant best suited to meet your local needs.

Write for information and prices.

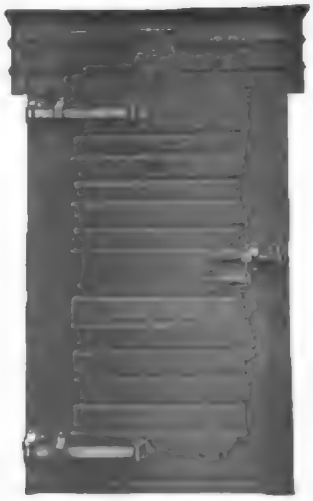
YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

DOORS

For Cold Storage and Freezers



Have you ever examined our

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type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

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Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

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Chicago Section

Woodrow has always been against fighting, and yet—well! he got married.

—

Looks like the Kaiser will usurp Old Man Neptune's throne. Well, "Nep" has had the job long enough, anyhow.

—

Special train to Cincinnati from Chicago for the A. M. P. A. Convention, October 9, 10, 11. Get your reservations!

—

Very often you hear in the trade the word "Cuddypack," meaning—in the vernacular of the trade—the Cudahy Packing Company.

—

It may be that money talks, but there are a whole lot of us who do not enjoy its conversational attainments to any great extent!

—

"Filled" hogs at 10 cents per pound doesn't listen like cheap po'k chops, bacon and ham. Someone might whisper to Senator Borah.

—

Bill's idee is to adopt as many policies as there are nationalities and factions of readers and possible readers. And it works—on some.

—

Why can't the Czar of Russia ride in a jitney bus? Because he is Nicholas (nickelless.) Paste him with the soft side of that ball bat, Pete.

—

"Black rust" is now the bugbear of the wheat pit, and some people seem to think the United States Government is afflicted the same way.

—

Lloyd George comes of "Ancient Briton" stock, found only in Wales. Some stock, if anyone should imagine, even if they do spell William "Gwywllym."

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 8, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.55 cents per pound.

—

The Teutonic Sons of America in executive session at the Bismark Hotel on Monday last threw a whole raft of monkey wrenches into Colonel Roosevelt's mushinery.

—

Signs along State street. First—"Women's garments one-third off." Second—"Women's garments half off." Third—"Women's garments two-thirds off." Fourth—We didn't dare go look at it!

—

Now we are due to have a boom in U-boat merchantmen construction. The European war has sure been some lesson to the whole world. Just how far behind the times in some channels are we, anyhow?

—

The son of John R. Thompson, the millionaire restaurateur, is now slinging hash in one of his father's many hasheries. It's a cinch John, Jr., will not stick at that until he acquires the regulation waiter's kidney-feet shuffle.

—

The National Live Stock Exchange Committee's creed is evidently "Do unto the packers that which if they so do unto us we'd raise particular hell in Congress." That is, as much hell as a few Corn Cob Center senators could raise.

—

Billy Lorimer may have lost his financial standing, but he still retains that powerful hypnotic personality, as evidenced by the 6,000 depositors in the defunct LaSalle Street Savings Bank whom he addressed last Monday night at the Second Regiment Armory, and who promised to support him in his attempt to "come back."

—

Robert Boyd Thomson, banker, railroad operator and treasurer of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, Chicago Junction railroad and National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, died at his home in Morgan Park on Sunday of last week at the age of 74. Mr. Thomson was one of the many self-made men who made their rise in business in the Stock Yards. He came to the Yards some thirty years ago and was employed by the Stock Yards Company. His banking, railroad and other connections he attained while acting as treasurer of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company. He was organizer and first vice-president of the Calumet Trust and Savings Bank of Morgan Park. Mr. Thomson is survived by the widow, a son and a daughter.

—

In a letter to The National Provisioner on the provision situation, W. L. Gregson & Company say: "A little over-enthusiastic buying of the September list caused a natural setback regardless of the continued strength in the hog and cash position. We think the reaction served to keep the situation within legitimate bounds and brought on more action and a better trading position. The July deliveries of pork and ribs have so far been light. Southern requirements for side meats, etc., are on a larger scale and this branch of the trade is very likely to develop faster as the season advances. European demand has been quiet, but lower prices in Liverpool are responsible for a better movement there. Hog quality continues very poor and packing operations are on an unsatisfactory basis. The domestic lard trade is on a broad consuming basis with prospects of further expansion."

—

W. G. Press & Co. say: "The big stock of lard in Liverpool would indicate the storage of that product rather than any urgent demand, and it is likely to work against the continued liberal exports which have been going on recently. In the event of any let-up in the exports of lard, which looks reasonable owing to the liberal supply now in Liverpool, we could have a rapid increase in the stock in Chicago, for there is now quite a good supply of heavy sows on the market and the supply of hogs is quite liberal, and lard could have quite a setback from present prices. Lard over $13 is not a cheap food and it looks particularly high as compared with cotton oil, one of lard's chief substitutes. November cotton oil around $8.00 and September lard at $13.37, today's price, looks out of line to us. This time last year September lard was selling at $8.25 and July lard at $8.05, over 5c a pound lower than today; July pork was selling at $14.55 and September at $14.85, between $11 and $12 per barrel lower than today and September ribs were selling at $9.67 and July ribs at $9.60, around $3.60 per 100 lower than today. These differences, even with the good trade, seem too great."

THE NEW ARMOUR GYMNASIUM.

The water splashes high these warm days in the swimming tank at the new $75,000 Armour gymnasium, which was opened a few weeks ago at the company's Chicago plant.

"Out of the 500 general office men who have so far enlisted for a course of physical training," said Dr. Lorne A. Summers, director of physical education and hygiene, "one hundred were found who could not

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Tankage, Bones, Hoghair
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Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.
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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

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Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
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Immediate Delivery From Either Coast
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Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
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Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

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PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
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PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
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swim. This is merely an example of the low average of preparedness among office men the country over.

"One of our first moves is to assign a special instructor to the task of teaching men to swim—which is not only a good form of invigorating exercise, but an accomplishment which often enables men to save their own lives and the lives of others. Many of these men, some of them gray-headed department managers, are already swimming in deep water for the first time in their lives, and diving off the spring-board."

"Health and Efficiency" has been adopted as the slogan at this new Armour institution. All features of the courses have been specially adapted to meet the constitutional requirements of sedentary business men.

As a result of these twice-a-week workouts on the gymnasium floor and the swim in the tank which follows, there is a noticeable improvement in the esprit du corps, less lassitude in the afternoons and fewer chronic headaches.

One unique feature of the Armour gymnasium is a treatment department, of which Dr. Chester M. Toskey is in charge, where the following treatments can be given: Osteopathy, Chiropractic, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, medical gymnastics, and other forms of drugless treatment. The gymnasium, with its treatment department, has found the regular Armour medical department and hospital service of indispensable value, and are co-operating heartily with that department towards the betterment of health and efficiency of Armour employees.

ISSUES A CLERKS' BOOKLET.

"The Successful Clerk" is the title of a handsomely printed booklet which has just been written and published by William A. Feather, 516 Caxton building, Cleveland, O. Mr. Feather was formerly associated with the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, where as a member of the research department he gave special attention to the problem of the retail clerk. His booklet is written in a popular style, brief and to the point. The articles are inspirational. A few of the titles of the sketches are "Pride in Goods," "Enthusiasm," "Who Pays Your Salary?" "Your Health," "Quick Service" and "Friendliness." The booklet is designed for distribution by manufacturers and wholesalers for distribution among their merchant customers.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 3	8,802	1,420	30,546	19,242
Tuesday, July 4	Holiday.			
Wednesday, July 5	22,628	2,214	39,797	22,062
Thursday, July 6	4,109	1,043	19,751	18,501
Friday, July 7	1,616	1,635	19,797	8,339
Saturday, July 8	363	33	10,523	4,989
Total last week	37,518	6,345	120,414	73,132
Previous week	37,448	10,471	125,898	70,671
Cor. week, 1915	42,357	7,892	108,297	64,367
Cor. week, 1914	30,083	4,985	93,907	70,850

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, July 3	2,372	...	3,870	1,575
Tuesday, July 4	Holiday.			
Wednesday, July 5	3,104	1	3,544	1,584
Thursday, July 6	2,273	1	2,087	1,261
Friday, July 7	1,200	8	1,938	1,293
Saturday, July 8	102	...	704	..
Total last week	9,502	10	12,742	5,713
Previous week	10,117	54	9,973	2,886
Cor. week, 1915	6,911	29	25,586	368
Cor. week, 1914	12,895	139	17,325	3,747

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 8, 1916	1,177,303	4,776,106	1,878,073
Same period, 1915	1,032,914	3,957,508	1,588,082

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 8, 1916	435,000
Previous week	484,000
Corresponding week, 1915	424,000
Corresponding week, 1914	373,000
Total year to date	16,362,000
Same period, 1915	14,610,000
Same period, 1914	12,565,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 8, 1916	112,700	333,200	141,800
Previous week	134,200	389,100	101,000
Same period, 1915	117,900	326,800	105,900
Same period, 1914	82,100	247,700	151,500

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to July 8, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	3,712,000	3,329,000
Hogs	13,738,000	11,787,000
Sheep	4,762,000	4,712,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 8, 1916:

Armour & Co.	23,000
Swift & Co.	15,000
S. & S. Co.	10,200
Morris & Co.	8,100
Hammond Co.	7,000
Western P. Co.	8,500
Anglo American	6,900
Independent P. Co.	6,500
Boyd Lunham	5,900
Roberts & Oake	3,900
Brennan P. Co.	3,900
Miller & Hart	2,700
Others	10,600
Totals	112,800
Total last week	152,000
Total corresponding week, 1915	89,000
Total corresponding week, 1914	79,700
Total for 1916 to date	4,676,000
Corresponding period, 1915	3,804,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$8.50	$9.95	$7.20	$10.70
Previous week	9.65	9.80	7.25	9.00
Cor. week, 1915	9.45	7.45	6.00	9.50
Cor. week, 1914	8.95	8.00	5.40	9.00
Cor. week, 1913	8.45	9.00	4.40	7.70
Cor. week, 1912	7.75	7.47	4.25	7.50
Cor. week, 1911	6.15	6.50	4.00	6.05

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$9.50@11.00
Yearlings, good to choice	9.25@10.50
Interior steers	8.00@ 9.25
Stockers and feeders	7.25@ 8.30
Good to choice heifers	7.00@ 9.00
Fair to good cows	5.30@ 8.00
Butcher bulls	6.80@ 8.00
Cutters	4.00@ 5.25
Canners	3.50@ 4.00
Bologna bulls	6.00@ 6.75
Good to prime calves	9.00@12.00
Heavy calves	8.50@10.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$9.80@10.10
Fair to fancy light	9.60@10.00
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.	9.95@10.20
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.	9.95@10.20
Heavy mixed packing	9.60@10.00
Rough heavy packing	9.40@ 9.70
Pigs, fair to good	8.50@ 9.50
*Stags	8.00@ 9.40

*Stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$7.75@ 9.50
Fair to choice ewes	6.25@ 7.50
Wethers, fair to choice	6.50@ 7.75
Lambs	9.50@11.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	$25.60	$25.60	$25.60	$25.60
September	24.92	24.97½	24.80	24.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.22½	13.27½	13.22½	†13.27½
September	13.40	13.40	13.32½	†13.40
October	13.47½	13.47½	13.37½	13.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.75	13.75	13.70	†13.70
September	13.75	13.77½	13.70	†13.72½

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	25.37½	25.57½	25.57½	25.37½
September	24.85	24.87½	24.62½	24.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.12½	13.20	13.12½	13.20
September	13.32½	13.35	13.27½	13.32½
October	.....	.....	.....	13.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.50	13.55	13.50	13.55
September	13.70	13.70	13.52½	13.57½

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	†25.40
September	24.62½	24.72½	24.47½	†24.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.07½	13.10	13.05	†13.05
September	13.25	13.25	13.15	13.17½
October	.....	.....	.....	.....
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.37½	13.40	13.32½	13.32½
September	13.42½	13.52½	13.37½	13.40

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	25.62½	25.62½	25.62½	25.62½
September	24.50	24.95	24.50	24.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.15	13.30	13.15	†13.30
September	13.15	13.45	13.15	†13.40
October	13.35	13.50	13.35	†13.47½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	13.40	13.50	13.40	†13.50
September	13.50	13.62½	13.47½	13.57½

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	†25.60
September	24.90	24.80	24.65	*24.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.20	13.30	13.20	13.30
September	13.40	13.42½	13.32½	†13.40
October	13.40	13.45	13.40	†13.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	†13.40
September	13.55	13.57½	13.50	†13.52½

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	13.15
September	13.37½	13.37½	13.25	†13.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.35	13.40	13.35	13.35
September	13.45	13.47½	13.40	†13.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	†25.45
September	24.60	24.67½	24.50	24.55

*Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	25	@28
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	25	@27
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	18	@20
Pork Chops	22	@24
Pork Shoulders		@15
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@18
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 8
Leaf Lard		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

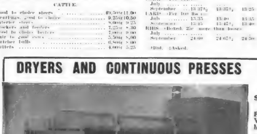
Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 7
Tallow	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)	@65
Kips	@22½

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

STERNE & SON CO.
Just Brokers
Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packinghouses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15½
Good native steers	14 @14½
Native steers, medium	13 @14
Heifers, good	12½@13½
Cows	10 @12½
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@13

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@34
Steer Loins, No. 1	@26
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@32
Steer Loins, No. 2	@22
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@28½
Cow Loins	14 @17
Cow Short Loins	19 @23½
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@20½
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15½
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17½
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@11½
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12½
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@11½
Cow Chucks	@9½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@9½
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13
Steer Navel Ends	@9
Cow Navel Ends	@6½
Fore Shanks	@7½
Hind Shanks	@6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	@7½
Hearts	@9¼
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@7½
Livers	@7½
Kidneys, each	@8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @14½
Light Carcass	17 @17½
Good Carcass	18 @18½
Good Saddles	19 @20
Medium Racks	@11
Good Racks	@15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@8
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@17
Round Dressed Lambs	@19
Saddles, Caul	@19
R. D. Lamb Fores	@16
Caul Lamb Fores	@15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@13
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Mutton Legs	@16½
Mutton Loins	@15
Mutton Stew	@9
Sheep Tongues, each	@2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@17
Leaf Lard	@13½
Tenderloins	@32
Spare Ribs	@9
Butts	@14
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@10½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@14½
Tails	@7½
Snouts	@6
Pigs' Feet	@4
Pigs' Heads	@6½
Blade Bones	@9
Blade Meat	@9
Cheek Meat	@9
Hog Livers, per lb.	3½@4
Neck Bones	@3½
Skinned Shoulders	@13½
Pork Hearts	@9½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@8
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@5
Tail Bones	@8
Brains	@5½
Backfat	@12½
Hams	@17
Calas	@12½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@13½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11
Choice Bologna	@12
Frankfurters	@14
Liver, with beef and pork	@10½
Tongue	@15
Minced Sausage	@14
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@12½
New England Sausage	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@18
Special Compressed Sausage	@15
Berliner Sausage	@15
Oxford Lean Butts	@22½
Polish Sausage	@12½
Garlic Sausage	@12½
Country Smoked Sausage	@14
Farm Sausage	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@14
Pork Sausage, short link	@14½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@20½
Luncheon Roll	@17½
Delicatessen Loaf	@14½
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@24½
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@19
Mettwurst	@18½
Farmer	@22½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.60
Bologna, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.45
Pork links, ¼s@½s	2.00@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ¼s@½s	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ¼s@½s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$9.95
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@22.00
Plate Beef	@21.50
Prime Mess Beef	@21.50
Mess Beef	@21.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@24.00
Mess Pork	@29.00
Clear Fat Backs	@28.00
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@24.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@15½
Pure lard	@14¾
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@12⅜
Lard, compound	@12⅜
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@80
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@14½

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	18½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	13½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ½c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@16½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@16½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@13½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@13¾
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14
Extra Short Clears	@15½
Extra Short Ribs	@17½
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg	@16
Butts	@12½

Bacon meats 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13¾
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@13
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@24½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@27
Dried Beef Insides	@29
Dried Beef Knuckles	@26½
Dried Beef Outsides	@25½
Regular Boiled Hams	@27
Smoked Boiled Hams	@28½
Boiled Calas	@19½
Cooked Loin Rolls	@32
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@19½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@15
Beef export rounds	@24
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@17
Beef weasands	@7½
Beef bladders, medium	@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings free of salt	@50
Hog middles per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large, mediums	@7½
Hog bungs, prime	@6
Hog bungs, narrow	@3
Hog stomachs per piece	@4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.65 @ 2.70
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.45
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.55 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 11%	2.52½@ 2.55
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.40 @ 2.45
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	21.00 @22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	180.00@190.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	45.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	70.00@ 75.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	90.00@100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00@ 33.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@13.32
Prime steam loose	@12.97½
Leaf	@ 12⅝
Compound	11⅝@ 12
Neutral lard	13⅜@ 14

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10¼@10½
Tallow	@9½
Grease, yellow	@8½
Grease, A white	9½@9¾

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @13½
Oleo oil, No. 2	12½@12⅝
Oleo stock	@11¼
Linseed, bbls.	.60 @62
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	.79 @80
Corn oil, loose	@7½

TALLOWS.

Edible	9¾@10
Prime city	9½@9¾
Prime country	9¼@9½
Packers' Prime	9 @9¼
Packers' No. 1	8½@8¾
Packers' No. 2	7½@8

GREASES.

White, choice	8½@9
White, "A"	8⅛@8½
White, "B"	8¼@8½
Bone	8 @8¼
Crackling	8¼@8⅜
House	7½@8
Yellow	7⅝@7¾
Brown	6¾@7¼
Garbage grease	7 @7¼
Glycerine, C. P.	.54 @57
Glycerine, dynamite	.45 @50
Glycerine, crude soap	.33 @36
Glycerine, candle	.30 @33

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.78½@79½
P. S. Y., soap grade	@77½
Soap stock, bbls., concen. 62@65% f. a.	4½@4¾
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	2½@2⅝

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	.95 @1.00
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Red oak lard tierces	1.30 @1.35
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	.35 @36½
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11½@15
Borax	6⅜@ 7½
Sugar—	
White clarified	@ 7⅝
Plantation, granulated	@ 7⅝
Yellow, clarified	@ 7½
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.80
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.55
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.75
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.85
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.87
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	5.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.81
Casing salt, 280 lbs., 1x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

THE SUCCESSFUL CLERK.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the twelfth of a series of short inspirational articles for dealers and clerks, written for The National Provisioner by William Arthur.]

Initiative.

The clerk who makes headway must have ideas. Good ideas are the most valuable thing to the world today. They have a cash value. Any successful merchant will pay for them.

Every clerk who has become a merchant has had initiative. Otherwise he would still be a clerk.

Clerks and salesmen have tremendous opportunities to develop initiative.

The clerk who is looking and expecting a raise in pay should have his eyes open every moment of the day for places where his boss can improve his service. He should suggest new lines to be added to the stock. He should suggest new systems for handling money and accounts. In other words, he ought always put himself in the position of the owner of the store.

Then, some day, perhaps, he will own the store, or one like it.

FEEDING THE BERLIN PEOPLE.

A report by cable from Berlin this week states that the first serious step toward the solution of the problem of feeding the masses in Berlin by means of municipal kitchens and eating houses was taken with the opening of an institution combining these features in the great market hall in the east side of the city, where the population is composed mainly of workingmen.

About 7,000 persons will be fed daily this week, and after that 30,000, the food consisting of meat and vegetable stew and groats, cooked in gigantic kettles. The city ward, where the market hall is situated, is divided into seven districts, each of which has its own distributing place, to which the cooked food is taken from the central station by automobile in cans provided with asbestos sides and covers, in order to retain the heat.

The central institutions and each of the seven stations distribute to persons who desire to take food to their homes. All the places are also equipped to feed such persons as desire to eat there. The majority, however, seem to prefer to take the food home.

Those desiring to take advantage of the institution apply a week ahead and surrender seven-tenths of their meat card and two-thirds of their potato card, and receive a card for these containing seven coupons. When an applicant appears at an eating hall he presents a coupon and forty pfennigs, receiving a check entitling him to one litre of food.

The arrangements worked a bit slowly, but otherwise well for an opening day. The members of the various women's associations voluntarily do the work of ladling out the food and waiting on the tables.

Head Burgomaster Wermuth, who spent a great part of the day in the central kitchen, told The Associated Press that the sum of 40 pfennigs covers the actual running expenses, including food and labor. The city naturally makes no account of rentals and will expend eventually between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 marks in equipment. The Burgomaster said:

"One advantage is naturally that by cooking vast quantities, as here, the food can be furnished cheaper than the people could prepare it for themselves. Quite as important, however, is the fact that applicants, especially women who are obliged to work all day, are no longer compelled to waste weary and profitless hours standing in line before provision shops.

"A number of big factories are already taking advantage of the new institutions, one alone ordering 700 portions daily. Next week we will open a similar institution in another city ward, the following week another, and the third week one at the great central stockyards, where 40,000 persons can be fed daily. We have plans to feed 250,000 two months from now, but there is no limit; we shall go to 500,000 if the demand exists."

TO COLLECT BAD ACCOUNTS.

(W. B. Parker, in The Retailers' Journal.)

Slow and bad accounts cause the average business man much annoyance and loss, and are often the direct cause of bankruptcy. It therefore follows that any method of handling this class of accounts that shows a maximum of efficiency with a minimum of effort, friction and expense is worthy of serious consideration.

This article will outline a system that is the result of over 15 years' experience of an attorney and credit man for several large business houses. It is adapted to either a large or small business and has "made good" wherever adopted.

The basic idea is that a business man can, in most instances, handle his own collections to better advantage than by turning them over to collection agencies or others, and that it is neither necessary nor politic to use bluffing or intimidating methods.

It has been found that the basic elements of a successful collection system are persistency and courtesy, not bluff and threats. You know that a severe storm, or a series of them, will have small effect on stone, while a constant dropping of water on the same spot will wear it away.

The system here outlined consists of five letters and a legal postal card follow up system, and will keep after the slow debtor over 45 days at a total postal cost of not exceeding 20 cents. The forms given for the letters are to be written on the letterheads of the business house using them and the card form on ordinary government postal cards.

They will not be nearly as effective if printed and afterwards "filled in," and they are so short that it is not at all necessary to do so, even where several hundred accounts are involved, as only 25 minutes of a typist's time is required on any one account, even if it is necessary to continue the system to the very last card, which will very seldom happen.

When intending to use this system on a certain number of accounts, it is best to make an alphabetical list of them on a long sheet of paper, noting the name, address, amount and date of the last item, leaving about an inch of blank space after each account in which to note the dates of mailing the form letters and cards. When an account is paid, or satisfactory arrangements made, it should be crossed off the list, thus leaving a correct list for the next mailing.

Letter No. 1.

Mr. Slow Pay,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:—

In looking over our books today we find a past due balance standing against you in the amount of $....., running back to .....

Will you kindly mail us your check for this amount or advise us at once if you find the balance incorrect.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,
Yours very truly,

Letter No. 2.

Mr. Slow Pay,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:—

We wrote you....., regarding a past due balance on your account of $ ....., running back to ....., and so far have received no reply.

Please let us hear from you at once, so that we will know whether you consider the balance correct, and when we may expect your check.

Yours very truly,

Letter No. 3.

Mr. Slow Pay,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:—

Our letter of ..... and ..... regarding a past due balance of $..... on your account remains unanswered.

It certainly seems to us that you might at least grant us the courtesy of an answer, even if it is inconvenient for you to send us your check just at this time.

Kindly favor us in this regard, and oblige,
Yours very truly,

Letter No. 4.

Mr. Slow Pay,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:—

We are much surprised at your failure to answer any of our several letters regarding your past due account. Our letters have certainly been courteous and we feel that we have treated you fairly in every way.

You know, of course, that unless we hear from you we will be compelled to adopt other means of collection which we very much dislike to do.

It will save both of us useless expense and annoyance if you will let us hear from you at once, stating just what you propose to do.

The writer will hold this account on his desk until the morning of ....., and will depend upon hearing from you by that time.

Yours very truly,

Letter No. 5.

Mr. Slow Pay,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:—

As we did not hear from you this morning we have fully decided to take other steps to enforce settlement of that past due account.

However, a business acquaintance advises us that he believes you to be entirely prompt

and reliable, and we have therefore decided to wait a few days longer.

You must certainly realize that your credit standing depends on your fair dealing, and fair dealing certainly requires you to answer our letters.

Of course, we realize that it is entirely possible that you have neither received nor read our previous letters personally. In view of the statement referred to above we shall expect to hear from you at once.

Yours very truly,

Postal Card Form.

We wrote you ....., ..., ..., ..., and ..... No reply. Why? It is important that we hear from you at once.

Send the letters weekly and cards every other day for 20 days, following letter No. 5, allowing three days for answer to last letter. Fill in the blank spaces in the second line of card form with the dates of the five preceding letters, as 1/1, 1/7, 1/14, 1/21, 1/28, thus making a second line of dates, in figures. Add nothing to the wording of card form except signature, which should be written with pen, down toward right hand bottom corner of card; do not date. The letters should be single spaced between lines and double spaced between paragraphs.

It will be noted that the first three letters are very short, indeed, and yet they say all that is necessary or advisable to say at this stage of the correspondence, and also ask a question that demands an answer whether the debtor is able to pay just at that time or not. They are so mild that they can be sent without giving offence to perfectly good, but slow, debtors and yet they form an effective basis for the letters that follow to the slower and more doubtful debtors.

The fourth letter takes the place of the usual "threat to sue" letter, and is fully as effective, without committing the writer to any definite action whatever, but leaves the matter open so that he can effectively continue his mail campaign.

The fifth letter is a reversal of the "threat to list" or let other business men know of the indebtedness, and is even more effective without being offensive. It flatters instead of threatens and winds up by giving the debtor an excuse for his past failures to respond to the letters that have been sent him.

But some men do not read letters and it does not much matter what you write them. Here is where the postal cards come in. While they say nothing whatever about an account, and are consequently perfectly legal, yet they furnish an inexpensive form of persistency that certainly does get results.

In conclusion, it is emphatically stated that this system will not get money from a man who has none, or secure any other impossible result, but it will bring in the most money out of the past due hundred dollars, if used according to instructions, and it certainly will not involve the user in unnecessary expense or useless litigation.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

N. M. Moody, Black Rock, Ark., has opened a meat market.

P. J. Aline has sold his market at Marcus, Iowa, to Albert Winters.

Swartz & Staudaher have bought the market of J. W. Deputy at Dillon, Mont.

The meat market of James A. Warner at Winsted, Conn., was damaged by fire last week to the extent of $5,000.

The shop of L. Oliphant at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was damaged by fire last week to the extent of $250.

J. A. Klein will build a market at Northport, Wash.

Fred Gueltig will open a new shop at 107 Vandalia street, Edwardsville, Ill.

W. E. Butcher bought a meat market at Clearfield, Iowa.

Will Kling bought the Boegli meat business at Plainview, Minn.

Frank Baska sold out his meat business at Abie, Nebr., to James Vidock.

J. F. Cooksey has bought a meat market at Alexandria, Nebr.

Clarence Giddings, Blue Hill, Nebr., sold out his market to Mr. Coon.

J. H. Kucera will open a meat market at Leigh, Nebr.

Clarence Roudebush has engaged in the meat business at Oshkosh, Wis.

C. J. Schoonover has opened a meat market at Danbury, Wis.

M. W. Elithorpe succeeds J. B. Downs in the meat business at Wheeler, Wis.

Harry H. Kingsley has purchased the meat and grocery business of Burton Gates at Grand Ledge, Mich.

Hopkins Bros. have finished their building at Blackfoot, Idaho, and will open a butcher shop therein about August 1.

F. P. Ake is constructing a new building for his meat market at Mountain Home, Idaho, and will be ready to occupy it about October 1.

Nick Shupin has disposed of his meat and grocery business at San Pedro, Cal., to Blankenberg & Stricker.

William Harvey has disposed of his meat and grocery business at Harrison, Nebr., to T. C. Lewis.

Levi Alexander has engaged in the meat business at Soldier, Kan.

U. S. Tubbs has opened a meat market at Norman, Okla., and has placed Charles Schirck in charge.

G. W. Neher has purchased the City Meat Market at Thomas, Okla., from B. F. Stutzman.

R. E. Thompson has purchased the Nixon Meat Market at Herington, Kan., and has changed the name to the Central Meat Market.

Fred Humma has opened a new butcher shop in Minatare, Nebr.

Eckert Bros. have opened a new butcher shop at Dalton, Nebr.

John Hanzel has succeeded to the business of the City Meat Market at Crete, Nebr.

Ernest Powell has purchased the butcher shop of N. G. Gravatt at Blue Springs, Nebr.

Henry Glaser is erecting a new building for his meat market at Litchville, N. D.

CENSUS REPORT ON SOAP INDUSTRY.

The total value of the products of the soap industry in the United States increased from $115,455,172 in 1909 to $135,340,499 in 1914, while the number of establishments decreased from 526 to 513. Substantial increases in the five-year period were reported for hard soaps, according to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of the Census. The quantity of soft soap manufactured decreased 5.1 per cent., but its value increased 33.7 per cent. The quantity of glycerine decreased 3.2 per cent., but its value increased 11.8 per cent.

Of the 513 establishments in 1914, the principal business of 371 was the manufacture of soap and 142 were engaged primarily in other industries, such as slaughtering and meat packing and the manufacture of food products, cottonseed products, and patent medicines and compounds, and produced soap as a subsidiary product. Of the 526 establishments in 1909, the principal business of 420 was the manufacture of soap and 106 produced soap as a subsidiary product.

The total production of glycerine by all establishments in 1914, so far as it can be ascertained, not including that made and consumed in the same establishment, was 75,218,292 pounds, valued at $13,052,240, as compared with 81,905,915 pounds in 1909, valued at $11,752,562.

The hard-soap output increased from 1,794,249,000 pounds, valued at $91,054,466, in 1909, to 2,064,228,000 pounds, valued at $104,500,542, in 1914. The 1914 product comprises 938,447,000 pounds of tallow soap, 42,524,000 pounds of olein soap, 111,063,000 pounds of foots soap, 169,926,000 pounds of toilet soap, 367,744,000 pounds of powdered soap, 97,746,000 pounds of soap chips, and 336,778,000 pounds of other kinds of hard soap.

The production of soft soap as reported in 1914 was 57,002,000 pounds, valued at $1,697,424, and in 1909, 60,037,000 pounds, valued at $1,269,187. In addition, there were reported special soap articles, such as soaps for technical purposes and liquid soap, to the value of $832,654 in 1914, and $706,177 in 1909.

Of the 513 establishments reported for 1914, 93 were located in New York, 58 in Pennsylvania, 44 in Massachusetts, 42 in Ohio, 33 in Illinois, 31 in California, 28 in New Jersey, 20 in Missouri, 18 in Rhode Island, 16 in Michigan, 14 in Wisconsin, 13 in Indiana, 12 in Connecticut, 11 in Minnesota, 9 in Iowa, 7 in Tennessee, 7 in Texas, 6 in Louisiana, 5 in Kansas, 5 in Washington, 4 in Georgia, 4 in Kentucky, 4 in Maine, 4 in Maryland, 4 in Oregon, 3 in Colorado, 3 in Oklahoma, 2 in Nebraska, 2 in New Hampshire, 2 in Utah, and 1 each in Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, and Vermont.

PUBLIC MARKET FAD IN SOUTH.

The experience of many cities of the North with municipal and public markets of all kinds has not been of a nature to inspire confidence in such ventures, most of them proving failures of the rankest kind, but Florida appears to have a case of public "marketitis" of the most virulent description, says the Inter State Grocer.

There was a public market recently opened in Jacksonville and other towns throughout the state have been considering following suit, the latest city to succumb to the craze being Tampa, where it is said a corporation has been organized to build a $60,000 structure with 186 booths, which will be rented to dealers. This is a private enterprise to be conducted along the lines of the average municipal market.

The promoters are business men of Tampa who are spreading the old "dope" about "eliminating the middlemen" and reducing the high cost of living, but it has been fairly well established that public markets fail to accomplish this result. During the past two years, The Interstate Grocer has recorded a long string of failures of this kind, representing all sections of the country.

New York Section

A. C. Dean, head of the Swift credit department in New York, has been in Chicago during the past week.

—

G. M. Trautman, of the provision department of Swift & Company's East Side plant, was in Chicago this week.

—

M. J. Weinkle, of the Florida Tallow Company, Jacksonville, Fla., was a visitor to New York this week, both on business and pleasure.

—

President Edward Morris and general counsel M. W. Borders of Morris & Company were in New York for a day at the end of last week.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 8, 1916, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 13.34 cents per pound.

—

Gustav Herman Schiller, a retired butcher and pork packer, long in business on Broadway, Brooklyn, died at the Masonic Home at Tappan, N. Y., on Thursday, at the age of 64. He leaves a wife and one sister.

—

Charles S. Hall, manager of the Swift interests in London, who has been spending several months in this country, sailed on Tuesday for his home in England, after bidding good-bye to a host of old friends and former associates in New York City.

—

President Charles A. Kerber, of the Kerber Packing Company, Elgin, Ill., was in New York this week with his family on a vacation trip. After broiling on Broadway for a day, Charley fled to Long Beach to cool off. "If this is New York weather," said he, "then Chicago for mine!"

—

Albert F. Hunt, manager of the Harrison plant of Swift & Company, who has been transferred to the executive staff of the company at Chicago, was given a farewell dinner by his friends on the New York territory last Friday evening at Newark. The festivities were presided over by that nonpareil toastmaster, W. Hayward Noyes, and the guest of honor was presented with a memento of friendship in the form of a bag of golf clubs for use on the Chicago courses. The presentation speech was made by G. M. Norman, the new manager at Harrison.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending July 8, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 7,067 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,861 lbs.; Queens, 4 lbs.; total, 11,922 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 943 lbs.; Bronx, 50 lbs.; total, 993 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 53 lbs.

—

On Wednesday, July 19, the Twenty-second annual picnic of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society will be held at Sulzer's Harlem Casino, 127th street and 2nd avenue. The employes of these markets, numbering over 500, and the other members of the Society who have left the employ of Richard Webber, are looking forward quite anxiously for this event, which has assumed a very important part in the good time celebrations of the season. The managers of this affair have promised bigger things for this year than have ever been attempted before. In order to assist the employes of the Webber establishment to have the fullest measure of enjoyment from this picnic, the main Webber establishment at 120th street and its seven branches will close at one o'clock, so that the employes may have a full afternoon at the picnic. Tickets have been distributed which will entitle each one who attends the picnic to an opportunity to win a prize. Five prizes have been donated by the firm of Richard Webber for this affair. They consist of combination bookcase, china closet, rocking chair, parlor table, and set of dishes. In the afternoon there will be

We solicit your offerings of

HOG HAIR

THE HAIR DRYING & CLEANING PROCESS COMPANY

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Buyers and Manufacturers of All Grades

"Big mileage—easier riding—save on upkeep"

By equipping with

GOODRICH DE LUXE TRUCK TIRES

(MADE IN 5 INCH 6 INCH AND 7 INCH WIDTHS)

After 7,500 miles of service, these De Luxe Tires on the truck of the Koken Barber's Supply Co., St. Louis, had worn down less than an inch. Comparison of the duals in service is made with cross sections showing full height of De Luxe tread—an inch more than Regular.

THE "*why*" of *big mileages* and *lowered operating costs* resulting from the use of GOODRICH DE LUXE TIRES can be answered by any one of thousands of satisfied users in all forms of business, in all sections of the country. We'll quote from one at random—James Hamilton, meat packer of Philadelphia.

"After 10 months in service, De Luxe tires on my 1½-ton White have gone 16,000 miles and have worn down about one inch. (*Two inches still available for wear.*)

"Another point I do not wish to overlook is the added cushion which I received from these high section De Luxe tires. This added cushion not only makes for easier riding but saves considerable in repair bills."

—This *added cushion* of thick, durable, resilient tread rubber between the road and load is what makes GOODRICH DE LUXE TIRES the *best* and most *economical* "shock absorber" that can be placed on a motor truck.

—*One* test will convince you that the De Luxe principle in truck tire making is right; and that the result of specifying them will be fewer truck lay ups; longer life to trucks and tires; a decrease in maintenance costs.

Don't you experiment! Write *for "Decreasing Truck Vibration" the booklet which tells the entire De Luxe story.*

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Makers of the Celebrated Goodrich Automobile Tires—"*Best in the Long Run*"

Service Stations and Branches in all Principal Trucking Centers

games, such as 220-yard dash, 100-yard dash, potato race for the ladies, sack race, broad jump and weight throwing. For each of these events there have been selected three useful prizes and there is expected a very keen competition among the employes of the establishment and outsiders for victory in these races. In the evening it will be a bit more formal. There will be dancing with the Harlem orchestra directed by Messrs. Grupe and Beck. A number of prominent people from all sections of the city will be present. Both the Messrs Webbers have promised to attend. Those who have had hand in directing the plans of this affair are M. Elbthal, R. J. Blakely, Charles Hunter, Walter Spooner, W. Schmidt, Charles Cary, Otto Bernwaldt, Louis S. Rappaport, John Curely, James Kiernan, and August Emerich, Jr.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 32.)

sale of 1,000 English horsehides, 60 lbs. average, was made here on spot at $7.50 flat. Offerings are noted on spot of 2,000 B. A.'s averaging 7¼ kilos at $5.50, with bids of $5.40 declined; 1,200 Philadelphia strictly cities sold at $6.75.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Conditions continue about the same in the country market, with a slight improvement noted for short-haired hides, and some business will probably be put through as these come to the market, although receipts are light as yet. Two cars of Michigan 60-lb. and up steers, all No. 1's, sold at 21c. Car of Western short-haired buffs brought 19¾c. Late receipts of Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs range from 19½@20½c., as to hair and percentages of 1's. Extremes are exceptionally quiet at 21½@23c. asked, according to lots, etc. Bulls, nominal, at 17@17¼c. New York State hides are held at 20c. flat for all weights of late selling. A car running half long hair and estimated about 75 per cent. seconds are offered at 19c. flat without attracting attention. Southern hides are unchanged. Far southerns are held at 19½c.; northerns, 20½c. flat basis.

Boston.

The hide market still holds quiet in Boston. Good buffs quoted 19½@20½c. for old stock with some choice current stock quoted 20½@21c. This weight hide is in little demand in Boston at present. Ohio extremes are offered at 22@22½c. to business. Some choice lots are held at 23c. with tanners' ideas at least ½c. below. Far southerns are offered around 19½c. flat for all weights, with northern about 20½c. Some choice extremes are offered around 21½@22c. New England hides of all weights are being offered at 20c. flat. Buffs are normal at 19@19½c. flat. As most tanners in this section are oversold there is little trading going on. Canadian hides are quoted around 19c. for all weights, with extremes at 21c.

The calfskin market holds strong with a few good skins offered, but New England skins are being sent into this market for sale and held around $2.30 for 4s to 5s; $2.80 for 5s to 7s; $3.30 for 7s to 9s; $3.80 for 9s to 12s; $3.30 for 12s to 16s. Foreign offerings of calfskins are practically nothing.

Philadelphia.

The market has assumed a holiday dullness and has not yet recovered from the quietude prevailing over the 4th of July. Sales: 1,000 May native steers, 25c.; 1,000 June native steers, 25½c.; 2,000 May native cows, 24c.; 5,000 choice city calf, $2.90, $3.40, $3.90.

Cincinnati.

The market has shown a steady tone during the past week. The offerings of June hides from packers and large butchers is fully 50 per cent. less than in May owing to the strike in the packing houses. In city heavy steers no stock is offered, as very few were slaughtered even among the smaller slaughterers. Prices remain firm. In heavy and light cows Mays are all delivered and closed out, and the June sales show about 50 per cent. less than previous months, but full prices were obtained. Bulls are strong and very few in the market. Calfskins are decidedly firm and 34c. is asked for July, and some have even higher ideas. Country hides are steady. Prices hold up well. The receipts show a decrease. Heavy steers have sold at 22c., and as the city packers have few (or none) to offer, ½@1c. more is asked for futures. Bulls and cows sold at 21c. While all the old stocks are cleaned out, the later receipts (June and July hides) are held higher, and these are considered nearly short haired. Extreme light hides sold at 22@22½c., and ½@1c. more is asked for future contracts. Country calfskins are in good demand, especially where tanners get them at reasonable figures. Kips are firm at 27c. for good hair, but in most cases 2@3c. more is asked owing to the fact that they are now nearer to calfskin quality—or mostly real skins. Fresh lamb skins are held at $1.25@1.30. Shearlings, 85c.@$1.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 14.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71⅝
Cable transfers	4.76¾
Demand sterling	4.75¾
Commercial bills sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71⅝
Commercial, 90 days	4.69
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.91¼
Bankers' cables	5.90½
Bankers' checks	5.91⅛
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	72⅞
Bankers' cables	73
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41⅝
Commercial, 60 days	41¾
Bankers' sight	41⅞
Copenhagen—	
Checks	28.25@28.30

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	$9.00@10.75
Common to fair native steers	7.25@ 8.85
Oxen and stags	5.00@ 7.40
Bulls	5.00@ 8.25
Cows	3.75@ 7.00
Good to choice steers one year ago	8.25@10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.	10.75@13.25
Live calves, skim-milk	—@—
Live calves, Canadian, mixed	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime	10.85@11.75
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, medium to fair	5.50@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls	@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.40@10.50
Hogs, medium	10.40@10.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10.30
Pigs	@10.00
Roughs	@ 8.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy		@15½
Choice native light	15	@15½
Native, common to fair	14	@14½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy		@15½
Choice native light	15	@15½
Native, common to fair		@15
Choice Western, heavy		@15
Choice Western, light		@14
Common to fair Texas		@13
Good to choice heifers		@14
Common to fair heifers		@12
Choice cows		@12
Common to fair cows		@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls		10½@11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@18	@19
No. 2 ribs	@16	@18
No. 3 ribs	13 @15	@17½
No. 1 loins	@18	@21
No. 2 loins	@16	@20
No. 3 loins	13 @15	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@17	17½@18½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@16	@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@15	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds	14½@15	@15
No. 2 rounds	13½@14½	@14½
No. 3 rounds	12½@13	@14
No. 1 chucks	12½@13	@13½
No. 2 chucks	11½@12	@13
No. 3 chucks	10½@11	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@17
Western calves, choice	@17½
Western calves, fair to good	@16
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@13¾
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@13¾
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13¾
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@14¼
Pigs	@14½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@19½
Lambs, choice	@18½
Lambs, good	@18
Lambs, medium to good	@17½
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14¼
Smoked shoulders	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17½
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	@15½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city		@20
Fresh pork loins, Western	15	@18½
Frozen pork loins	13	@17
Fresh pork tenderloins		@25
Frozen pork tenderloins		@24
Shoulders, city		@15
Shoulders, Western		@14
Butts, regular		@15
Butts, boneless		@18
Fresh hams, city		@18
Fresh hams, Western		@17
Fresh picnic hams		@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 65 to 80 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	16 @17c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	13 @14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12 @13c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	apiece
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @28c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@16c.	a pound
Blade meat	@14c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 4½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6¾
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21	23
Pepper, red	27	30
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6½	8½
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	20	23
Mace	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Refined	27 @29

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .36
Branded skins	@ .34
Ticky skins	@ .34
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .31
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.06
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.06
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.46
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.06
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.20
No. 1 B. M. kips	@4.20
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.36
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.18
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Heavy branded kips	@3.80
Ticky kips	@3.80
Heavy ticky kips	@4.00

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TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—		
Old hens, dry-pkd, avg. best		@25
Old toms, scalded	22	@24
Dry-picked, old toms		@23

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—		
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	35	@40
Va., selected, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	31	@32
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	30	@32
Western, scalded, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	25	@28
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—		
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry picked		@21½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@21½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@21
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@20
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry picked		@19
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.		@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—		
Western boxes, 5 lbs. and over		@20½
Western boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-picked		@20
Old Cocks, per lb.		@14
Fowl—bbls.—		
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs. and over	19	@19½
Other Poultry—		
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.		@4.50
Long Island fresh ducklings		@30
Geese, Western, fancy		—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers		@22
Fowls, iced		@17½
Roosters, old		@14
Turkeys	15	@18
Geese, per lb.		@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (93 score)	28½	@29
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	29½	@30
Creamery, Firsts	27	@28½
Process, Extras		@26½
Process, Firsts	25	@26

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	26½	@27
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	25½	@26
Fresh gathered, firsts	23½	@25
Fresh gathered, seconds	22½	@23½
Fresh dirties, No. 1		@22
Fresh checks, fair to good	20½	@21
Duck Eggs, State and nearby Ind. runner	28	@30

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Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	2.95	and 10c.
Garbage tankage		@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.30	and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime		—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	now@2.70	and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%		@ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%		@ 3.75

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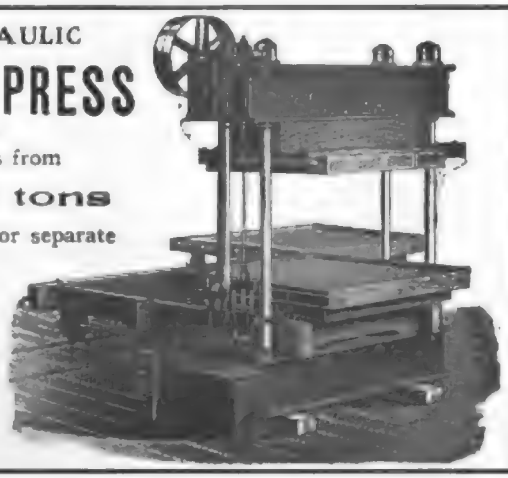

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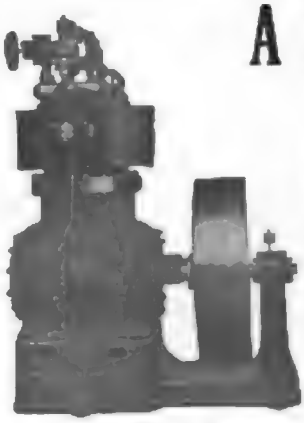

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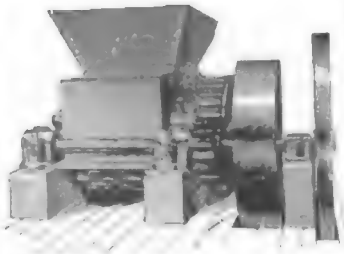

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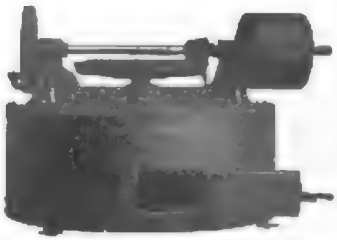

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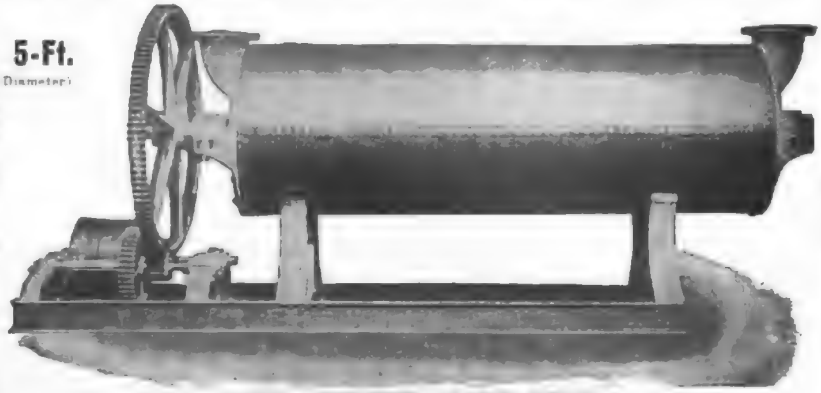

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Vol. 55 No. 4

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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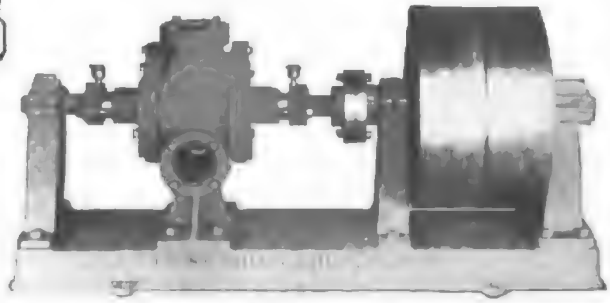

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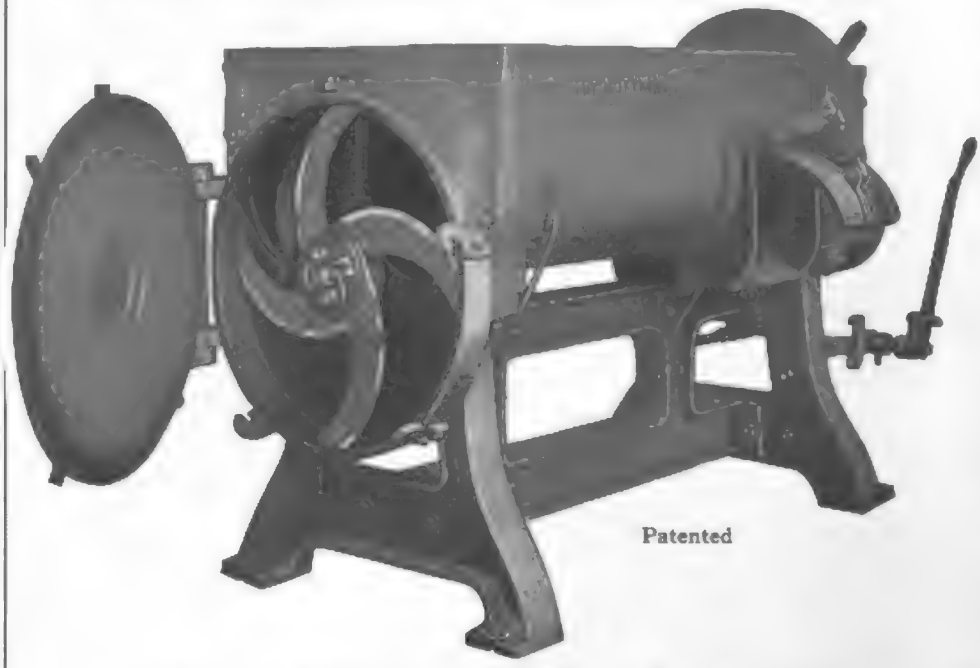

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Cleans off all the slime and removes the pin worms, making the paunch acceptable for edible lard and sausage.

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One-third to one-half pound lard and three-quarters to one pound sausage for every paunch kept out of the grease tank.

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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

Manufacturers of

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Refined
Chili Saltpetre
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Manufacturers of COOPERAGE and Dealers in COOPER'S STOCK
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Casing Dept. **FRANK L. YOUNG CO.** Boston, Mass.
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Incorporated 1914, Capital $300,000

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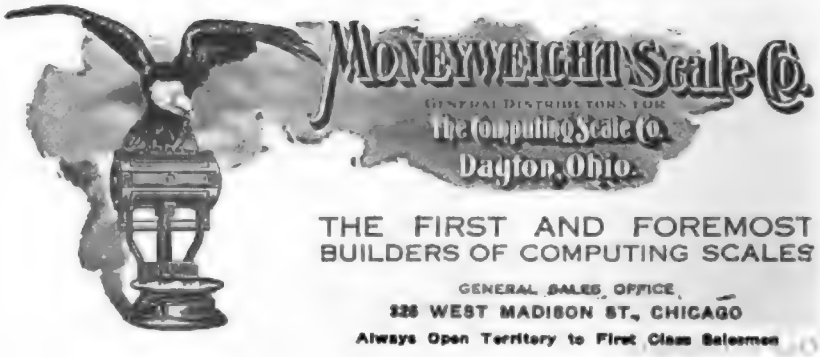

"Those Awful Ridgway Ads Got My Goat"

Said the "Old Man."

Yes, and he was a college man, too, in spite of his langwidge. From Cornell I think, or Boston Tech., or some other.

"'Punk!' I said when I read the first Ridgway ad."

"'Rot!' I cried when I read the next one."

"'Fool!' when I struck my third."

"And then I found myself turning to the Ridgway ad every week to see what 'Old Hook 'er to the Biler' had to say."

"And suddenly it dawned upon me that Ridgway was on to his job. **He was dragging me into his shop every time I passed his door.**"

"And then the inevitable happened. When I needed elevators I bought them right out of the advertisements I read every week and right off the shelf of the shop I always stopped in."

"Come out here into the works and let me show you elevators that are elevators."

Which one of this bunch do you guess this "Old Man" was?

Barrett Mfg. Co.	H. J. Heinz Co. "57"	International Paper Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	International Harvester Co.	E. I. Du Pont & Co.
Cluett, Peabody & Co.	John Wanamaker	General Electric Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.	Remington Typewriter Co.	Packard Motor Car Co.
National Cash Register Co.	Continental Gin Co.	Continental Can Co.
Hammermill Paper Co.	Erie Railroad Co.	Solvay Process Co.
Procter & Gamble Co.	Crane & Co. (Dalton)	John Morrell & Co.

Moral:—Some folks are such "DEAD ONES" they can only be saved by being shocked into

"Hookin' 'er to the Biler"

CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON CO.

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ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW

Direct Acting

Over 2,000 In Daily Use

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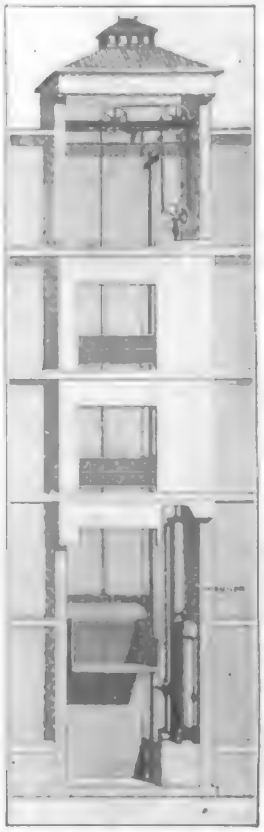

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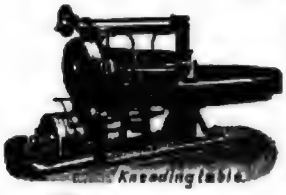

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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 55. New York and Chicago, July 22, 1916. No. 4.

TO INSPECT ARMY FOOD.

As one of the results of the uproar in Washington over alleged improper food furnished to the militiamen now on duty at the Mexican border, an amendment will be added to the Army bill now in the Senate providing for a civilian commission to inspect all army food. The amendment reads:

"The President shall, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commission consisting of not less than three civilian citizens, residents of the United States, to be confirmed by the Senate, and to hold office at the pleasure of the President, whose duty it shall be to inspect all foods supplied for the military forces of the United States for the purpose of determining whether the quality of such goods conforms with the specifications of the purchase, and whether such foods are wholesome, suitable and adequate, and to report thereon at reasonable intervals to the President with such recommendations as in their opinion may tend to improve the rations and promote the physical welfare of the military forces of the United States.

"Each of said commissioners shall receive a salary at the rate of $5,000 per annum, and their actual and necessary traveling and incidental expenses, and the sum of $20,000 is hereby appropriated for that purpose: Provided, however, That the President may, in his discretion, accept as a member of, or assistant to, such commission the services of anyone who may volunteer for such purpose, and allow and direct the payment of his actual and necessary traveling and other necessary expenses."

Coming from the chairman of the military committee, it is believed that this will pass as an amendment to the bill. Its fate in the House, or in the hands of the conferees, is not certain, but it probably will pass there also, as the present agitation began in the House.

In the meantime, Secretary Baker has ordered an investigation by the inspector general's department of the food controversy, both as to quality and quantity.

The complaints made have applied to all varieties of rations. The usual attack has been made by muckrakers on meats and meat products, but Army and government officers have been quick to declare that the meat part of the ration has been all that was expected and desired. If army or amateur militia cooks have spoiled the ration in cooking it, that can hardly be called the fault of the packer.

OUR MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY LEADS

Foremost in Value of Production in United States

The latest Federal census shows that the slaughtering and meat packing industry of the United States is still at the head of the column of great manufacturing industries of the United States in the value of products turned out. As in previous years, it excels even the great iron and steel industry and other giant lines of business enterprise in this particular. It is the foremost of American industries in volume of products handled.

The preliminary statement of the Federal Census Bureau for the 1914 census of manufactures shows that the slaughtering and meat packing industry made products in that year to the value of more than a billion and a half dollars. This exceeded even the remarkable showing of the previous census, that of 1909, by as much as 300 million dollars.

The number of establishments also increased, the census of 1914 showing 1,279 compared to 1,221 in 1909. This shows the steady growth of the modern meat packing industry, in spite of the discouragements and handicaps which have surrounded it.

The preliminary census statement was prepared under the supervision of chief statistician, William M. Steuart, and was made public on July 19. Reports were received from 1,279 establishments engaged in slaughtering and meat packing in 1914, the total products of which for the year were valued at $1,651,765,424.

Value of Various Products.

The fresh meat aggregated 6,656,031,002 pounds, valued at $769,383,846, comprising: 3,658,333,660 pounds of beef, valued at $421,-296 794; 194,698,880 pounds of veal, valued at $26,299,446; 629,232,690 pounds of mutton and lamb, including some goat meat, valued at $74,675,627; 1,877,099,071 pounds of pork, valued at $226,535,734, and 296,666,701 pounds of edible offal, dressed poultry, goat meat and game, valued at $20,576,245.

Cured meat, consisting of dry salt, pickled, and smoked beef and pork, exclusive of canned meat, sausage and meat puddings, aggregated 3,020,881,494 pounds, valued at $408,000,916, and comprised 91,571,573 pounds of beef, valued at $14,395,316, and 2,929,-309,741 pounds of pork, valued at $393,605,600.

Canned goods, consisting of beef, pork, meat products and other canned goods, exclusive of sausage, represented 160,798,955 pounds, valued at $26,417,624. The output of sausage was 509,151,311 pounds, valued at $68,195,522, including 74,004,380 pounds of canned sausage, valued at $9,845,669, and also some sausage in paper cartons for which figures are not available. These figures, however, do not include the output of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of sausage.

Of lard—comprising prime steam, pure leaf kettle-rendered, leaf, refined and neutral—1,119,188,675 pounds, valued at $120,414,007, was rendered.

The production of compound lard and lard substitutes was 396,397,950 pounds, valued at $33,037,467; of oil—comprising oleo, lard, neat's-foot and cooking oil—23,217,082 gallons, valued at $15,935,434; of raw and rendered tallow and oleo stock, 209,614,135 pounds, valued at $13,732,756; of oleo and lard stearin, 30,091,991 pounds, valued at $2,752,421, and of oleomargarine, 60,387,881 pounds, valued at $8,818,567.

Nearly 22 Per Cent. Growth in Five Years.

At the census of 1909 there were reported 1,221 establishments with products valued at $1,355,544,431. Of this amount, $578,485,088 represented the value of 6,762,954,907 pounds of fresh meat; $340,289,451, the value of 2,956,110,665 pounds of cured meat; $15,345,-543, the value of 121,376,837 pounds of canned goods, possibly including canned sausage; $44,540,912, the value of 452,867,187 pounds of sausage, not including canned sausage; $134,396,587, the value of 1,243,567,604 pounds of lard; $13,499,659, the value of 202,844,139 pounds of tallow and oleo stock, both raw and rendered; $22,826,471, the value of 31,035,358 gallons of oil, including oleo, lard, neat's-foot and cooking oil; $6,871,935, the value of 54,957,997 pounds of oleo and lard stearin, and $5,963,981, the value of 42,912,-466 pounds of oleomargarine.

The total value of all products in 1914, therefore, exceeded the 1909 total by $296,-220,993, or 21.8 per cent.

The output of fresh beef and veal decreased in quantity by 609,161,206 pounds, or 13.6 per cent., while its value increased by $94,953,898, or 26.9 per cent. The decrease in quantity was attributable in part to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the

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fall of 1914, when thousands of beeves and calves were killed and the carcasses destroyed to prevent the spread of the disease.

The production of mutton and lamb increased by 133,774,796 pounds, or 27 per cent., in quantity, and by $23,940,511, or 47.2 per cent., in value; and that of fresh pork by 329,604,887 pounds, or 21.3 per cent., and $67,820,872, or 42.7 per cent., in quantity and value, respectively.

Among the other specified products the greatest proportional increase in quantity and value, 32.5 per cent. and 72.2 per cent., respectively, were shown for canned goods.

Statistics of Animals Slaughtered.

There were slaughtered for food in wholesale establishments in 1914, 7,149,042 beeves, 2,019,004 calves, 15,951,860 sheep, lambs and goats and kids, and 34,441,913 hogs. The figures for beeves and calves show decreases of 11.9 per cent. and 19.4 per cent., respectively, as compared with those for 1909, while an increase of 29.8 per cent. appears for sheep and lambs and goats and kids, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. for hogs.

These figures do not include 377,937 beeves, 243,360 calves, 795,519 sheep, lambs and goats and kids, and 2,898,994 hogs slaughtered in the establishments covered by the census, but owned by other establishments, to which the carcasses were returned for sale.

Plants in Every State But One.

With the exception of North Dakota, every State in the Union reported one or more abattoirs for 1914.

Of the 1,279 establishments, which made up the total for that year, 184 were located in New York, 152 in Ohio, 146 in Pennsylvania, 81 in California, 70 in Illinois, 65 in Indiana, 56 in New Jersey, 46 each in Maryland and Massachusetts, 31 in Missouri, 28 each in Iowa and Kentucky, 26 in Kansas, 22 in Wisconsin, 21 each in Maine and Virginia, 19 each in Delaware and Minnesota, 18 each in Tennessee and Texas, 17 in Michigan, 16 in Colorado, 14 each in Oregon and Utah, 11 each in Florida and Washington, 10 each in Nebraska and Rhode Island, 9 in Idaho, 8 in Montana, 7 each in Alabama and West Virginia, 5 each in Connecticut, District of Columbia and New Hampshire, 4 each in Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, Oklahoma and South Dakota, 3 each in Arkansas and Vermont, 2 in South Carolina, and 1 each in Arizona, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina and Wyoming.

The comparative statistics for 1914 and 1909 are summarized in the following statement:

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING STATISTICS FOR 1914 AND 1909.

	1914.	1909.	Per cent. of increase (+), or decrease (−), 1909-1914.
Number of establishments	1,279	1,221	+ 4.8
Animals slaughtered (number).*			
Beeves	7,149,042	8,114,860	−11.9
Calves	2,019,004	2,504,728	−19.4
Sheep and lambs and goats and kids	15,951,860	12,298,725	+29.8
Hogs	34,441,913	33,870,616	+ 1.7
Products.			
Total value	$1,651,765,424	$1,355,544,431	+21.8
Fresh meat:			
Beef—			
Pounds	3,658,333,000	4,200,106,088	−13.1
Value	$421,296,794	$327,583,456	+28.6
Veal—			
Pounds	194,606,880	252,997,078	−23.0
Value	$26,290,446	$25,058,888	+ 5.0
Mutton and lamb and goat and kid—			
Pounds	629,232,690	495,457,894	+27.0
Value	$74,675,827	$50,735,116	+47.2
Pork—			
Pounds	1,877,099,071	1,547,494,184	+21.3
Value	$226,535,734	$158,714,862	+42.7
Edible offal and all other fresh meat—			
Pounds	296,060,701	257,569,093	+15.1
Value	$20,576,245	$16,392,768	+25.5
Cured meat:			
Beef, pickled and other cured—			
Pounds	91,571,753	126,477,662	−27.6
Value	$14,393,316	$12,159,152	+18.4
Pork, pickled and other cured—			
Pounds	2,929,300,741	2,829,633,003	+ 3.5
Value	$393,605,000	$328,130,200	+20.0
Canned goods:			
Pounds	160,798,055	121,376,837	+32.5
Value	$26,417,624	$15,345,543	+72.2
Sausage:			
Canned—			
Pounds	74,004,380	(†)	.....
Value	$9,845,609	(†)	.....
All other—			
Pounds	435,146,931	452,967,187	− 3.9
Value	$58,360,153	$44,540,912	+31.0
Lard, oils and fats:			
Lard—			
Pounds	1,119,188,075	1,243,567,004	−10.0
Value	$120,414,007	$134,396,597	−10.4
Lard compounds and substitutes—			
Pounds	396,397,950	(‡)	.....
Value	$33,037,407	(‡)	.....
Oleo oil—			
Gallons	16,501,595	19,692,172	−16.2
Value	$11,925,632	$16,475,726	−27.6
Other oils—			
Gallons	6,715,497	11,343,196	−40.8
Value	$4,000,002	$6,350,745	−36.9
Tallow and oleo stock—			
Pounds	209,614,135	202,844,139	+ 3.3
Value	$13,732,756	$13,499,659	+ 1.7
Stearin:			
Pounds	30,091,991	54,957,997	−45.2
Value	$2,732,421	$6,871,935	−59.9
Oleomargarine:			
Pounds	60,387,881	42,912,466	+40.7
Value	$8,819,557	$5,963,981	+47.9
All other products, value§	$185,070,874	$193,324,804	− 4.3

* Exclusive of 377,937 beeves, 243,360 calves, 795,519 sheep, lambs, and goats and kids, and 2,898,994 hogs, slaughtered for others.

† Canned sausage was not reported separately at the census of 1909 and possibly some was included in canned goods.

‡ Not reported separately.

§ Includes value of baked beans, confectionery, fertilizers, fertilizer materials, glue, head cheese, hides and skins, hog hair, ice, meat puddings, peanut butter, preserves, sausage casings, scrapple, wool, etc., and amount received for slaughtering and refrigeration for others.

NOT CALLED UNFAIR COMPETITION.

The Federal Trade Commission has decided a complaint of unfair competition in favor of the party complained against. It was a case where refusal to sell goods was made on personal grounds, not to interfere with competition, as alleged. The commission's ruling says:

On application for the issuance of a complaint, it was alleged that a corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of goods in interstate commerce refused to sell to the applicant certain commodities manufactured by it. It was further alleged that this refusal to sell was made at the direction of an officer of the corporation complained of, who was also the president of another corporation competing with the applicant. On investigation it appeared that the refusal to sell was made on personal grounds and was not made for the purpose, and did not have the effect, of restraining interstate commerce. Held: That a refusal to sell, made soley for personal reasons, without the purpose or effect of restraining interstate commerce, is not a violation of any law which the commission is authorized to enforce.

LOWER RATES FOR LIVESTOCK.

In a far-reaching opinion based on the complaint of 100,000 live stock breeders against every interstate railroad carrier in the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday rendered an opinion which may be summarized as follows:

Lower minimum weight regulations, higher liability valuations, less than 2 per cent. increase for each 50 per cent. of value in excess of standard value, same rates on crated as uncrated animals in less than carload shipments of horses, mules, horned animals, hogs, sheep and goats. The commission also held that shippers are not required to furnish attendants with shipments.

This is a decision radically favorable to livestock interests, and gives them many points for which they have long been contending.

INCREASED RATES SUSPENDED.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the rates of Southern railroads which proposed a suspension of the present commodity rates on dressed poultry in quantity, when shipped with full carloads of fresh meats or fresh meats and packinghouse products from Texas points, including Dallas and Fort Worth, to New Orleans, Galveston and other Gulf ports, for export to Cuba. The present rates are, in cents per 100 pounds: To Galveston and New Orleans, with carload lots of fresh meats and packinghouse products, 77 cents. Proposed rate, first class, to Galveston, 87 cents; to New Orleans, $1.37. The suspension is until November 17.

STOPS LIVESTOCK FREIGHT RAISE.

An application of the Oregon Short Line, to continue certain advanced rates now prevailing for the transportation of sheep and cattle on that line, has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a more equitable adjustment stipulated by the commission must go into effect on January 1, 1917. The Commission holds that sufficient justification for the increased rates have not been shown by the petitioning carrier.

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MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

The Meat Production of the World.

Meat and meat products are far from being the leading class of foods of the world's peoples. The meat production of the world is probably 60,000,000,000 pounds or more, including the extra-edible parts of the animal with the dressed weight. The equivalent of this quantity in calories is 62,400,000,000,000. As large as this number is, it is only 7 per cent. of the number of calories in the world's rice crop, which is nearly all used for human food. The world's wheat crop has approximately 382,000,000,000,000 calories, or over six times the number for meat; sugar has over 200,000,000,000,000 calories, or more than three times the number for meat; rye, 164,000,000,000,000 calories, or probably more than twice the number for meat in quantity consumed for human food; and potatoes, nearly 100,000,000,000,000 calories, or 50 per cent. above the number for meat.

The people of a few countries, comparatively, eat the bulk of the world's meat, and the bulk of the world's meat is produced in a comparatively few countries, some of which are prominent producers, and one of which, the United States, is the principal producer. This country by far leads all other countries in the production as well as the consumption of meat and meat products.

It is estimated that the meat produced in the United States in 1900 reached the grand total of 16,226,000,000 pounds, embracing beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, including lard, but not including extra-edible parts. For 1909 the census figure is 16,940,000,000 pounds. If the extra-edible parts are added, the grand total for 1900 was 18,865,000,000 pounds, and for 1909 it was 19,712,000,000 pounds.

The ratio between slaughter for one year and stock animals at a certain date in the year has been computed. In the United States the mature cattle slaughtered in 1900 were 46.1 per cent. of the stock of cows on hand, and, in 1910, 42 per cent. The slaughtered calves as related to the stock of cows on hand were 20.3 per cent. in 1900, and 20 per cent. in 1910. For mature cattle and calf slaughter combined, the ratio to number of cows was 66.4 per cent. in 1900, and 61.9 per cent. in 1910. The sheep slaughter, including lambs, was 44.9 per cent. of the stock of ewes in 1900, and 46.1 per cent. in 1910. In 1900 the slaughtered swine were 79.8 per cent. of the total stock of swine on hand, and 76.9 per cent. in 1910.

Meat Consumption of Many Countries.

The meat consumption has been ascertained for many countries of the world for as late a year as possible, and this consumption amounts to nearly 50,000,000,000 pounds for a total population of over 500,000,000. The per capita average is 93.3 pounds of beef, mutton and pork and their products in one year, dressed weight.

In the United States the consumption decreased from 181.5 pounds dressed weight per capita in 1900 to 170.6 pounds in 1909. This is by far the leading meat per capita consumption, except in Australia and New Zealand, where in 1902 the consumption was 263 and 212 pounds, respectively.

The consumption of meat and meat products, dressed weight, in the United States is estimated to have been 13,792,000,000 pounds in 1900, and according to the census 15,450,000,000 pounds in 1909. Less than one-half of this amount was consumed in Germany in 1913, the most recent year for which the fact is known, or 7,299,000,000 pounds. Russia, except Poland, consumed 6,024,000,000 pounds in 1899, and perhaps reached Germany's consumption by the outbreak of the European war. The fourth country in the world in order of total consumption of meat is the United Kingdom with 5,174,000,000 pounds in 1906, and France is fifth with 3,096,000,000 pounds in 1904.

U. S. Became a Deficiency Country.

White the United States is a surplus meat country by a large excess, it became a deficiency country in 1914 and 1915 in the domestic supply of fresh, chilled and frozen beef, of all beef in 1914, and also in the domestic supply of mutton in 1914 and 1915.

If the gross imports of 1914 may be compared with the consumption of 1909, dressed weight, it is computed that imports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef were 2.6 per cent. of the total consumption of beef excluding veal, and 2.6 per cent. in 1915; the gross imports of all beef and beef products in 1914 were 2.7 per cent. of the total beef consumption, and 2.7 per cent. in 1915. Of the total consumption of mutton including lamb, the gross imports of mutton and lamb were 2.1 per cent. in 1914, and they were 2.6 per cent. in 1915.

If the gross imports of beef and mutton including lamb are combined, and the consumption of beef excluding veal and of mutton including lamb are combined, these gross imports were 2.6 per cent. of the consumption in 1914, and 2.7 per cent. in 1915.

The total gross imports of meat and meat products in 1914 were 1.1 per cent. of the total consumption of meat and meat products in 1909, including the extra-edible parts, and 1.2 per cent. in 1915, except goat meat; and they were 1 per cent. of the production in 1914 and 1 per cent. in 1915.

The deficient production of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef was 174,000,000 pounds in 1914, and 14,000,000 pounds in 1915. The deficiency of the total beef and beef products in 1914 was 34,000,000 pounds, or much less than that of fresh, chilled and frozen beef; in 1915, the deficiency of the preceding year was followed by the surplus of 208,000,000 pounds. The mutton deficiency of 1914 was 8,000,000 pounds; of 1915, 12,000,000 pounds. The surplus of all meat and meat products was 917,000,000 pounds in 1914 and 1,318,000,000 pounds in 1915.

Losses of Meat Animals from Disease.

The losses of meat animals in the United States from disease and exposure are enormous. Since 1900, from 1,100,000 to 1,475,000 cattle have been lost from disease annually, and from about 600,000 to 1,500,000 cattle have been lost annually from exposure since 1889. Sheep losses from disease have been about the same in number as those for cattle, and considerably larger on account of exposure.

Swine losses from disease have gone as low as 2,200,000 in 1894 and as high as 7,000,000 in 1914. This immense loss in 1914 was due mainly to hog cholera. The value of these 7,000,000 hogs at the farm was about $73,000,000, and their potention meat production was sufficient to furnish every family of the United States about 40 pounds of pork.

Prices of Meat Animals and Meat.

Prices have been compiled for a large number of countries throughout the world for a period extending back many years. The upward trend of prices of all classes of meat animals and of meat is observable in all countries for which information has been obtained, with perhaps a slight exception in the case of some animal or of some class of meat in here and there a country. The exceptions are inconsiderable and indicate that in these instances the country is, for some special reason, unaffected by the world-wide conditions that are so prominently verified in these price compilations.

The general fact is that meat production has not kept up with the increase of population, and with customary demand by meat consumers. The inevitable measure of this changed relationship between supply and demand in price, and the price compilations that have been made restate in other form substantially what has already been expressed under consideration of number of meat animals throughout the world.

Increasing cost of meat production, also, may be regarded as a factor. The United States is not alone in its decline of per capita meat production, but is participating in a world-wide movement.

A comparison of the trend of prices of meat animals at the farm in the United States with the trend of prices of marketed meat animals at Chicago, and of these two tendencies with the trend of the wholesale

(Continued on page 34.)

Eleventh Annual Convention

of the

American Meat Packers' Association

will be held at

CINCINNATI

Oct. 9, 10 and 11

Get Ready to Go

You know that "Cincinnati Bunch!"

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.)

HANDLING HOG CASINGS.

A subscriber in Pennsylvania writes as follows for information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I should appreciate any information you can give me regarding accepted methods of grading and classifying hog casings.

The successful cleaning, grading and packing of casings requires skilled workmen and proper equipment. All these articles, such as casings, bungs, middles, stomachs, bladders, weasands, etc., should be handled promptly, as soon as received from the killing floor.

Hog casings, as soon as "pulled," should be well "stripped"; that is: the dirt all forced out by hand, taking pains in pulling and stripping not to unnecessarily break the casings into short lengths. After being well stripped, they should be soaked in warm water—never hot—say, around 75 degs. Fahr., and while soaking kept in a warm room to facilitate the soaking.

As soon as soaked sufficiently they should be run through the cleaning machine and afterwards over-cleaned by hand; that is: washed, scraped, turned, again washed and scraped, until all mucous matter and dirt has been removed. Thorough cleansing, free of all fat, mucous matter and dirt is imperative. All short, discolored and tender pieces should be thrown out and only good lengths, practically free of holes, retained.

When cleaned and drained they should be inspected for strength, cleanliness and general quality; then placed in pickle overnight and salted next morning, in which salt they should lie for two days before final packing; which means to shake out all the first salt down to 18 per cent., then pack with 35 to 40 per cent. of hog casing salt. Pack solid, pounding down each layer with a maul.

Casings will run about one pound to four hogs. Hog casings are graded wide, medium and narrow; any casing over 12 ft. being classed No. 1, and under 12 ft. No. 2, in any grade. They are packed in bundles of about 4 lbs. each, in tin pails, or 25, 50, 100 and 125-lb. kegs, and in barrels around 400 lbs.

They are sold "as packed," meaning in salt, say, around 40 per cent., sufficient to insure the preservation of the casings. Or they are sold "free of salt," meaning that all the salt possible is shaken out by hand in not exceeding 30 minutes from, say, 25 lbs. of casings, taken from different parts of the packages; as, for instance, weight of casings and salt before shaking, 25 lbs.; weight after shaking, 15 lbs.; salt shaken out, 10 lbs., or 40 per cent. salt. No other method of freeing the salt is permissible.

Hog casings are used for Frankfurt sausage, pork sausage, some Polish, Spanish and Italian style sausage, etc.

Hog bungs should be pulled, stripped and turned and inspected for scars or cuts as soon as received from the killing floor. When thoroughly cleaned they should be placed in ice water and frequently stirred until thoroughly chilled. The "crown" must be left on all bung guts.

There are 4 grades of hog bungs: No. 1, or export prime wide, small prime and narrow. No. 1, or export must be not less than 4 ft. 6 inches long and wide. Prime wide not less than 3 ft. long. No. 1 guts have a capacity of 4 to 6 lbs. of sausage meat and are used for fancy gothaer, cervelats and salamis. Prime bungs have a capacity of 3 to 4 lbs. and are used for cervelats, salamis, and in some instances liver sausage. Small primes are used for liver sausage and cheaper grades of cervelats, and narrows are used for liver sausage, also having a capacity of 1½ to 2 lbs.

Hog bungs should be well salted, tied in bunches of tens, and should be packed solid, usually in tierces.

Hog middles are sometimes sold fresh, after being thoroughly cleaned, as chitterlings, and also are salted and used for Milanese, salami and fancy liver sausage. They have a filling capacity of 10 to 12 lbs.

RECIPE FOR SMOKED FRANKFURTERS.

A reader in the East asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

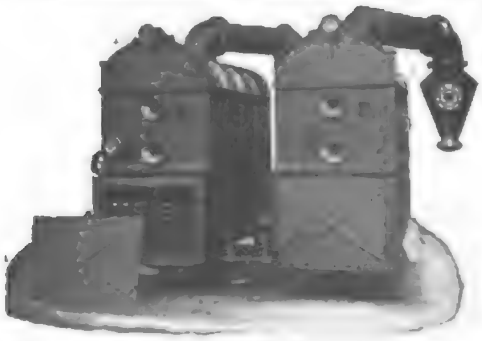
Could you give me a good recipe for making Frankfurter sausage, smoked?

A well-known sausage authority furnishes the following formula which he recommends for this product: Take 50 lbs. of regular beef trimmings, 25 lbs. of the best bull beef, add 4 lbs. of salt, ½ lb. of saltpetre, chop it coarse, and lay on a bench in a cool place for two days, then take the meat and chop it fine and add 25 lbs. of fresh pork trimmings with the beef and add 5 lbs. of cereals, 2 oz. of allspice, 2 oz. of mace, 4 oz. of pepper, 3 kernels of garlic. After it is thoroughly mixed it will be ready to be stuffed in sheep or hog casings. Then smoke them one and a half to two hours until they have a nice reddish color. You can also use the Frankfurters without being cooked if preferred. If you want them cooked, heat the water to a temperature of 170 degs. and cook ten minutes, after they are cooked take them and put them in cold water about six minutes, and after thoroughly cooled hang them up.

RUSSIA PROHIBITS HIDE EXPORTS.

A prohibition against the exportation to foreign countries and to Finland of certain hides and skins, except under special license, has recently been imposed by imperial decree for a period of three years. Included in this list are hides and skins, undressed, of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes, reindeer, calves, sheep, goats, camels, horses, asses, and pigs; hides and skins of all kinds, dressed (whole, in pieces, and in cuttings). Exceptions to this prohibition will be made only by agreement between the Ministers of Commerce and War.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.



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ORIENTAL DISCRIMINATION

American packers who may have been looking toward Manchuria and northern China as a good field in the future, or who may have merely been looking over the Far Eastern field, will do well to keep a sharp eye on the Russian-Japanese treaty recently signed in Petrograd.

In the opinion of practically all Americans who actually know Far Eastern conditions—and this small list includes a member of The National Provisioner's staff who spent eight years in that part of the world—this pact means a deliberate design on the part of Japan and Russia to impose additional limitations on American trade in China and Manchuria.

That certain parts of the Washington Government think the same way is known, but that the administration will do anything as a policy is very doubtful, judging by past performances—or rather, by lack of past performances. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois is one of those who is alive to the gravity of the situation. He made a fairly extensive trip through the Orient in 1909, and on July 11 he brought the matter publicly before the Senate in a startling manner.

Senator Lewis introduced a resolution directing Secretary Lansing to report to the Senate whether the new Russian-Japanese alliance is not likely to close the "open door" in China and result in disaster to American business interests.

In an amazingly frank speech Senator Lewis declared he had excellent reasons to believe the Russo-Japanese alliance was intended to curb American trade in the Orient, and that it had been entered into in retaliation for clauses in the pending immigration bill which seek to exclude Asiatics from the United States. He said:

"There is a clear tendency, which I saw when I represented the Senate at the safety-at-sea council in London, to divide the world into three major parts—England and France to control Europe in trade and politics; Japan and Russia to divide Asia, and America to control the Western Hemisphere. This treaty gives concrete basis to that tendency.

"If we do not ascertain the facts now, and protest if necessary, we will be told plainly later that we sat silent while the compact was in its formative state, and that we have forfeited our right to complain.

"This treaty seeks to exclude Americans from Asia as our immigration bill, now pending, does Asiatics from America, I have no doubt it is a retaliatory measure."

The resolution was shelved, of course, by those who are anxious to avoid trouble, but it is a matter that might be worth looking into, at least.

THE RURAL CREDIT LAW

The Federal farm loan act, popularly called the "rural credits law," was signed by the President and became a law on July 17, 1916. The primary purpose of this act is to promote agricultural prosperity by enabling farmers to borrow money on farm-mortgage security at a reasonable rate of interest and for relatively long periods of time. To attain this object, two farm-mortgage systems are provided: (1) A system operating through regional land banks, and (2) a system operating through joint-stock land banks.

To attract money to the farm loan field, the act provides a method whereby those who have money to lend can find safe investments in the form of debentures or bonds, of small and large denominations, issued by the banks and based on the security of mortgages on farm lands.

These two systems are to be under the general supervision of a Federal Farm Loan Board in the Treasury Department, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman ex-officio, and four members appointed by the President. This board has authority to appoint appraisers, examiners and registrars, who will be public officials.

Under the Federal land bank system the act provides for Federal land banks which make loans, for the first twelve months, exclusively through local national farm loan associations composed of borrowers. These associations shall be shareholders in the banks and in that way the members, who are the borrowers, will share in the profits of the bank.

The money for the loans is to come partly from the capital of the banks and partly from the sale by the banks of bonds secured by first mortgages on farm lands. The act defines strictly the purposes for and the conditions under which loans are to be made, and requires that the rate of interest charged on farm loans shall not exceed 6 per cent. per annum.

This act, if it proves workable, certainly looks like a "good thing" for the farmer, even if some people do refer to it disparagingly as class legislation. But then, we all recognize that the farmer is in a class by himself when it comes to getting what he wants. All that now remains for him to achieve in the way of legislation is an act fixing maximum and unalterable prices for his products, including livestock.

THE VALUE OF TANKAGE

In experiments recently conducted at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station and published in Bulletin 136 it was found that more rapid gains were made by hogs fed tankage in addition to wheat or corn or both than if the tankage was omitted. Whether the gains were more economical depended on the quality of the tankage and the price which it was necessary to pay for it.

Tankage added to the feed increased the rate of gain and reduced the amount of grain required to produce a hundred pounds of gain. This increase in gain was much more pronounced, however, during the first 78 days of the 120-day feed than during the last 42 days. Results indicate that it would be profitable to supply tankage to fattening hogs for the entire feeding period when corn was used, but only for the first 78-day period when wheat was fed.

These are figures and facts that packers and those who make tankage can well afford to put before prospective customers everywhere. They are only one illustration of the value of tankage to the producer of livestock.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Houston Packing Company will erect a new $10,000 branch plant at Lake Charles, La.

The Winters Cotton Oil Company, Winters, Tex., has increased its capital stock to $75,000.

The Trilby Ice & Power Company of Trilby, Fla., will build a meat and cold storage plant.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company will build a new fertilizer building at Spartanburg, S. C., to cost $10,000.

An overheated electric fan caused a blaze in the Swift & Company branch house at 35 Union avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

It is expected that the new co-operative packing plant at Madison, Wis., will be completed and ready for operation by November.

The plant of Swift & Company at Curtis Bay, Md., will be rebuilt and enlarged, according to plans drawn by the Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore.

Louis Pfaelzer & Sons have filed plans for a four-story addition to their packing plant at 3923 S. Halsted street, Chicago. Henschien & McLaren are the architects.

Construction work on the new $2,500,000 plant of Armour & Company at South St. Paul, Minn., will begin as soon as plans are put in shape. General Superintendent O'Hern inspected the site last week.

The Southern Cattle Co. has been organized to build a packing plant at Jacksonville, Fla. The capital stock is $50,000 and the incorporators are R. Bullalow, Wm. and Walter Gaddock and J. O. Chambliss.

The plant of the Butchers' Packing Company at Indianapolis, Ind., has been acquired by the Armour interests and will be operated under the name of the Wabash Packing Company, with a capacity of 1,000 hogs per day, in addition to cattle and sheep. Indianapolis is an important hog center, particularly for light hogs.

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DEATH OF JOSEPH LISTER.

Joseph Lister, the old-time glue and soap manufacturer, died at his home in Chicago on Tuesday and was interred in Graceland Cemetery on Thursday. Mr. Lister was born in England in 1838 and came with his parents to this country in 1842. He first lived in Newark, N. J., going to Chicago in 1858, where he entered the glue business. Mr. Lister was an intimate friend of all the old-time packers, as well as the younger set, and was highly respected for his business acumen and integrity. He leaves a widow and three sons—William, Edwin and John—who will continue the business.

UNLABELED CANNED GOODS.

The Department of Agriculture has been requested to define its position with respect to the application of the Net Weight Amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act to the transportation in interstate commerce of unlabeled canned goods. A modification of a former opinion, issued May 12, 1916, has been asked for and, upon reconsideration, the department has issued the following announcement:

"Until further notice, the Department will not recommend proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act on account of the shipment in interstate commerce, or the sale in the District of Columbia or the territories, of unlabeled canned foods solely upon the ground that the same do not bear a statement of the quantity of the contents, if such shipment or sale be other than to a retail dealer or to a consumer and the cans bear a correct statement of the quantity of the contents when sold or delivered to retail dealers and consumers. If investigation discloses that failure to mark the quantity of the contents on unlabeled cans affords means to defraud or to defeat the purposes of the Act, it will be the duty of the Department to recommend proceedings and reasonable notice to that effect will be given."

NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION.

At its recent annual convention at Hot Springs, Va., the National Fertilizer Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Horace Bowker, American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York City; vice-president, W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Irvin Wuichet, Dayton, Ohio; secretary, W. G. Sadler, Nashville, Tenn.; assistant secretary, John D. Toll, Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive Committee: George Braden, Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; Gustav Jarecki, Jarecki Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Prescott, American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York; Charles G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.; C. H. McDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago; C. H. Burroughs, F. S. Royster, Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.; A. C. Read, Read Phosphate Company, Charleston, S. C.; Frederick Rayfield, Swift & Company, Chicago; Porter Fleming, Southern States Phosphate and Fertilizer Company, Augusta; and J. S. Coale, J. P. Thomas Company, Philadelphia.

CANADA BOOSTS MEAT PRODUCTION.

Canadian government authorities are giving encouragement to the raising of more beef cattle. The number of cattle in Canada now is estimated by them at only 6,000,000. The decrease from 1910 to 1914 was 992,662, or about 23 per cent. The decline was most noticeable in those provinces nearest the United States.

Although during the period mentioned New Brunswick, for instance, suffered a decrease of 11,133 in number of cattle, there was a steady increase in the number of cattle raised. In 1909 New Brunswick raised 199,481, with an increase each year until 1914, which showed a figure of 253,273. There was a slight decrease—about 2½ per cent.—from this amount in 1915, possibly on account of the scarcity of labor, which is becoming more apparent as the season of 1916 progresses.

To give an impetus to stock raising, an annual bonus is paid to breeders.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Quiet—Values Easier—Fair Shipping Demand—Hog Receipts Full—Some Complaints of Quality—Exports Lighter.

The movement of hog product values during the past week has been within comparatively narrow limits, and there has been only a moderate interest in the contract fluctuations. Buying is of fair volume for the domestic trade, but does not seem to be pressing in the urgency of the requirements. There have been reports of further export buying, but this has not been so pronounced as somewhat earlier in the season. The situation in this respect is suggestive possibly of the idea that quotations have reached a point where the price is affecting the distribution.

The shipments of products from Chicago the past week were in excess of last year, particularly on cut meats, this increase amounting to 6,000,000 lbs., and the shipments of lard were more than double last year. As the result of the large shipments from packing centers, particularly from Chicago, the actual increase in the shipments for the packing season to date has been 101,000,000 lbs. of meats, and an increase of 72,000,000 lbs. of lard.

The movement of hogs has been quite liberal. The receipts at the six leading points last week showed an increase of over 50 per cent. over last year, and there was a considerable increase in the receipts of cattle and of sheep. The prices which are prevailing are undoubtedly proving very attractive for the movement of all livestock. A comparison of quotations for livestock with preceding years show that hogs are about 2½c. a pound higher than last year, and with one or two exceptions much higher than the corresponding time in previous years. Prices for cattle are only a little higher than the last year, or two, and much higher than the years preceding the last two. Quotations for sheep and lambs are distinctly higher than previous years. The comparisons for the corresponding week follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	$9.85	$9.60	$7.15	$10.70
Previous week	9.90	9.80	7.70	10.75
Cor. week, 1915	7.20	9.35	5.75	8.80
Cor. week, 1914	8.90	9.20	5.40	8.50
Cor. week, 1913	9.10	8.35	4.50	7.30
Cor. week, 1912	7.00	7.90	4.30	6.90
Cor. week, 1911	6.65	6.30	4.00	6.35
Cor. week, 1910	8.35	7.00	4.00	7.10
Cor. week, 1909	7.85	6.30	4.85	7.80
Cor. week, 1908	6.70	6.15	4.20	6.15
Cor. week, 1907	5.85	6.30	5.30	7.00

Packing for the past week was again on a fairly liberal scale. The total amounted to 590,000, against 473,000 the previous week, and 343,000, and the total for the season has been 11,376,000, against 10,773,000 last year.

The export movement of product during the past week showed a rather disappointing total, the shipments amounting to less than 8,000,000 lbs. of meats and less than 5,000,000 lbs. of lard. The increase in the total movement of meats this season has been over 72,000,000 lbs. over last year, and the increase in the shipments of lard have been about 1,400,000 lbs. In regard to lard, the situation is quite interesting, as at one time early in the season the exports showed a heavy decrease compared with the preceding year. This has been made up with at present a slight gain.

The reports as to the healthfulness of the livestock in the country continue fairly satisfactory. There have been some complaints recently as to the quality of hogs, but possibly more as regards weights than as regards healthfulness. The recent reports have shown no indication of the outbreak of disease, and according to best advices the presence of hog cholera this year is not at all serious as yet.

Weather conditions have been a little less favorable for the ranges and pastures conditions, and this may have some effect on the movement and quality of cattle later. The ideas expressed seem to point to a maintained movement of hogs, with probably a slight increase over last year, about in keeping with the increase in the supply of stock, as shown by the government report of the spring.

Distribution of product is excellent. There seems to be every indication that the American demand will be maintained unless prices are still further advanced. As yet there does not appear to be any evidence that the price has reached the point which is restricting consumption to a point below the production.

LARD.—The market has been weak and lower. Prices declined rather easily with the West, and demand was also checked by the sharp break in cottonseed oil. City steam, 12⅞@13, nom.; Middle West, 12.90@13, nom.; Western, 13.40@13.45; refined Continent, 14.10, nom.; South American, 14.40, nom.; Brazil, kegs, 15.40; compound, 11⅝@11⅞.

PORK.—The market was quiet and about steady, showing a little easier tone the middle of the week. Mess is quoted at $27@27.50, nom.; clear, $25@27.50, nom.; family, $28@28.50.

BEEF.—The market is firm, but quiet. Trading this week has been limited, with only a moderate demand reported, but supplies are light and firmly held. Family, $19.50@20.50, nom.; mess, $18@18.50, nom.; packet, $18.50@19, nom.; extra India mess, $30@31.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to July 19, 1916:

BACON. Barbados, 749 lbs.; Brazil, 403,840 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,214 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,667 lbs.; Belgium, 214,495 lbs.; Cuba, 203,488 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 654 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 259 lbs.; England, 3,451,470 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,659 lbs.; France, 197,418 lbs.; Guatemala, 55,000 lbs.; Greece, 3,115 lbs.; Gibraltar, 51,000 lbs.; Haiti, 600 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,425 lbs.; Morocco, 1,100 lbs.; Mexico, 1,887 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,464 lbs.; Norway, 359,411 lbs.; Panama, 12,774 lbs.; Portugal, 12,400 lbs.; Peru, 3,620 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 159 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,752 lbs.; Spain, 864,226 lbs.; Scotland, 140,806 lbs.; Venezuela, 183 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Bermuda, 38 lbs.; Brazil, 2,370 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,774 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,557 lbs.; Barbados, 315 lbs.; Columbia, 1,470 lbs.; Costa Rica, 400 lbs.; Cuba, 191,768 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 325 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,047 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 231 lbs.; Ecuador, 3,652 lbs.; England, 2,909,100 lbs.; France, 60,221 lbs.; French West Indies, 411 lbs.; French Guiana, 383 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Greece, 5,002 lbs.; Haiti, 1,448 lbs.; Jamaica, 644 lbs.; Mexico, 832 lbs.; Newfoundland, 17,501 lbs.; Norway, 19,062 lbs.; Peru, 396 lbs.; Panama, 11,775 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 101 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,837 lbs.; Spain, 17,452 lbs.; Scotland, 233,539 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,804 lbs.; Venezuela, 15,966 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 5,295 lbs.; Brazil, 10,412 lbs.; Belgium, 7,671,710 lbs.; Barbados, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 438 lbs.; British South Africa, 100,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 221 lbs.; British West Africa, 38,285 lbs.; Colombia, 19,010 lbs.; Cuba, 66,629 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,841 lbs.; Denmark, 21,120 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 6,132 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 300 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,575 lbs.; England, 1,072,996 lbs.; French West Indies, 6,000 lbs.; France, 2,265 lbs.; Guatemala, 2,000 lbs.; Gibraltar, 58,600 lbs.; Haiti, 123,664 lbs.; Italy, 154,566 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,016 lbs.; Mexico, 1,870 lbs.; Morocco, 13,950 lbs.; Netherland, 1,502,336 lbs.; Panama, 5,464 lbs.; Peru, 2,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 57,922 lbs.; Salvador, 10,000 lbs.; Spain, 8,400 lbs.; Venezuela, 33,328 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Barbados, 2,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,075 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Cuba, 158,498 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,753 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 9,842 lbs.; England, 562,435 lbs.; Haiti, 91,724 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,022 lbs.; Mexico, 225 lbs.; Netherland, 31,418 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 180 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,420 lbs.; Scotland, 75,557 lbs.; Trinidad, 10,706 lbs.

LARD OIL.—British South Africa, 50 gal.; Dutch West Indies, 10 gal.; Italy, 3,000 gal.

NEUTRAL LARD.—Denmark, 96,806 lbs.; England, 98,095 lbs.; Netherland, 3,045,958 lbs.; Norway, 151,682 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Panama, 12,148 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Brazil, 400 lbs.; Barbados, 2,725 lbs.; Berlin, 400 lbs.; British West Indies, 16,270 lbs.; British Guiana, 10,000 lbs.; Cuba, 48,025 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 6,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 6,600 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 20,000 lbs.; England, 16,544 lbs.; France, 12,000 lbs.; Haiti, 49,385 lbs.; Jamaica, 18,836 lbs.; Newfoundland, 36,500 lbs.; Peru, 1,100 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,400 lbs.; Trinidad, 5,000 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—British West Indies, 134 lbs.; Cuba, 300 lbs.; England, 71,494 lbs.; France, 12,690 lbs.; Venezuela, 875 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Australia, 83 lbs.; British South Africa, 112 lbs.; British West Indies, 217 lbs.; Colombia, 382 lbs.; Cuba, 15,652 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 105 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 400 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 467 lbs.; France, 180,950 lbs.; French West Indies, 141 lbs.; Gibraltar, 4,425 lbs.; Haiti, 634 lbs.; Mexico, 96 lbs.; Panama, 6,408 lbs.; San Domingo, 10,192 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,029 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Barbados, 165 lbs.; British West Indies, 299 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,279 lbs.; Cuba, 500 lbs.; Colombia, 84 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 355 lbs.; England, 2,240 lbs.; France, 91,425 lbs.; Jamaica, 25 lbs.; Mexico, 75 lbs.; Newfoundland, 13 lbs.; San Domingo, 475 lbs.; Venezuela, 361 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—Australia, 13,570 lbs.; Denmark, 5,610 lbs.; France, 5,966 lbs.; Newfoundland, $210; New Zealand, 13,029 lbs.; Portugal, 130 lbs.; Spain, 51,022 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to July 19, 1916:

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Brazil, 600 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,260 lbs.; British West Africa, 26,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 15,000 lbs.; Colombia, 1,200 lbs.;

Danish West Indies, 500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,804 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; England, 66,424 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,600 lbs.; Haiti, 19,225 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 35,000 lbs.; Norway, 195,000 lbs.; Panama, 16,000 lbs.; Peru, 1,100 lbs.; San Dom., 200 lbs.; Trinidad, 45,000 lbs.

CANNED BEEF.—Barbados, 108 lbs.; Brazil, 936 lbs.; British West Indies, 310 lbs.; British Guiana, 10,000 lbs.; Cuba, 240 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 290 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 112 lbs.; England, 354,710 lbs.; France, 13,350 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,260 lbs.; Jamaica, 168 lbs.; Mexico, 96 lbs.; Panama, 7,200 lbs.; Peru, 8,360 lbs.

FRESH BEEF. British West Indies, 1,070 lbs.; England, 4,805,822 lbs.; Italy, 6,079,853 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,020 lbs.; Netherlands, 13,486 lbs.; Panama, 47,200 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 3,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,617 lbs.; British Guiana, 500 lbs.; Colombia, 90 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,775 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 4,148 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,300 lbs.; Haiti, 3,420 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 194,655 lbs.; Panama, 4,020 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,200 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—British West Indies, 3,640 lbs.; Cuba, 11,625 lbs.; Denmark, 292,145 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 290 lbs.; England, 97,000 lbs.; Greece, 68,877 lbs.; Italy, 8,933 lbs.; Jamaica, 100 lbs.; Netherlands, 3,413,761 lbs.; Norway, 353,338 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Denmark, 175,861 lbs.; France, 19,478 lbs.

STEARINE.—Colombia, 6,000 lbs.; Cuba, 30,600 lbs.; England, 4,287 lbs.; France, 60,160 lbs.; Venezuela, 300 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Dutch West Indies, 10 gal.; France, 500 gal.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 2,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 850 lbs.; Cuba, 28,553 lbs.; Nicaragua, 14,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 18,417 lbs.; Trinidad, 2,874 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Argentina, $12; Brazil, $99; Barbados, $4; British South Africa, $234; British West Africa, $2; British West Indies, $193; China, $51; Colombia, $31; Cuba, $42; Dutch West Indies, $89; Egypt, $50; England, $4,591; France, $840; French Africa, $56; Haiti, $68; Jamaica, $159; Mexico, $62; Newfoundland, $115; New Zealand, $182; Panama, $274; Peru, $416; San Domingo, $116; Scotland, $3,955; Uruguay, $2; Venezuela, $461.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, $32; Australia, $47; Brazil, $10; Barbados, $1,734; British West Africa, $2,514; British South Africa, $80; British West Indies, $668; British Guiana, $56; China, $1,546; Cuba, $2,294; Danish West Indies, $144; Dutch West Indies, $392; Dutch Guiana, $73; England, $73,482; France, $2,617; French West Indies, $398; Gibraltar, $10,994; Hongkong, $279; Haiti, $197; Jamaica, $58; Mexico, $11; Morocco, $170; Panama, $988; Russia in Europe, $8; San Domingo, $292; Spain, $6,383; Trinidad, $1,251; Uruguay, $22; Venezuela, $97.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to July 19, 1916:

BUTTER.—Brazil, 74 lbs.; Barbados, 1,562 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,798 lbs.; British West Africa, 50 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,540 lbs.; Colombia, 50 lbs.; Cuba, 2,430 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 300 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 562 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,135 lbs.; Greece, 325 lbs.; Haiti, 3,930 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,250 lbs.; Mexico, 415 lbs.; Newfoundland, 150 lbs.; Panama, 14,595 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 25 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,620 lbs.; Venezuela, 11,294 lbs.

CHEESE. Barbados, 200 lbs.; Brazil, 423 lbs.; British Honduras, 168 lbs.; British West Indies, 266 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,372 lbs.; Colombia, 294 lbs.; Cuba, 12,937 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,600 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 551 lbs.; England, 140,835 lbs.; French West Indies, 244 lbs.; Greece, 76 lbs.; Haiti, 1,065 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,245 lbs.; Mexico, 15 lbs.; Norway, 3,564 lbs.; Panama, 15,103 lbs.; Peru, 146 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,946 lbs.; Scotland, 8,648 lbs.; Venezuela, 176 lbs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 15, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending July 15, 1916.	Week ending July 17, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 15, 1916.
United Kingdom	55	740	11,632
Continent	.....	250	3,561
So. & Cen. Am.	330	100	16,662
West Indies	201	246	38,104
Br. No. Am. Col.	101	145	12,474
Other countries	....	20	806
Total	787	1,507	86,239

MEATS, LBS.

To—	Week ending July 15, 1916.	Week ending July 17, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 15, 1916.
United Kingdom	6,794,900	13,441,750	460,670,172
Continent	570,000	13,804,300	162,644,420
So. & Cen. Am.	30,100	0,412	2,299,675
West Indies	150,835	338,612	6,287,043
Br. No. Am. Col.	45,442	.....	449,603
Other countries	13,630	27,465	590,207
Total	7,604,907	27,618,539	634,941,120

LARD, LBS.

To—	Week ending July 15, 1916.	Week ending July 17, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 15, 1916.
United Kingdom	3,297,046	3,227,880	209,116,574
Continent	586,500	2,910,460	131,585,297
So. & Cen. Am.	668,412	880,281	29,247,686
West Indies	77,275	227,088	19,247,236
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,029	.....	576,369
Other countries	4,740	120,218	1,741,618
Total	4,640,002	7,365,847	391,516,780

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	605	3,508,407	3,481,902
Boston	7	52,500	4,100
Philadelphia	....	244,000	19,000
New Orleans	175	.....	605,000
Montreal	.....	3,802,000	530,000
Total week	787	7,604,907	4,640,002
Previous week	710	16,355,177	6,978,660
Two weeks ago	1,773	21,090,160	14,381,989
Cor. week last y'r	1,501	27,618,539	7,365,847

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 15, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	16,647,800	14,242,400	2,405,400
Meats, lbs.	634,941,120	565,655,141	69,285,979
Lard, lbs.	391,516,780	390,069,961	1,446,819

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The underlying weakness in the market has ocasioned much comment, and there have been further claims of quiet selling at lower prices. No important sales have been made public for the past few weeks. It was said that the next business of consequence in city special tallow will take place on the basis of 9c., loose, and on Thursday 200 drums were sold at that price.

Recently, holders have reduced their asking prices to about the 9¼c. level. The declines have not stimulated much buying for consuming account. Those who needed supplies pointed to the glycerine market, which ruled at 35@43c., according to description and to the arrivals of foreign tallows; also, larger supplies of some of the foreign oils.

The London auction sale resulted in offerings of 545 casks, all of which were absorbed on the basis of 6d. to 1s. higher. No bids for our tallow are claimed; at least, none that suggest much business for the immediate future.

Prime City tallow is quoted at 8¼@8½c., nominal, and city specials at 8¾c., loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quoted at 10½@10¾c. Last sales were at this level, but it is understood that buyers are holding off for reduced prices.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—The tone of the market has weakened with other oils, and prices are lower with demand light. Sales are small owing to the limited stock. Prime red, spot, 9¾@10c.; Lagos, spot, 10½@11c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14@15c.

PEANUT OIL.—Values have weakened on light trade, with decline in competing oils. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—Trade has again been quiet, with the market showing an easier tone. Prices at 8.50@9c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market has been flat and lower to sell, with the weakness in other oils and the lack of active demand. Spot is quoted at 8@8¼c.

NEATSFOOT OIL. The market is quiet, with values barely steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is dull and lower to sell with other oils. Demand is very quiet, and concessions have been made to effect sales. Ceylon, 14@15c.; Cochin, 15@16c.

GREASES. The market is weak and lower. Prices have declined easily, with tallow and kindred oils, and have also been affected by reports of a further sharp drop in glycerine. Yellow, 8½@8¾c., nom.; bone, 8¼@8¾c., nom.; house, 8@8½c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 34,579 quarters for export, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 4,548 carcasses for export, compared to nothing last week. There were no other imports of any kind.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 21, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 102,330 quarters; to the Continent, 45,199 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 70,384 quarters; to the Continent, 31,888 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending July 15, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 1,207,103 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 14 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 1,310,480 pounds and averaged 12 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.25	$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	2.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.61	61c.	175c.	160c.
Butter	1.50	2.00	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 20.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.

Skinned Hams. Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17⅞c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¾c.

Picnic Hams. Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾@11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼@11⅜c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11⅛@11¼c.

Clear Bellies. Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. O. Zaun.)

New York, July 20.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19c.; city steam lard, 12¾c.; city dressed hogs, 14¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½c.; skinned shoulders, 12½c.; boneless butts, 15@15½c.; Boston butts, 14c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c. regular trimmings, 9@9½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12½c.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 20, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

From New York—	Week ending July 20, 1916. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
Africa	283	6,396
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	—	2,242
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	5,390
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
Brazil	133	2,140
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti	—	364
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Central America	9	631
Cette, France	—	904
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	123	7,259
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	255
Genoa, Italy	—	10,244
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	400	1,400
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	—	12,005
Haiti	3	7
Hull, England	—	100
Kingston, W. I.	—	790
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,125
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	11
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	3	954
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	1,500	100,844
St. Johns, N. F.	—	497
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	50	1,699
Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Santos, Brazil		1,245
South American ports	874	32,650
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	328
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies	180	8,761
Total	3,588	343,097
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway	—	1,425
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216
Christiania, Norway	—	64,660
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Minatitlan, Mexico	—	75
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	—	122,077
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,916
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	2,024
From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	—	201
Total	—	1,056
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Total	—	9,531

Recapitulation—	Week ending July 20, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period, 1914. Bbls.
From New York	3,588	343,097	534,181
From New Orleans	—	122,077	92,670
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,094
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,880
From Philadelphia	—	1,056	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	33,956
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,801	28,773
From Boston	—	2	111
From San Francisco	—	221	169
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	—	51,576	33,805
From Buffalo	—	8,188	9,698
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	7,529
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,193
From Vermont	—	34	149
From other ports	—	6	150
Total	3,588	562,095	765,275

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 20, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4¾@5c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¾@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 7c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 11c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 10c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 14½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 88@90c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, — per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14½@15½c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 10@10½c. per lb.; cotton oil, 10¾@11¼c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8@8¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 9@9¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent., 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 9c. per lb.; house grease, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; brown grease, 7¾@8c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 8½@9c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 40@45c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 28½@30c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 32@35c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 45@46c. per lb.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government reports of cottonseed oil exports for the month of May, according to shipment by customs districts, are as follows: New York, 25,361 bbls.; New Orleans, 8,690 bbls.; Georgia, 2,924 bbls.; Michigan, 2,240 bbls.; Maryland, 525 bbls.; Galveston, 1,200 bbls.; Vermont, 10 bbls.; Laredo, 1 bbl.; Eagle Pass, 1 bbl.; total, May, 1916, 40,961 bbls.; total May, 1915, 80,775 bbls. Season to May 31, 1916, 634,544 bbls.; same time last year, 734,724 bbls.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, July 13, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Orduna, Liverpool	....	....	....	544	....	....	....	400	4000
New York, Liverpool	643	....	....	1430	....	130	....	240	1250
Celtic, Liverpool	....	....	....	316	....	100	40	30	300
Alaunia, London	....	....	....	648	....	....	....	....	500
Larne, London	....	....	....	....	....	492	....	810	11709
Andyk, Rotterdam	3393	....	....	....	....	....	....	450	....
Haelen, Rotterdam	....	....	....	94	....	....	....	5424	....
Brunswyk, Rotterdam	21910	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	1247	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gorredyk, Rotterdam	1376	832	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hindoo, Hull	....	....	....	955	....	....	....	....	....
Tanafjord, Bergen	....	150	....	25	....	....	....	110	....
Alaster, Aarhuus	8350	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stanja, Havre	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	1000
Stavn, Havre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	....	....	....	5561	....	....	....	....	....
Bygdones, Bordeaux	....	....	....	100	....	....	100	135	55
Storfond, Marseilles	....	....	....	740	....	....	....	200	150
Tiokuko Maru, Marseilles	....	....	....	235	....	....	....	400	1050
Total	36919	982	....	10757	....	722	140	8399	20014

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Sharp Decline in the List—Speculators Forced to Sell—No Support Given—Competing Stuffs Weak—Cotton Crop Still Adjudged Favorably—Consumers of Oil Hold Off.

There have been some violent declines through the cotton oil list during the past week and all prices were at low levels for the movement, also at the lowest recorded in several months. The contracts in the New York market, representing the old crop oil, were down nearly 2c. a pound, as compared with the high of the season. Values for some of the new crop positions were actually at their lowest and down from 1@1½c. per pound. The slump during July has averaged about 100 points.

Sentiment is still quite bearish. Of course, there has been some modification of bearish views to conform with the drastic setbacks through the market, but nothing suggesting a change to the bull side has been apparent. It is understood that the Southern clique so conspicuous on the bull side of the local market for many months has about liquidated its entire holdings of contracts.

The slow consuming trade has had much to do with the violent declines. Claims that refiners had cut several cents from the levels of cooking oils to stimulate trade, without accomplishing the result, were verified and helped to spread the pessimistic feeling. It had been hoped that the comparatively high prices of lard would aid the distribution of compound lard, but if this actually took place, there was no marked expansion in the demand for cotton oil from compounders, nor was there a great deal of buying of oleo stearine for this group. The inference is that consumers of cotton oil held larger supplies than they had been given credit for.

Weakness in the oils and greases competing with cotton oil, as frequently pointed out in this review, was not overlooked in the reasons assigned to the weakness of the whole cotton oil list. Tallow was difficult to sell on the basis of 9¼c. a pound for city specials, loose, and some authorities expected to see the 9c. basis this week. Glycerine did not rally, and it could be purchased from 35@43c. a pound, according to description. Foreign tallows are still arriving on this side and some of the foreign oils are reported available in larger quantities.

As far as the speculative situation was concerned, there were stop loss orders reached, and the exhaustion of marginal accounts precipitated the liquidation. Unexpected tenders of a few thousand barrels of July oil were not without effect. Many bulls were doubtless discouraged because outsiders were not helping them, and some outsiders approached said that they did not care to be among the bulls until there was a definite lowering of the cotton crop prospect.

It is said that the present outlook for cotton favors a crop of more than 14,000,000 bales, or a cotton oil crush of perhaps 650,000 barrels greater than that of the season just ending. Whether the South will sell more freely now that 7@14c. a gallon has been taken from cotton oil values, remains to be seen. There seemed to be a slight increase in the selling against prospective new crude, but it was everywhere conceded that the total volume of the selling was not large, and apparently many at the South are also inclined to await the passing of the critical summer period for the cotton crop.

The government weekly weather summary as published on Wednesday did not indicate as much crop deterioration from the storms in South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama as the private reports. Drouth reports from the Western districts were not regarded as serious. It is noteworthy that cotton picking in the various early districts of Texas has commenced, and such operations will slowly advance with a commensurate increase in the amount of business in new crude oil. Until the past few days, the New York contract market was on a fair hedging basis, but the differential is rather unsatisfactory at this stage.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 15, 1916.—

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Spot, $10.55@10.56; July, $10.55@10.56; August, $10.38@10.40; September, $10.24@10.25; October, $9.39@9.40; November, $8.55@8.57; December, $8.46@8.47; January, $8.49@8.51; February, $8.50@8.60. Futures closed 4 to 8 lower. Sales were: July, 400, $10.60; August, 500, $10.40@10.37; September, 2,100, $10.25@10.24; October, 1,300, $9.40@9.39; November, 1,500, $8.59@8.56; December, 1,100, $8.50@8.46; January, 400, $8.52@8.50. Total sales, 7,300 bbls. Good off, $10; off, $10; reddish off, $9.80; winter, $10.60; summer, $10.50; prime crude, S. E., $8.80@8.93; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, July 17, 1916.—Spot, $10.48; July, $10.50@10.60; August, $10.37@10.39; September, $10.23@10.24; October, $9.34@9.38; November, $8.54@8.56; December, $8.46@8.48; January, $8.49@8.50; February, $8.50@8.60. Futures closed unchanged to 5 lower. Sales were: July, 600, $10.60@10.55; August, 1,000, $10.41@10.38; September, 3,600, $10.31@10.24; October, 2,000, $9.45@9.36; November, 300, $8.59@8.56; December, 500, $8.50@8.47; January, 4,500, $8.54@8.50. Total sales, 12,500 bbls. Good off, $10; off, $9.90; reddish off, $9.70; winter, $10.50@11; summer, $10.70@11; prime crude, S. E., $8.80, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 18, 1916.—Spot, $10; July, $9.95@10.10; August, $10.14@10.15; September, $10.02@10.03; October, $9.09@9.10; November, $8.38@8.40; December, $8.31@8.33; January, $8.33@8.35; February, $8.34@8.44. Futures closed 15 to 55 lower. Sales were: July, 3,200, $10.40@10; August, 8,900, $10.30@10.12; September, 6,500, $10.21@9.99; October, 6,200, $9.28@9.07; November, 1,100, $8.45@8.37; December, 2,000, $8.38@8.31; January, 2,500, $8.38@8.33. Total sales, 30,400 bbls. Good off, $9.50; off, $9.25; reddish off, $9; winter, $10.25; summer, $10.25; prime crude, S. E., $8.80, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 19, 1916.—Spot, $9.60@9.75; July, $9.65@9.67; August, $10@10.01; September, $9.95@9.96; October, $9.10@9.12; November, $8.35@8.37; December, $8.24@8.25; January, $8.27@8.28; February, $8.28@8.35. Futures closed 30 lower to 1 higher. Sales were: July, 1,100, $9.71@9.66; August, 8,100, $10.05@9.90; September, 8,200, $9.90@9.79; October, 6,500, $9.12@8.85; November, 5,300, $8.36@8.15; December, 9,800, $8.30@8.06; January, 3,100, $8.32@8.10. Total sales, 42,100 bbls. Good off, $9.20; off, $9; reddish off, $8.50; winter, $9.75; summer, $9.75; prime crude, S. E., $8.80, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 20, 1916.—Spot, $9.40; July, $9.46@9.60; August, $9.65@9.67; September, $9.61@9.63; October, $8.78@8.82; November, $8.18@8.22; December, $8.10@8.15; January, $8.16@8.19; February, $8.18@8.30. Futures closed 20 to 35 lower. Sales were: July, 1,100, $9.68@9.60; August, 8,600, $10.02@9.65; September, 9,400, $9.95@9.60; October, 8,000, $9.05@8.72; November, 4,100 $8.28@8.16; December, 3,800, $8.22@8.10; January, 2,300, $8.20@8.14. Total sales, 37,300. Good off, $9; off, $8.80; reddish off, $8.50; winter, $9.50@11; summer, $9.50@11; prime crude, S. E., $8.27, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Review of Our Trade Opportunities as Regards Foreign Competition

By George W. Doonan, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The cottonseed crushing industry has assumed large proportions in the United States. In 1874 the value of cottonseed oil produced in this country amounted to only a million and a half dollars, and the production of cake and meal amounted to scarcely a million dollars. The Census of 1914 shows that there are now in this country 885 establishments engaged in cottonseed crushing, producing oil cake and meal, hulls and linters to the value of 153 million dollars, the production of oil alone amounting to 80½ millions and cake and meal to 58 millions.

As the world's production of cotton for mill consumption in 1914 was 25 million bales of 500 pounds, the total production of cotton seed must be in excess of 12½ million tons. The quantity required for planting purposes is comparatively small and the total amount available for use in the expression of oil is in excess of 10 million tons. Over half of this amount (5,800,000 tons) is crushed in this country.

The principal cotton growing countries outside of the United States are India, Asiatic Russia, China, Turkey in Asia, Egypt, Brazil, Peru and Mexico.

India.

The area devoted to cotton culture in India is about 22 million acres, which places that country next to the United States as a producer of cotton. Indian cotton yields a slightly higher percentage of seed than is the case in the United States. The average is 30 per cent. lint and 70 per cent. seed. On this basis the average cotton crop of India furnishes about 1,600,000 tons of seed. Of this amount about 138,000 tons is required for sowing purposes and the remainder is available for export, crushing, cattle feeding, etc.

Asiatic Russia.

In the Russian Empire two regions have been found to be well adapted for cotton culture, Trans-Caucasia and Turkestan. The total area in cultivation is about a million and a half acres. The ginned crop amounts to about 1,200,000 bales of 500 lbs. each. The soil and climate in Turkestan seems to be peculiarly favorable to cotton culture, and large tracts await the development of irrigation schemes to be added to the present acreage. The total amount of cottonseed produced in Turkestan in 1914 was 440,000 tons.

China.

There is no very exact data in regard to the area devoted to cotton and the output in China, but an earnest effort is being exerted to increase this area and to improve the grade of staple produced. In one province they have imported from the United States considerable quantities of tree cottonseed to be used for experimental purposes and the introduction of the American variety has been especially successful, the weather and soil being especially suited to it.

Turkey in Asia.

There are large sections of the southern half of Asia Minor admirably adapted by soil and climate for cotton culture and the production has steadily increased of late years. With better transportation facilities, the organization of irrigation works and the introduction of modern agricultural implements in the regions already devoted to cotton there will be a large increase in the output. At the present time the chief regions devoted to cotton is the territory tributary to Mersina and Smyrna. The annual production of cottonseed in the Mersina district ranges from 30 to 40 thousand tons, and in Smyrna it varies from 14 to 25 thousand tons. About one-half of the cottonseed produced in Turkey is used locally for feeding cattle, the remainder has been exported in the past, chiefly to Hull, England. This excess now serves to supply oil mills recently established at Mersina and Smyrna.

Egypt.

The cultivation of cotton is the chief economic feature of Egypt. Over 1,800,000 acres are devoted to the culture of this staple, and raw cotton constitutes over 80 per cent. in value of the average annual total of Egyptian exports. The average annual production of cotton in Egypt shows an increase of 15

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per cent. in the past 25 years, and there is every indication that this production will continue to expand. The average annual production of cotton seed in Egypt is estimated now at 700,000 tons.

Brazil.

The cultivation of cotton in Brazil has been carried on for a number of years on a fairly extended scale. The total production in 1913 was about 200,000 bales of 500 pounds each, corresponding to a yield of about 100,000 tons of seed. The climatic conditions in Brazil are not favorable for any notable increase in the area at present devoted to cotton culture, and it is not expected that Brazil will ever become a leading producer of cotton beyond what its own growing textile industry may demand.

Peru.

In proportion to its area the cultivation of cotton in Peru is more highly developed than in Brazil. The annual production is estimated at about 125,000 bales of 500 pounds. Climate and soil seem peculiarly favorable in many sections to the growth of the staple. Expansion of the existing acreage will depend largely upon the development of irrigation schemes, which proceed slowly in the republic. The annual production of cotton seed is estimated at 64,000 tons.

Mexico.

The cultivation of cotton in Mexico is largely dependent upon irrigation. There is an area of about 200,000 acres in the Laguna district on which 90 per cent. of the Mexican crop is produced. Under normal conditions in Mexico the yield is over 100,000 bales, which is about one-half the cotton needed for the textile mills.

Other countries: In addition to the countries mentioned there are scattered over the world many sources of cotton yielding annually a total of about 350,000 bales. Most important of these sources is Persia, the production of which is estimated at 118,000 bales, and both the cotton and cotton seed are exported largely to Turkestan and European Russia for crushing. Some attention is now being given to cotton growing in Africa, also in the islands of Tahiti, Java, Sumatra; in the Orient; Jamaica, in the Republics of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

UTILIZATION OF COTTON SEED.

India.

Of the total production of cotton seed in India of 1,600,000 tons, during the three years from 1911 to 1914, an average of 650,000 tons was exported to British oil crushing mills. The quality of the Indian cotton seed is much inferior as compared with the seed from other countries, notably from the United States and Egypt, and naturally is heavily handicapped when put in competition with American or Egyptian seed and exported to such countries as England, France or Germany. None of the seed is suitable for the production of edible oils. There is a general regret among all interests in the economic development of India that so large a proportion of the valuable oil seeds produced in the country are exported. This export is a serious drain upon the fertility of the land, little or none of the by-product of oil cake being returned to the soil.

There has been thus far an extremely limited market in India for both oil and cake. Cattle are not accustomed to eating oil cake nor are people familiar with methods of feeding it to cattle. This, together with the protective tariffs of France, Germany and Belgium, which encourage the import of seed to the exclusion of oil, have combined to favor the exportation of seed from India and to discourage attempts to enlarge the seed crushing industry. It has been the practice in India for centuries to feed cattle with cotton seed, and this practice still continues on a large scale and accounts for the fact that less than half of the available cotton seed is exported.

There are at the present time, however, a number of companies manufacturing cotton seed products, some of which are equipped with American machinery of the latest type. The oil produced from these mils is disposed of locally, while the greater part of the oil cake is exported to England and Germany. In all there are seven factories in India in the crushing business.

There has been considerable difficulty to create a general demand in India for cottonseed oil for culinary purposes. A strong effort is being made to advocate its use instead of the native ghee. Ghee is clarified butter heated for about 12 hours until the greater part of its moisture is evaporated, and is used for all purposes for which butter is used in Europe and America, and at present is used by about one-fourth of the population of India. The per capita consumption is about 8 pounds a year, or a total of 267,000 tons.

Experiment has shown that cottonseed oil mixed with 35 per cent. of its weight of butter compares favorably with ghee in flavor, appearance and chemical composition, and could be used as a substitute for ghee at a much lower cost. The question has been raised whether with an increased consumption of cottonseed oil for culinary purposes and for replacing the native ghee, there might not in time be an opening for the American product. In this connection Consul Henry D. Baker, of Bombay, is of the opinion that if American cottonseed oil, with a certain amount of initial pushing, could gain a foothold, the prospects for an ultimate enormous and profitable business would be most promising.

Asiatic Russia.

The disposal of the 1914 crop in Asiatic Russia was as follows: Expressed at oil mills, 349,000 tons; exported to European Russia, 9,400 tons; used for sowing and in primitive oil extraction, 81,000 tons.

For many years the natives of Central Asia have used a primitive device for crushing oil seeds, especially cotton seeds, which has not yet been displaced by modern machinery. In one of the chief districts devoted to cotton culture there are 4,330 of these crushing devices still in use. The value of oil obtained annually by this method in the one Province is given as $250,000. These old-fashioned crushers will naturally disappear before many years. The introduction of modern methods of oil crushing in Turkestan dates back to 1884, and in 1912 there were 32 oil factories in operation. The bulk of the oil produced is exported to European Russia and what is used for local consumption is used largely in soap making. Just prior to the war there was a movement set on foot to secure a market for Russian oil outside of the Empire, and this is a factor which eventually may become serious for American trade. All indications point to an early appearance of Russian oil as a serious competitor in European markets.

In 1912 the production of oil cake in Turkestan amounted to 133,000 tons. This cake is used to a considerable extent locally as fertilizer and for feeding cattle, but an increasing amount is exported to European countries, the bulk of this export going to Germany and Denmark.

Evidently earnest and intelligent efforts will be made by the cotton seed interests in Turkestan to place on the international market not only refined oil but cake, which will be able to compete with the American product in both quality and price. It is therefore evident that there is not only no market for American cotton seed products in Russia, but there is every indication of pro-

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nounced rivalry in the early future in the world's markets for both oil and oil cake.

China.

In the interior of China there are numerous primitive oil mills connected as a rule with the ginning establishments. Seed cotton is brought to these ginneries and the lint is returned and the mill owners retain the seed as toll for the ginning. The oil expressed is sold for local use and the cake is utilized for manure. Around Shanghai there are eight mills and another at Hankow, all of which are equipped with modern machinery.

Both oil and cake are largely exported. The United States took 73 per cent. of the exports in 1914, and Great Britain about 18 per cent. Japan takes 99 per cent. of the oil cake exported, which in 1914 amounted to $450,000. There is a limited exportation of cotton seed from Shanghai to Japan, which in 1914 amounted to $60,000.

There is apparently little prospect of a field in China for the sale of American cotton seed products. The movement at present is entirely in the contrary direction. China contributed about 60 per cent. of the total imports of cottonseed oil into the United States, but this amounted to only $725,000 in 1915, so that the movement of Chinese oil into the United States for the present is not serious.

Turkey in Asia.

In Turkey in Asia there is one cotton seed oil mill at Mersina and another just being completed. These two mills will crush over one-half of the present available stock of seed at Mersina not required for feeding purposes. The oil produced at Mersina has been used locally. The quality is not very good, but the prices are so low that all competition of foreign oils is precluded.

The establishment of the industry at Smyrna is quite recent, several new mills having been established. Since the outbreak of the war the operation of the Smyrna mills have been suspended from failure of the coal supply and inadequate resources. The local supply of seed in the Smyrna district is insufficient to meet the full demands of these new mills, and it is expected when operations are resumed that considerable quantities will be obtained from Mersina.

The oil cake produced in the cottonseed mills in Turkey finds an extremely limited local demand as farmers are slow to recognize its value for feeding cattle. Consequently 90 per cent. is shipped to England. There is a well established market for cottonseed oil in Turkey, and for years the consumption has been far in excess of the local supply, and the imports of the American product have showed steady increases since 1907 up to the time of the war, which has, of course, demoralized the trade. This country supplied 50 per cent. of the imports and Great Britain was the second largest supplier. Recently Russia has made strong efforts to enter the trade. After the war the American product will undoubtedly have to meet keen competition from that quarter.

Egypt.

Egypt exports about 70 per cent. of the seed produced. Of the remainder about one-half is used for the domestic oil crushing industry and about one-half for planting, feeding cattle and other purposes. The bulk of the exports go to England and Germany.

The cottonseed oil industry in Egypt was established and is maintained solely for the purpose of supplying the local demand for cotton seed oil. Apart from a very few small mills in the cotton district of slight importance there are five large plants. These mills are now equipped with up-to-date machinery and seem to prosper.

One-half of the oil produced in the Egyptian mills is consumed in the land itsef, the exports amounting to only about $200,000 annually, which goes principally to England. Almost the entire amount of oil cake obtained in the Egyptian mills is exported, which also goes to England.

The demand for American cottonseed oil in Egypt has practically disappeared. In 1912 we exported to that country $110,000 worth. In 1913 this fell off to $32,000, in 1914 it was only $7,365, and in 1915 nothing whatever is recorded in the statistics. Evidently the local industry is able to meet the needs of the domestic market both in quality and quantity.

Brazil.

The oil crushing industry is very highly developed in Brazil. Existing mills, about 11 in number, with modern equipment, are located on the sea coast, and the cost of transportation hinders any extensive movement of seed from removed inland cotton districts. In such sections there are occationally primitive oil mills and the crude oil is employed in soap making. The bulk of the seeds in the inland regions, however, is fed to cattle or used as fertilizer. There are several well equipped mills in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco. The entire amount of oil produced in these mills is used in the country itself. Cake is used for cattle feed to some extent, but the bulk of the production is exported chiefly to England.

Brazil imports considerable cottonseed oil from the United States, 80 per cent. of its total imports coming from that source, and as there seems to be no marked tendency to place the Brazilian cotton oil industry on a higher scale to produce oil equal in quality to the American product to meet the domestic demand, it is probable that we will be able to hold our trade.

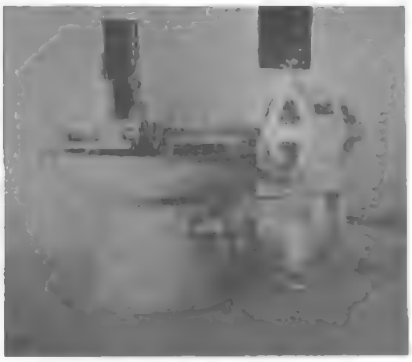
Peru.

The cottonseed oil industry has developed much more rapidly of recent years in Peru than has been the case with cotton culture itself. There are now 11 factories in Peru. The oil produced is consumed largely in the mining districts, replacing olive oil, and is being used for the manufacture of margarin. Small quantities of oil are exported to Chile and Ecuador.

Oil cake is not utilized in Peru to any great extent and the bulk of the production is exported to England.

The local production of cottonseed oil appears to meet very nearly the domestic de-

(Continued on page 32.)



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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 21.—Market easier, Western steam, $14 nom.; Middle West, $12.85@12.95; city steam, 12¾@12⅞c.; refined Continent, $14.10; South American, $14.40; Brazil, kegs, $15.40; compound, 11½@11⅝c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 21. Copra fabrique, 151 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 125 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 21.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 135s.; shoulders, square, 67s.; New York, 65s.; picnic, 69s. 3d.; hams, long, 87s.; American cut, 92s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 81s.; long clear, 85s.; short back, 85s.; bellies, clear 85s. Lard, spot prime, 71s.; American refined 28-lb. box, 72s. 6d.; September, 72s. 7½d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 57s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new 87s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 47s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market for hog products was quiet and lower. Hogs were easier and demand was less active.

Tallow.

The tallow market was weak and unsettled with the pressure on other fats. Demand at the decline was reported small. City is quoted 8⅛@8½c. nom. and specials 9c.

Oleo Stearine.

Oleo stearine is quiet with values a little easier on the weakness in compound lard and tallow. Prices are quoted at 10½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was again very active and influenced by further heavy liquidation prices broke sharply to new low levels.

Market closed unchanged to 8 points lower. Spot oil, $9.30 bid; Crude, Southeast, $8@8.13. Closing quotations on futures: July, $9.42@9.70; August, $9.57@9.60; September, $9.57@9.59; October, $8.70@8.71; November, $8.13@8.14; December, $8.10@8.11; January, $8.13@8.15; February, $8.16@8.20; good off oil, $9 bid; off oil, $8.90 bid; red off oil, $8.70 bid; winter oil, $9.50@10.50; summer white oil, $9.50@10.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 21.—Hog market weak 5c lower. Bulk of prices, $9.45@9.95; light, $9.25@10; mixed, $9.15@10.10; heavy, $9.10@10.10; rough heavy, $9.10@9.25; Yonkers, $9.75@9.90; pigs, $8.75@9.20; cattle, slow and weak; beeves, $6.75@10.60; cows and heifers, $3.30@9.20; Texas steers, $8.10@9; Western, $7.75@8.90. Calves, $8.50@12. Sheep, steady; lambs, $6.50@10; Western, $6.75@10.15.

Omaha, July 21.—Hogs lower, at $9@9.50.

Buffalo, July 21.—Hogs steady; on sale, 4,800, at $8.25@10.40.

Kansas City, July 21.—Hogs steady, at $9.30@9.65.

St. Joseph, July 21.—Hogs slow, at $9.20@9.75.

Sioux City, July 21.—Hogs strong, at $9.05@9.60.

Louisville, July 21.—Hogs steady, at $9.70@9.85.

Indianapolis, July 21.—Hogs lower, at $9.90@10.05.

St. Louis, July 21.—Hogs steady, at $9.70@10.05.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 15, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,163	30,300	21,262
Swift & Co.	6,103	14,300	33,853
Morris & Co.	5,080	8,700	4,976
S. & S. Co.	5,150	11,400	10,196
Hammond Packing Co.	2,328	11,300	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	898	8,300	...
Libby McNeil & Libby	1,625	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 10,300 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,300 hogs, Roberts & Oake, 3,500 hogs, Miller & Hart, 3,500 hogs. Independent Packing Co., 11,000 hogs. Brennan Packing Co., 5,400 hogs, others, 10,400 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,273	8,762	3,262
Fowler Packing Co.	900	...	630
S. & S. Co.	4,146	6,728	1,754
Swift & Co.	3,291	6,744	1,885
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,629	2,600	3,240
Morris & Co.	4,785	7,506	1,305
Others	143	234	65

Blount, 237 cattle, Wolf Packing Co., 88 cattle; S. Kraus, 586 cattle, John Morrell & Co., 384 cattle; Schwartz Boden & Co., 7,283 hogs, Graybill & Stephenson 584 hogs, M. Rice, 116 cattle and 1,357 hogs. Independent Packing Co., 579 cattle; I. Meyer, 397 cattle, Heil Packing Co., 756 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,875	10,474	3,574
Swift & Co.	3,525	12,183	7,570
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,377	10,236	9,164
Armour & Co.	3,475	14,862	6,801
Swartz & Co.	...	872	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,437	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 130 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 45 cattle, Kohrs Packing Co., 109 hogs; J. Morrell & Co., 5 cattle.

St. Louis.

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,277	7,200	4,400
Swift & Co.	4,701	7,088	7,496
Armour & Co.	4,110	6,292	6,347
East Side Packing Co.	163	1,606	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	258	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	685	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	33	285	42
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	537	...
J. H. Beis Provision Co.	1	1,128	...
Heil Packing Co.	9	638	...
Krey Packing Co.	16	1,158	...
Others	885	5,805	2,321

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,307	18,283	...
Swift & Co.	...	10,163	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,188	16,672	...
R. Hurni Packing Co.	226	...	...
Layton Co.	...	1,125	...
Bath Packing Co.	...	633	...
Jacob Decker & Sons	...	508	...
Des Moines Packing Co.	81	...	...
Others	175	...	...

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 21.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75¾
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71
Commercial, 90 days	4.68½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.91¾
Bankers' cables	5.90½
Bankers' checks	5.91
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	73
Bankers' cables	73⅛
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41⅝
Commercial, 60 days	41¾
Bankers' sight	41⅞
Copenhagen—	
Checks	28.30

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil weak at 52c. bid for September new crop. Seven and one-half per cent. prime meal, $27@27.50, f. o. b. mills. Prompt hulls, $17, Atlanta, loose.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	12,000	6,000
Kansas City	300	1,354	500
Omaha		10,431	
St. Louis	350	7,500	200
St. Joseph	100	5,000	1,200
Sioux City	100	6,500	300
St. Paul	300	1,200	900
Oklahoma City		500	
Fort Worth	300	500	200
Denver	200	232	495
Louisville		800	
Detroit	400	1,300	4,700
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		1,000	
Indianapolis	150	5,500	
Pittsburgh		5,000	1,000
Cincinnati	200	1,000	2,400
Buffalo	200	2,500	200
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
New York	200	1,500	3,550

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	22,000	36,721	13,000
Kansas City	19,000	7,097	11,000
Omaha		5,802	
St. Louis	6,700	7,864	3,500
St. Joseph	2,000	6,300	1,700
Sioux City	3,400	4,000	1,000
St. Paul	6,500	15,500	1,000
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,600	
Fort Worth	3,500	3,500	
Milwaukee	100	300	
Denver	452	1,006	431
Louisville	2,750	3,200	6,000
Detroit		2,325	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		5,000	
Indianapolis	1,050	4,500	250
Pittsburgh	2,400	7,500	5,000
Cincinnati	2,200	2,700	2,300
Buffalo	4,200	7,200	1,200
Cleveland	600	2,500	2,000
New York	2,605	6,500	13,119
Toronto, Canada	2,808	528	380

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	12,013	11,000
Kansas City	2,000	13,587	4,000
Omaha	3,800	7,204	10,000
St. Louis	7,400	10,114	7,100
St. Joseph	1,800	9,000	4,500
Sioux City		4,000	
St. Paul	2,600	3,800	200
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	
Fort Worth	1,500	1,800	1,000
Milwaukee	500	2,655	400
Denver	283	301	133
Louisville	100	500	2,500
Detroit		1,200	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		3,927	
Indianapolis	450	6,000	3,000
Pittsburgh		1,750	1,000
Cincinnati	200	2,073	2,900
Buffalo	400	4,800	400
Cleveland	100	2,000	600
New York	727	1,083	7,000

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	25,001	15,000
Kansas City	7,500	11,006	4,000
Omaha	2,200	7,150	500
St. Louis	5,000	7,482	4,300
St. Joseph	10,000	3,600	1,500
Sioux City	1,200	6,000	900
St. Paul	2,000	4,500	200
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,200	
Fort Worth	2,500	2,500	500
Milwaukee	100	3,205	
Denver	100	115	518
Louisville	150	1,600	5,300
Detroit		3,000	
Cudahy		400	
Wichita		1,948	
Indianapolis	500	7,000	650
Pittsburgh		1,750	1,000
Cincinnati	400	1,922	3,600
Buffalo	300	3,200	800
Cleveland	200	1,000	600
New York	2,110	6,064	5,617
Toronto, Canada	719	1,035	612

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	16,000	13,000
Kansas City	6,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	2,000	14,000	5,500
St. Louis	3,900	4,500	3,400
St. Joseph	1,000	6,500	1,000
Sioux City		7,000	
St. Paul		3,000	
Milwaukee		1,150	
Louisville		1,300	
Detroit		1,500	
Cudahy		800	
Pittsburgh		2,250	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cincinnati	400	2,072	2,900
Buffalo	400	1,920	200
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	983	1,712	1,118

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	16,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,500	3,000	1,000
Omaha	100	7,500	6,000
St. Louis	600	5,000	800
St. Joseph	300	3,000	500
Sioux City	700	4,000	
Fort Worth	1,400	500	
Oklahoma City	100	2,400	

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are a shade easier. Prices hold fairly steady, but the packers are more disposed to sell and there is less pressure to buy.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Movement is of moderate proportions this week. Prices paid are viewed as barely steady, especially when considering that July hides are going at June prices. Killers were demanding ½c. appreciations and were wanting to limit quantities. Sellers who formerly were only willing to talk hides in salt are now looking for buyers of July hides as far ahead as the end of the month. Some packers are offering August kill, but principally in skins. There is more of a disposition to sell on the killers' part, and less encouragement from buyers who have visions of getting hides for less money. Heavy native steers were not traded in. There are available at 26½c. in back salting and 27c. is asked for June. Some killers are trying to get 27½c. for July hides owing to the falling off in the slaughter of the native cattle, but other killers will book business at 27c., especially of slaughter early in the month. Heavy Texas steers sold at 25c. for 5,000 late June and July hides. This is no advance from prior sales. Light and extreme light Texas steers sold at 24½c. for 5,000 similar salting, which is ¼c. below prior sales figure. The above prices are considered full value on further business in July hides. Most sellers are trying to get ½c. appreciation on the various weights, but slaughter is becoming heavier right along. Two cars of Ft. Worth heavy Texas sold, basis 25¼c., Chicago to nearby point. Butt branded steers went at 24c. f. o. b., a river market for 1,500 June hides which figured 24¼c. Chicago basis. A car of May butts brought 24c. This is considered the nominal market for July goods, although killers are trying hard to get 24½c. on the current take-off. Colorado steers did not sell. These last sold at 23½@23¾c., as to salting and seller. Efforts to get 24c. have been futile thus far. Well posted operators believe they can get July slaughter in certain quarters at 23½c. Branded cows were quiet. These last sold at 24½c. and are quoted at that rate for further business in July slaughter, owing to the recent sales of underweight Texas steers at that figure. Heavy native cows moved at 24½c. for a car of June hides. Prior business in June kill was at 25c., and July at 25½c. These are considered nominal rates for further business as to sellers and salting. Unsold supplies are small and production is limited. Light native cows brought 25c. for 8,000 July hides. This is no better than June kill sold at, and is ½c. below what most sellers are trying to get. Native bulls are slow. Recent sales at 21¾@22¼c. were made in the June take-off, and sellers are trying to get 22½c. for the July hides. Production is normal. Killers are not trying to force business at this time. Branded bulls were not moved. Recent sales at 17½c. were made in back salting of Northern houses, while 19c. was last paid for light average Southern hides of earlier take-off. Nominal market for these choice hides in current kill considered at 19½c.

Later.—Some trading is going on privately, but details are lacking. Bids of 25c. were refused for July heavy Texas. Recent sales were on 25¼c. basis.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading is gradually assuming normal proportions in country hides. Better goods are being offered out to the trade, which induces operators to enlarge their buying. Heavy steers did not move. These are offered at 20@21c., as to descriptions. Outside paid recently for No. 1 hides, running well for short haired. Heavy cows were also quiet. These have been going along with buffs lately since quality has improved, but buyers are now trying to get them at some discount. Current receipt heavy cows are quoted at 19½c. for straight lots, while something picked over for ones and hair can realize 20c. Buffs brought 20c. for several cars of mixed-haired lots, running well for firsts. A car of all winter buffs brought 19½c. early in the week, and movement was hinted at late in the period in several cars of similar hides at 19½c. Quality determines the price of hides now and rates range at 19½@20c. for buffs, as to descriptions. No seconds were moved. These are quoted at 18¼@18½c., nominal. All weights of seasonable hides from originating sections are bringing 19½@20c., delivered basis, as to qualities. Several of the local small hides at 24½c., estimated at about 10,000, most of which will be in the buff weight range. Northwestern markets reported business in at least six cars of 25 pounds up hides at 19¾@20c., delivered basis, this week, and Minneapolis sold extremes at 21¾c. for one car of mixed hair. Extremes sold locally at 21½c. for about three cars of winter quality, with a sprinkling of short-haired hides included. All winter quality is available at 21½c., and it is said bids at 21c. would be eagerly accepted. Better lots of extremes range in price up to 22½c., as to descriptions for hair and firsts. Branded cows were quiet. These are nominally quoted at 18c. flat for best of the country collections. Country packer branded hides are bringing 22½@24½c., as to varieties. Outside for steers sorted for weights on a big packer grading. Bulls quoted at 17@17½c., nominal, with the outside usually asked. Inside is buyers' ideas of value, and they are not very keen for goods. What is wanted is something of better take-off than country kinds. Country packer bulls are steady and bringing 21@21½c. lately for slaughter in advance. Kipskins are slow. Country run quoted at 22½c. for country varieties, with 23@23½c. talked for something of later slaughter. City kipskins are quoted quiet at 25c. last paid for the June collections. Packer kipskins last sold at 27c. for June-July skins. Most sellers are asking 30c. for July-August skins. One packer sold out July, August and September production of kipskins, estimated at about 10,000, at confidential terms, supposed to be at least 27c., but not any fancy figure above that rate. These were moved in connection with a small car of calfskins, also at private terms.

Later.—Lot of 4,000 heavy winter cows brought 19c. in connection with 6,000 winter buffs; car of Northwestern heavy steers brought 20½c.; one car good outside city kips brought 24c.; car all weight Montana dry hides sold at 35c.

CALFSKINS are quiet. First salted local city skins are available at the last sale rate of 34c. Offerings are moderate, but unsold stocks are ample. Outside city skins are available at 32@33c., where formerly up to 33½c. was demanded. Country skins range at 30@31c. for business; packer skins are usually held at 40c., but this price seems hard to obtain. One killer moved a small car of July, August and September skins at private terms, said to be about 37 or 37½c. A large outside packer recently got 38c. for June-July slaughter on selection. Deacons are available at $2@2.30, and light calf at $2.20@2.50; outside asked now for July city collections. Junes lately sold at $2.65.

HORSEHIDES are quiet. Country run ranges at $6.50@6.75, with outside for winter quality and inside talked for summer goods. City hides are valued at $7@7.25. Tanners are not very much interested in horsehides at present, but make bids of 15@25c. each under the asking figures. The quietness and easiness apparent in skins is held mainly responsible for their attitude toward horsehides. Available supplies are moderate and quality is still fair. Seconds are quoted at the usual $1 reduction, with ponies and glues out at $2.50@3, and coltskins at $1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are coming very slowly, this not being the season for heavy kill. Country run is quoted unchanged at 80@90c., nominal, with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips are quoted at 10c. bid and 11c. asked. Last sales were at 11c. No. 2 strips quoted at 9@10c., nominal, and No. 3's at 5@6c. for business.

SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers still display interest in shearlings and lambs of packer slaughter. A moderate trade continues and sellers expect their offerings to be eagerly accepted at full prices from now on. Packer shearlings of current local slaughter sold at $1.17½, and similar river skins of slightly later take-off topped $1.20. Spring lambs were rather quiet as far as movement was concerned. Last trades were at $1.45@1.50. Further business is expected at these and better prices. Country skins are quoted at close to big packer prices where quality and weights are similar. Dry Western pelts quoted at 23½@24½c., nominal.

(Continued on page 41.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 19.

Monday's heavy run of 21,912 cattle was quite a bit heavier than expected and indicates that a great many people who have overstayed the market have made up their mind to cut loose regardless of the outcome and the trade on the opening day of the week ruled 15@25c. lower on everything except a few specialties. Trade ruled very dull on Tuesday and on Wednesday, even though we had a moderate mid-week run of 14,500. Still, the three days receipts totaled approximately 40,250, against 38,680 for the same period a week ago, and with beef channels badly congested because of the extremely hot weather prevailing throughout the entire country, which has cut down the demand for beef to a considerable extent, buyers were absolutely indifferent as to whether they purchased any cattle or not, and the trade was dull and stagnant and showed 10@15c. further decline, which puts values 25@40c. lower than a week ago and at the low point of the season thus far. No change is in sight, as everything indicates plenty of the medium and fair kinds of cattle during the next thirty to forty days, besides which, by the latter part of July or the first of August the Western range cattle will begin moving.

That "she-stuff" is selling higher proportionally than other classes of cattle admits of no argument, the slim percentage of cows and heifers in the receipts being a factor of considerable importance, and we judge from our correspondence that most holders of butcher-stuff are firmly determined to hold

(Continued on page 32.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 18.

Cattle receipts Monday were 18,000 head, a forerunner of the heavy fall business now getting under way. Prices were largely 10@20c. lower, or about equal to last Wednesday, the low day last week. Buyers also showed a disposition to pick and choose, holding the whip hand. Today the run is 9,000 cattle, and the market is weak on all but the very best steers. Some prime Missouri corn-fed steers sold at $10.35, highest price since Monday last week, but the next high price was $10, and very few cattle are good enough to get above $9.50; bulk of the fed steers, $8@9. Kansas wintered steers, hard finished on the incomparable "blue stem" grass of the flint hills section, are now coming freely, owners trying to forestall expected declines in the price, and they are selling today at $8@8.75 for the best ones; medium steers, $7.50@7.75. Quarantine receipts are smaller this week, but a number of trains are loading today, and receipts will run heavy right along. Texas-fed steers sold at $7.60@8.40 today, one lot of choice steers at $8.60; Oklahoma grass steers at $6.50@7.25, not including light steers at $5.75@6.25. A good share of the Oklahoma grass cattle sell in the native division at about the same range. Some Colorado pulpers sold at $9.35 today. Butcher cattle are weak, except prime yearlings, which are selling strong this week; steers and heifers up to $9.75, and straight heifers $9.55 today. Best heavy cows bring $7@7.25, and good cows sell at $6@6.50; bulls, $5.75@6.75; veals, $9@11.

Hog receipts were 13,500 today, market mostly steady, a few sales early 5c. higher. Top price was $9.90; bulk of sales, $9.60@9.85. Shipping weights sell largely at $9.60@9.85, some light hogs under these prices. Quality continues good, as there is more old corn in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma this summer than there has been any summer for five years. Average weight last week was 202 lbs. Eastern killers are getting about 20 per cent. of the arrivals, taking 8,500 head from here last week.

Sheep and lambs sold strong last week, but broke 25@50c. Monday, this week. Receipts are 4,000 today, and the market is steady at the recent decline; best lambs, $10.30; yearlings, $7.80; wethers, $7.50; pretty good fat ewes, $7. Receipts Monday were 11,000 head, including about 5,000 head of choice Idaho stock. A string of good Arizona spring lambs sold today at $10 per hundred. Buyers claim the situation is weak, and look for no improvement. Feeding lambs sell at $8.50@9, breeding ewes around $7.60 today.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 19.

Cattle receipts are increasing. We have had 26,000 for the week ending today, of which 8,700 were on the southern side. The bulk of the offerings were steers and very much the larger percentage of these were medium in quality and weight and were on the grassy order. The consequence has been a slow and lower market. The average decline from this time a week ago is 25@40c. What few really good cattle were on sale fared very well as compared with the bulk. While there is probably a decline in them, yet it has not been nearly so marked as on the medium grades. A string of good yearlings sold on Tuesday at $10. Had they been strictly prime they would probably have brought more money. Very good steers weighing better than 1,200 lbs. are selling at $9.50@9.75; the bulk of the sales range from $7.75@8.75. Butcher cattle seem to be selling with a little more activity than the other grades. The bulk of the yearlings range from $8@9. She stuff show some decline, although not quite so much as steers. The bulk of the cows is selling from $5@6, with the best grades quoted from $7.50@8. Southern cattle is still coming in fair quantities. They have suffered some this week in competition with medium grade native steers, but the decline in prices upon them is not nearly so marked. On Monday they were off 10@15c., but have held fully steady since that time. A train of south Oklahoma fed cattle sold for $8.35 on Tuesday. In the train were 2 loads that brought $8.40 and 1 load that brought $8.50. They were the highest southern sales of the week. South Texas grassers averaging from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. are selling from $7.25@7.75.

Hog receipts for the week are right at 46,000. The market is active and quality considered is almost steady, although a comparison of prices between now and a week ago shows a decline of perhaps 10c. Eastern shipments are still light, and our market, therefore, is distinctly a Packers' Market. With only fair receipts the market has sustained an active tone and clearances have been prompt and complete each day. Our quotations are as follows: Mixed and butchers, $9.65@9.95; good heavy, $9.95@9.97½; rough, $9.35@9.50; lights, $9.70@9.90; pigs, $8.75@9.40; bulk, $9.65@9.95.

Sheep house records 22,000 as its receipts for the week. As for several weeks past, the bulk of our sheep and lambs is coming from our native nearby territory. There has been a steady decline, particularly noticeable on lambs, for the week, and yet even with the decline prices are still very high. Prime lambs are selling up to $10.25; the bulk of the good ones swinging around the $10 mark. We are still receiving a few Tennessee and Kentucky lambs, but the season for them is now about over. They are bringing the same figures as are native nearby lambs. Heavy ewes are bringing $6.90@7.15; light ones, probably a quarter more; breeding ewes are still up to $8, and they can be good enough to bring more money. Although our sheep and lamb receipts are continuing more generous than for some time past, yet our clearances are excellent.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., July 18.

Receipts of cattle have been tolerably liberal for this time of the year. There were 16,500 here last week and the month's supply to date has been some 12,000 larger than a year ago. Last week was another week of readjustment of prices to a summer basis, and the early run of Western range cattle this week has forced a still further decline in values. The market today is anywhere from 30@50c. lower than a week ago all around. Strictly prime heavy cattle sold at $10 yesterday, and prime yearlings sold at $9.50 today, the best range cattle here selling at $8.65. Range cattle are starting about a week earlier than last year, and it is predicted that the belated decline in beef cattle values has now run its course. At any rate, fat cattle are selling around 75c.@$1.25 lower than a month or six weeks ago. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beeves are selling at a spread of $8.75@9.25, and

(Continued on page 32.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 15 ,1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	34,607
Kansas City	22,526
Omaha	13,465
East St. Louis	17,527
Cudahy	414
Sioux City	2,751
New York and Jersey City	8,040
Philadelphia	2,565

HOGS.

Chicago	131,994
Kansas City	35,652
Omaha	48,474
East St. Louis	32,424
Cudahy	7,119
Sioux City	25,984
Ottumwa	9,250
Cedar Rapids	5,849
New York and Jersey City	19,870
Philadelphia	4,653

SHEEP.

Chicago	75,414
Kansas City	11,650
Omaha	26,866
East St. Louis	20,615
Cudahy	240
Sioux City	3,355
New York and Jersey City	35,105
Philadelphia	8,526

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 17, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,790	5,043	359	5,105
Jersey City	2,810	3,203	27,170	14,765
Central Union	3,440	755	7,587	...
Totals	8,040	9,001	35,105	19,870
Totals last week	5,879	9,730	27,050	17,302

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Petersburg, Va. The Purity Ice Company of City Point has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by S. D. Craig, R. B. Gill and others.

Watertown, N. Y. The Hygienic Dairy Company, with a capital stock of $25,000, has been incorporated by F. B. Rice, F. H. Lamon and H. M. Brown, of Watertown.

Sea Cliff, N. Y. The R. & L. Ice & Coal Company, Inc., of Nassau county, N. Y., has been formed by F. C. Rose, H. & J. Landsman, of Sea Cliff, with a capital stock of $10,000.

Robstown, Tex. The Robstown Gin & Ice Company has been incorporated by William Bauer, Sr., William Bauer, Jr., and A. W. Pfluger, of Robstown, with a capital stock of $60,000.

❖

ICE NOTES.

Gillham, Ark. Wm. A. Burr is planning the erection of an ice and refrigerating plant.

Pensacola, Fla. B. F. Springle will equip his retail market with a refrigerating plant.

Trilby, Fla. The Trilby Ice & Power Company will add meat packing and cold storage departments to its business and has changed its title to the Trilby Ice & Packing Company.

❖

PORK PACKING IN SOUTHERN ICE PLANTS.

(Lawrence Foot, Special Agent, United States Department of Agriculture, in "Refrigeration.")

I did not realize in starting the pork curing and selling industry at my plant in Canton, Miss., in 1913, that under the roof of every ice plant there are the main essentials of a packing plant, less the abattoir or killing end—the farmer doing that. How happily the two work together, for ice plants almost without any exception have a storage room for ice that is not in use in the out-of-season months and which can be utilized for this work.

A room 10 x 20 feet is amply large to carry on the work, for you will probably never have hanging at one time more than ten hogs (the Canton plant always cuts up when that many accumulate), the remainder of the room is ample for the pickling containers, etc.

It is possible that each ice plant in the South can be converted during these months into as many small semi-packing plants. One can hardly measure the results. It surely will encourage our farmers to raise more hogs and necessarily more corn. Even if the farmer receives but 5½ cents a pound net for his hogs on foot, he makes a profit of 83 per cent., as a good farmer in the South can raise a hog for 3 cents a pound on forage crops, including 2½ bushels of corn to harden it. This will mean prosperity to him and the community in which he lives.

This work will naturally develop into other lines. I think many plants will, the second year, build an additional room, unless they have already, in order to handle Irish potatoes, cabbage (eggs for a short period; keeping eggs properly for six or eight months is a different matter), apples, oranges, lemons, cheese, salted meats, lard ad bacon, that the supply merchants use, and many other products. A majority of perishable products can be safely kept in this room, excepting hogs, while cooling, and a temperature from 35 to 40 degs. will keep them.

Many, very many ice men are almost as bad as the one-crop farmer—cotton, nothing but cotton—for their one crop has been ice, ice. This will hold good with the large majority of ice plants. We have thousands of dollars invested in machinery and only use it say six months of the year.

He is a poor manufacturer who lets his plant lie idle six months of the year; necessity will soon compel you to utilize your refrigeration, for your shipping trade by car lots is lessening yearly, as the small towns near you are building ice plants. You should handle the perishable goods your town needs and sell the same to your merchants. The Department of Agriculture tells the farmer to diversify; the ice man needs to listen to that advice. His machinery should run twelve months of the year and this work will be the beginning to many plants of that desired end.

By inducing the farmer to raise more hogs, necessarily you will buy more, consequently your profits will be greater.

This work is no experiment, not an untried work. It has already brought results. At the Canton (Miss.) plant the first year 103 hogs were purchased, the second year 186 head, and next year it expects to get more than 300.

There are three plants in Arkansas that commenced last January, late in the season. One is at Fort Smith, A. M. Stanton, owner, cold storage; R. B. McCulloch's Ice Factory at Conway, and the Booneville Ice Company at Booneville. All these companies are pleased with the work and their results for this year and are ready for November to come to start again.

The expense, if you undertake this work, is so small that it can hardly be considered. Approximately $25 is required to buy tools, barrels, etc., and $35 to $40 more for a smokehouse of wood or corrugated iron, unless you have one. Five or ten days is ample time to make preparations to buy the first hogs.

Another feature of the work is that if you obtain no hogs, most certainly you will suffer no loss. If they do come in, you should most certainly make a profit. Dressed hogs are one of the easiest products to refrigerate, handle, cure, smoke, keep, and sell. Read carefully the directions for each part of this work. While there are many details, they are not difficult to follow, but they must be followed if you desire to attain the highest success.

The hog may not be called handsome by some folks, but when he is cut up and the parts cured and scattered from Maine to

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before the buyer of a small refrigerating plant is—not how cheaply he can buy—but how much real service and reliability he can get.

The Frick Enclosed Machine embodies the same high class construction that has given all Frick Machinery an unequaled reputation for—

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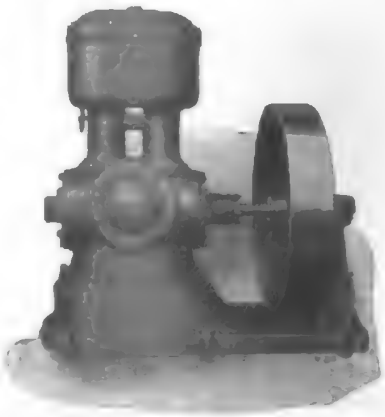

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CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
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SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
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WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

Manchuria, he becomes a national asset and a source of wealth to which we point with pride if we are selling and should view with alarm if we are buying. After he consumes peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes, alfalfa, etc., and then some corn, he ceases to become a hog and becomes ham, bacon, lard and home-made pure pork sausage that can be exchanged readily in your own community and nearby towns and cities for the common dollar, for these products are simply dollars in another shape.

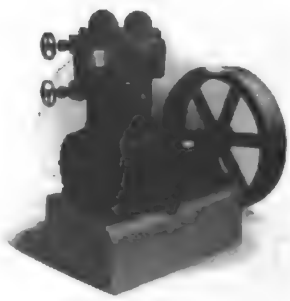
If during the winter months you run two or three days of the week, or half days, the refrigeration cost is comparatively nothing, for if you put your room to 33 degs. twice a week, it is amply sufficient, as it will not go over 40 degs. during that week unless the weather is unusually warm. Quite often during the winter when the temperature is below 40 degs., you can open your door and thus save expenses.

If you do not run in these months, the cost of cooling your room three times a week is at the most a small factor, but I have provided for that in the expense of $1 per 100 pounds.

In the Canton plant, the total cost is this year 37 cents per 100 pounds. This cost includes salt, sugar, hickory wood, and labor even for cutting up, but no overhead charges, as you have to pay them in any event. Those plants connected with plants that furnish steam or electricity to run their ice plants can almost eliminate the refrigeration cost.

Many plants that shut down entirely in winter and buy ice until spring to keep their trade or fill their storage room with ice with no refrigeration, can save that expense and meltage by making their own ice, as when they cool their room to 33 degs., keeping their cans filled with ice, run the tank down to 15 or 20 degs. twice a week, thus cooling the room and making the ice they have been buying at the same time.

Within the confines of the 15 Southern States there are nearly thirty millions of people. Will this work not be a great benefit to them? The value of the hogs on the farm in the United States is $700,000,000. They stand third in value among livestock; first, horses and mules, $2,500,000,000; cattle, second, $1,500,000,000; corn crop, $2,500,000,000, all in round numbers. All these figures are taken from the 1910 Census. Thus, our work will increase hog and corn production. The increase of these two products will undoubtedly save millions of dollars to our



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have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

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For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

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type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

people of the South that they now send North yearly.

You will be surprised if you will inquire the amount of money, even in your own town, that your merchants send yearly North for these two products, meat and corn. I have done so with my own town, and it shows what education and this work have done for us.

On December 1, 1908, Madison county, Mississippi, secured from the Agricultural Department of the United States the services of Mr. C. W. Watson. This was even before the boll weevil crossed the Mississippi River. Mr. Watson remained in Madison county three years and was then promoted to be State Agent of Arkansas. Immediately another man was obtained.

Note carefully the results during the last six years. While other counties lost by the ravages of the weevil from 75 to 90 per cent. of their normal crop of cotton, Madison county lost but from 30 to 40 per cent. Its wholesale grocery in 1908 bought 40 carloads of corn, shipped none, and bought 28 carloads of meat. During the last 12 months, it bought six carloads of meat and no corn, but has shipped out 10,000 bushels of corn.

If space permitted, I could give the figures on six other leading farm products; they show the same marvelous results. Is it any wonder that Madison is the banner county of Mississippi? A knowledge of better farming methods and this work helped to accomplish these results.

(To be continued.)

MEAT PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

(Continued from page 17.)

prices of meat, is made from the mean of 1893-1897 to 1914. The animals represented by the farm prices are of all ages, sexes, and conditions; the Chicago prices represent marketed animals; substantially, the meat of these marketed animals is represented by wholesale prices. Cattle, sheep, and swine are included.

The rate of gain of the rising prices of the farmers' marketed meat animals has not equaled the rate of gain of prices claimed for the entire stock of meat animals at the farm, nor has the rate of gain of the rising prices of meat sold at wholesale done so; nor has the rate of gain of the rising prices of meat sold at wholesale, except pork, equaled the rate of gain of prices of marketed meat animals. Perhaps pork, with its susceptibility to change of prices, would make a contrary comparison in another year.

Meat-Producing Conditions in Many Countries

In the preparation of this report a study of meat-producing conditions in 13 countries was made. These countries are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, British South Africa, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The assembled facts indicate that gradually and at some indefinite future time southern Brazil may rival Argentina; Mexico should eventually produce millions of cattle yearly; Argentina and Uruguay may, if they will, greatly increase their beef production, and Paraguay may follow; weather and water conditions in Australia present formidable obstacles to further extension of cattle and sheep production, but to some extent they may be gradually overcome; Rhodesia has an extensive range area that will yet produce great numbers of cattle, and other subdivisions of British South Africa should make their contribution, while sheep may undergo a change from almost exclusive wool production to a production of mutton and lamb as well, or perhaps to the subordination of wool.

Vast range areas are in reserve in the countries mentioned and in Colombia and Chile not only for better utilization but for extension of meat production.

In Canada it is increasingly a problem of farm management.

An extraordinary combination of circumstances and factors in all countries, or even in a considerable number of them, to cause a rapid increase of the production of beef, or mutton, or pork, or all, is not to be expected; rather, as a net result, gradual growth and extension, which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-producing population.

(To be continued.)

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ABROAD.

(Continued from page 28.)

mand, and very little American oil is purchased. In 1915 only $400 worth was exported to that country from the United States.

The only feature of interest in connection with the industry in Peru from an American standpoint is the possibility of producers becoming competitors for our trade in Chile and possibly Argentina.

Mexico.

Cotton seed produced in Mexico is used for crushing by two large and a couple of small factories. The supply of seed is insufficient to meet the needs and American seeds are frequently imported. Until recently practically all the oil expressed in the Mexican cotton seed mills has been used in the manufacture of soap, but one company is now operating a plant for the production of edible oil. The cake and meal produced are occasionally employed for feeding cattle, but the bulk is exported to Europe. Mexico has been one of our best customers for cottonseed oil, our annual exports from 1910 to 1913 averaging over a million and a half dollars. During the past two years the average has only been about $400,000, which, of course, is due to the unsettled conditions.

(To be continued.)

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

their cattle back as long as the market shows repeated signs of stability, the prospective gain in weight being of course a strong inducement. In the meantime we are having a rattling trade, declines being short-lived and quickly recovered, and while the good to choice corn-fed cows and heifers will probably hold up well in price for some weeks to come, the medium and "grassy" grades will undoubtedly sell lower a month or so hence, as by that time the Western range cattle will be coming freely, and we doubt very much if the packers will buy so freely these medium to good cows and heifers selling all the way from 6@7½c. a pound when they will have access to plenty of medium Western steers that will probably be selling from $7@7.50 per cwt. The bull market shows renewed life on the better grades, while the medium and heavy bolognas and also the light bulls are rather slow sale and the calf trade is active at the highest point of the season.

The range in values is slowly but surely growing wider and this condition of affairs will become more pronounced as the season advances, the gradually increasing per centage of "grassy" hogs of all weights being indicative of a liberal supply of the latter mentioned kind during the next thirty to fifty days. The trade has fluctuated mildly and good hogs show but little change as compared with a week ago, while the common kinds are lower. Receipts are lighter than a week ago and for the first three days of this week will total approximately 73,000 as compared to 82,861 for the same period a week ago. Wednesday's trade ruled strong on good hogs and weak and slightly lower on the common grades, extreme top being $10.15 with choice butchers and shipping grades selling $10@10.10, a good class of mixed hogs from $9.80@9.95, fair to good mixed $9.60@9.75, rough heavy and light grassy mixed $9.40@9.55, and healthy pigs from $6@9.25.

It's the blistering hot wave that has spread from coast to coast during the past ten days, and not liberal receipts, that has caused the depression in lamb values of 40@60c. per cwt. The consumer turns to canteloupe, watermelon, fruit and vegetables these sweltering days, and no doubt the slaughterers are picturing the situation just as it is when they claim that the demand has lessened materially since hot weather set in. Already shipments of lambs from the Northwest show the effect of the drought prevalent through the range country, and as the Southern lamb crop is about marketed receipts of choice finished lambs are bound to be very moderate from now on, and with a return of normal weather conditions we should have at least a moderate upturn in values. With receipts estimated at 12,000 Wednesday morning, buyers up to 10 o'clock were trying to take off some on lamb prices, but with only a moderate run throughout the country it appeared that the day's sales would average about steady with the previous session. Receipts contain but a very small portion of aged stock and all grades except lambs have fully held their own, some of the lighter-weight sheep and prime breeding ewes showing an advance since the close of last week. Quotations: Good to prime Western lambs, $10.40@10.65; fair to best native lambs, $10@10.40; poor to medium, $9.50@9.75; culls, $8@8.50; fat native yearling wethers, $8.50@9; fair to best range yearlings, $8.25@8.50; fat wethers, $7.75@8; good to choice light to medium weight ewes, $7@7.25; poor to medium and heavy ewes, $6@6.75; culls, $4.50@5.50; yearling breeding ewes, $9.25@10; two and three-year-old breeding ewes, $8.50@9; short-mouthed breeding ewes, $6@7; fair to best feeding lambs, $9.30@9.50.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

the common to fair warmed-up and short-fed grades are going at $7.50@8.50, the grassy and half-fat yearlings all the way from $7@8. Bulk of the range beef steers are selling around $7@7.75, a big string of California grassers bringing $7.70 today. Cows and heifers have also been hit as hard as beef steers, and values are now at the low point of the year. The range is from $3.75@7.75, and the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is bringing $5.75@6.50. Veal valves continue steady at $9@11.50, while bulls, stags, etc., are working lower, common to best grades selling at a spread of $5.50@7.25.

Hogs are selling about 30@35c. lower than a week ago, but the prices are high for July. Receipts continue liberal, with weights disappointingly light. Some 55,000 head arrived last week, and the month's receipts to date are 18,000 heavier than a year ago. Demand holds up well, and quality rather than weight, or the lack of it, determines the price to a great extent. Demand is good right along, and shippers are taking a liberal share of the receipts every day. With 8,000 head on sale today the market was a nickel higher. Tops brought $9.60, as against $9.95 last Tuesday, the bulk selling at $9.30@9.40, as against $9.60@9.70 one week ago.

There has been somewhat of a let up in receipts of sheep and lambs, but the market has shown considerable weakness as far as grass lambs have been concerned, the decline amounting to 40@50c. On the other hand, mutton grades have been scarce and have been bringing steady figures right along. Competition from feeder buyers has been keen, and they are selling 25c. higher than last week in spite of the decline in fat stock. Fat lambs are selling at $9.50@10.25; yearlings, $7.25@8.25; wethers, $6.75@7.75, and ewes, $5.75@7.50. Feeder lambs are in big demand at $8.60@9.30.

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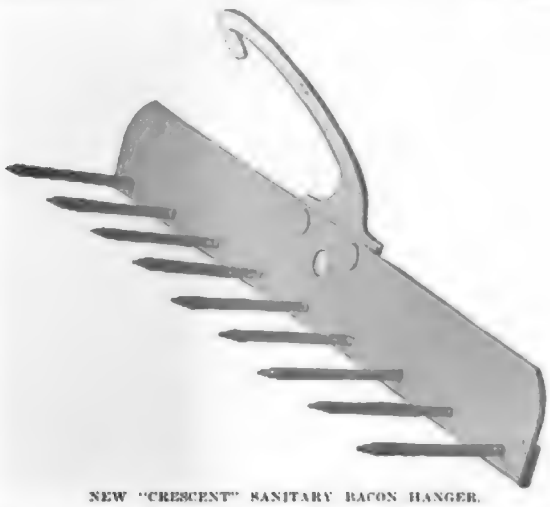
FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT "CRESCENT" BACON HANGER.

Among recent improvements in packing house equipment put on the market by the Brecht Company, of St. Louis and New York, one of the most popular is the new Crescent Sanitary Bacon Hanger. The body of the hanger is made of pressed steel, which laps over the nail heads and holds them securely in place. The hook is of malleable iron, securely riveted to the pressed steel body.

These hangers are turned out in large quantities in the well-equipped Brecht shop by means of special dies and presses. This insures a uniform, strong and well-made hanger. After the hangers are made, they are thoroughly cleaned by special process. They are then placed in a bath of hot tin, and as the tinning is the last process of manufacture, it completely fills all crevices, so there are no places that are not readily cleaned by a water bath; it also insures no further shop handling after tinning, thus preventing abrasion of the tin.



NEW "CRESCENT" SANITARY BACON HANGER.

In actual use, it is claimed that this hanger is a time-saver, as it can be very readily attached and detached from the bacon. It is strong, durable, sanitary and readily cleaned. It holds the bacon without allowing it to sag, and the pins do not mar the bacon. It is made in two sizes—8 and 11 inches—by the Brecht Company, of St. Louis and New York.

REDRESSING WOODEN BLOCKS.

The old-fashioned way of redressing wooden butcher blocks by hand has given way to the new mechanical method which saves both time and expense and gets better and more uniform results. There is an electric redressing machine now used by the Marsh-Ross Corporation of No. 133 East 23rd street, New York City, which has met with great success.

It is claimed for it that it prolongs the life of the old block and saves the price of the new. The blocks will always be sanitary and inviting to customers. Economy is claimed in cutting and handling the meats. It also lends a better appearance to the shop.

In case the block is ready to throw away, the price of a new one can be saved by reversing, raising and surfacing it. By this method of surfacing a cutting block with the electric machine, the wood fibre has a clean cut and there are no loose pieces that can get into the meat.

The method of clamping the apparatus to the block prevents the spreading of the sections and binds them tightly together. The machine can cut any size block either round or square and give it the appearance and the value of a new block. It is not necessary to remove the block from the place of business, for the block is cut on the premises, with no inconvenience to the proprietor and in a very short space of time.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK MEN.

Director of Sales J. F. Bowman, of the Federal Motor Truck Company, announces the appointment of V. K. McBride as assistant sales manager of the company. Mr. McBride has been in the sales department for over two years. The appointment of H. A. Conlon as field sales manager has also been announced by Mr. Bowman. Mr. Conlon, who hails from New England, has been a special sales representative of the company for some time. His new duties will take him into various sections of the country to work with the district sales representatives of the Federal company.

An enthusiastic sales conference was held at the Federal Motor Truck Company the week preceding the World's Salesmanship Congress at Detroit, when the various district sales representatives of the company met with Director of Sales J. F. Bowman to discuss sales plans for the next few months. Every man present brought optimistic reports of the outlook for truck sales in his territory.

H. M. Rosenberg, formerly branch manager of the White Company at St. Louis and for five years a member of the White sales force, has joined the sales department of the Federal Motor Truck Company as a traveling district representative. Mr. Rosenberg is one of the oldest salesmen in the truck industry, having built one of the first commercial vehicles in the country over sixteen years ago. He will represent the Federal in Western territory.

ARMSTRONG GIVES A RECEPTION.

Following its progressive policy of publicity the Armstrong Packing Company, of Dallas, Texas, last week gave a reception to the public, taking visitors all through the plant and showing them all that was to be shown concerning packinghouse processes. A band concert and other features were on the programme, and to make it a full day the festivities ended with a baseball game.

Two thousand persons were the guests of the company. Fifty guides were kept busy from 10 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the afternoon escorting parties through the various departments of the packinghouse and explaining the work. Band music was furnished all afternoon and luncheon was served. The day's events closed with a baseball game between the teams of the packing company and the American Exchange National Bank, the packers winning by the score of 8 to 3.

The trip through the big plant was a revelation to a large per cent. of the guests. The visit to killing, preparation and packing rooms proved instructive and the inspection of the big sample room, where 350 different products were displayed in an artistic and appetizing manner, was interesting, presenting a concrete idea of what was being accomplished in the other departments.

The plant has a capacity of 2,000 hogs, 500 cattle, 500 calves and 500 sheep a day. Forty salesmen cover the Southwest, selling the various products. The company employs about 500 persons and has a weekly payroll of $8,000. The business of the plant amounts to about $8,000,000 annually.

PACKARD TRUCKS FOR ARMY USE.

The Packard Motor Car Company has received an order from the War Department for 198 additional Packard chainless motor trucks for service with the army on the Mexican border. This order brings the total of this make of truck purchased by the government since March 20 to 716 vehicles, representing an investment of more than $2,000,000.

With this call for additional motor equipment, the War Department has, for the first time, invoked the aid of the new army bill which became a law on June 3, 1916. This statute provides that in an emergency such as the present one, manufacturers must give precedence over all their other work to army orders. The Packard company has prepared special stickers calling attention to the new law and these will be attached to every piece of correspondence, material requisition and memorandum having to do with the production of the 198 specially equipped trucks.

The truck division of the big Packard plant is being operated 24 hours daily and shipments of truck trains, consisting of 33 vehicles each, are going forward as rapidly as possible.

Officials of the company report that outside cities are beginning to produce volunteers for the companies of drivers and mechanics to operate and care for the trucks in the army service. The Chicago branch furnished 25 men for duty at the border, and 106 drivers and mechanics recently went South.

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Chicago Section

Wilson and Co. that's all!

—

Board of Trade memberships are selling around $4,200 net to the buyer.

—

Down where the Wurzburger flows on October 9, 10 and 11. Get there, Eli!

—

Wheat is like the proverbial buzz saw; it's a doggone dangerous thing to monkey with.

—

That Mexican "hairy" dog Villa is still at large and mad. These be dog days in Mexico.

—

They are all winning and losing in the European war, depending from what source the news comes to us.

—

The National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Employees will convene in New York City in August.

—

Well! The country seems to have run out of ultimatums or maybe the new crop aint matured yet, or is a victim of red rust!

—

A submarine pipeline from Germany to the United States for beer would hit a whole lot of ginks just rite about now. Gee, it's hot!

—

Now that the Orpet morbid stuff is sidetracked we may get some decent news to read until some other rotten case comes up.

—

"Packers in the saddle force prices of livestock down," says a leading livestock reporter. "Riding fer a fall," huh? And made it.

—

What Bill has feared right along has happened; they've seized his ranch. Now let's have a Japanese invasion, and all will be well.

—

Just how God Almighty could take sides with any of the European belligerents is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary human being.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 15, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.45c. per pound.

—

Hotterenell on July 17, 1916. Dear Mr. Devil: You are a piker and your resort is a delusion and a snare; your little old hell is comparatively a refrigerator, and—Aw, ferget it!

—

More dangerous by far than the mad (?) dog is the gun in the hands of a muddle-headed cop. Why such irresponsible bone-headed mutts are allowed to "pack" a gun is beyond the ordinary citizen's comprehension.

—

C. B. Heineman, for the past twelve years in the employ of Morris & Company in their legal and transportation department, has been elected secretary of the National Live Stock Exchange, the appointment to become effective August 1.

—

Buy wheat, and the minute you do so, sell it; and then immediately buy it in, and then—go jump in the lake and get wet, 'cos you ain't lucky enough to come out dry. You might, but you wouldn't have the price. Double shot! Pass the deecanter, James!

—

Next in importance to the Mexican muss, disturbance, or muddle—depending upon the way you look at it—is the question, "Where did R. Crusoe go with Friday on Saturday night?" The forthcoming presidential election, of course, is nearly as important as either.

—

When Governor Clark of Iowa visited Camp Dodge he did not receive the usual seventeen gun salute because General Allen explained he didn't have powder for the courtesy. And then some stuffs ridicule this preparedness proposition! Some food for thought in this piece of news.

—

Last year the innocent bystanders in St Louis defined it as the American Moving Picture Association. Probably after glomming Joe Ilg, the Grand Trunk star. Anyhow, they're all American; some Movers; sure a Picture, and they're Associated. So there you are: A. M. P. A.

—

The right and proper thing for the National Live Stock Exchange to do is to start a string of packinghouses and find out how many it will have to "scratch" and how many it can run—into the ground. A few Senators might be hired as managers thereof; they know so much about the business.

—

S. C. Frazee, for 31 years with Morris & Company, latterly as superintendent of their Kansas City plant, and overseer of their Omaha, St. Joseph and Oklahoma City plants, retired on July 15. Mr. Frazee was presented with a chest of silver by the staff of the plant as a token of their esteem. J. T. Cowles, who was Mr. Frazee's 100 per cent. efficient assistant, succeeds him.

—

"Yassuh, Sam!" said a State street coon to his friend anent his wife quitting him. "She done gone and lef dis note: 'Ahm offa you foh life, jes laik a flea off'n a dead dawg!' Now, if Ahm any student of emptymollygee, dat note suah settles hit foh good an all. Cause why? Emptymollygee teaches dat a flea ain't wastin' no time on dead dogs, das all! Less go an irrigate mah sorrow."

—

The People's Gas Light & Coke Company advertises in the daily papers in half pages advising gas consumers of its earnest desire to furnish them cheaper gas, etc., etc., if—Therefore be it resolved, and so on, and on, and on, and on, and then some. Next thing you know the telephone company will be advertising in full pages advising its victims they may get connected with the right number in not less than seven tries!

—

Writing to The National Provisioner on the provision situation W. G. Press & Company say: "The stock of pork indicates a bullish position and the stock of ribs is not heavy, but the Southern trade is some time away and sows now coming to market will make a liberal increase in ribs by cotton-picking time. The stock of lard is quite liberal considering the present situation. The prices of all fats are considerably lower. The provision market will soon be under the influence of trading in January futures, prices on which will be based on the estimated supply of hogs for the winter packing season. Of course, the corn crop will influence this situation. If we have a good corn crop, which at present looks very favorable, a new price situation will soon be established in hogs and hog products. It is generally conceded that we have a big crop of hogs, and January futures should not have prices much above a 7c. winter hog market value. The supply of hogs to come to market this winter, providing a good corn crop is harvested, would justify the prediction of hogs selling below 7c., which is a good price for hogs during the winter packing season. We look to see the provision market sell lower, and think we have seen the high prices on hog products for this year, unless some extraordinary crisis arises."

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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

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UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO
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KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS
Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal, and all Products
Complete Government Inspection
Members American Meat Packers' Association

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For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

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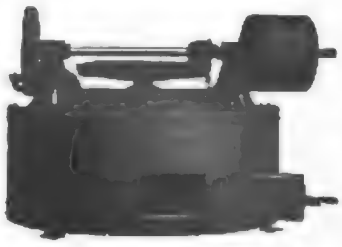

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Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:
Armour and Company — Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
The Cudahy Packing Co. — Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co., Inc. — United Dressed Beef Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

Double Refined
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Guaranteed to Meet B. A. I. Requirements
Plants at Chauncey, New York and San Francisco, Calif.
The National Supply & Equipment Co.
Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago
Agents

BUSINESS BARGAINS TO BE FOUND ON PAGE 48

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 10	17,714	1,690	40,314	18,996
Tuesday, July 11	4,140	3,770	18,866	16,532
Wednesday, July 12	16,828	2,649	33,681	15,054
Thursday, July 13	4,481	1,914	14,930	13,504
Friday, July 14	2,405	479	19,264	9,227
Saturday, July 15	298	28	12,880	6,006
Total last week	45,052	10,539	139,935	79,319
Previous week	37,518	6,345	120,414	73,132
Cor. week, 1915	42,621	10,074	98,660	55,453
Cor. week, 1914	43,413	7,036	111,357	107,182

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, July 10	3,544	...	3,601	268
Tuesday, July 11	930	67	1,270	1,622
Wednesday, July 12	3,610	2	704	1,231
Thursday, July 13	1,904	...	902	351
Friday, July 14	1,242	54	1,364	233
Saturday, July 15	115	...	100	...
Total last week	11,345	123	7,941	3,905
Previous week	9,502	10	12,742	5,713
Cor. week, 1915	7,163	4	25,956	679
Cor. week, 1914	14,318	288	16,718	8,187

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 15, 1916	1,245,217	4,934,564	1,950,391
Same period, 1915	1,160,813	4,131,310	1,096,793

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 15, 1916	523,000
Previous week	436,000
Corresponding week, 1915	840,000
Corresponding week, 1914	409,000
Total year to date	16,988,000
Same period, 1915	14,960,000
Same period, 1914	12,974,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 15, 1916	155,400	411,000	160,200
Previous week	108,800	337,300	142,700
Same period, 1915	139,100	250,300	144,900
Same period, 1914	118,000	293,600	211,900

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to July 15, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	3,887,000	3,467,000
Hogs	14,149,000	12,037,000
Sheep	4,922,000	4,857,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 15, 1916:

Armour & Co.	30,300
Swift & Co.	14,900
S. & S. Co.	11,400
Morris & Co.	8,700
Hammond Co.	11,300
Western P. Co.	10,300
Anglo-American	8,300
Independent P. Co.	11,000
Boyd-Lunham	6,300
Roberts & Oake	3,300
Brennan P. Co.	5,400
Miller & Hart	3,500
Others	10,400
Totals	135,100
Total last week	112,800
Total corresponding week, 1915	86,900
Total corresponding week 1914	66,500
Total for 1916 to date	4,212,000
Corresponding period, 1915	3,885,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.35	$9.90	$7.20	$10.75
Previous week	9.50	9.95	7.30	10.70
Cor. week, 1915	9.35	7.25	5.75	8.85
Cor. week, 1914	9.10	8.00	5.40	8.80
Cor. week, 1913	8.25	9.15	4.50	7.85
Cor. week, 1912	7.55	7.57	4.25	7.05
Cor. week, 1911	6.30	6.05	4.00	6.35

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$9.50@10.75
Yearlings, good to choice	9.25@10.25
Inferior steers	8.00@9.00
Stockers and feeders	6.50@8.00
Good to choice heifers	7.00@9.00
Fair to good cows	5.50@8.00
Butcher bulls	6.50@8.00
Cutters	4.00@5.25
Canners	3.50@4.60
Bologna bulls	6.00@6.75
Good to prime calves	9.00@11.75
Heavy calves	8.50@10.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$9.65@9.80
Fair to fancy light	9.50@9.85
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.	9.70@9.95
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.	9.75@10.00
Heavy mixed packing	9.50@9.80
Rough heavy packing	9.40@9.60
Pigs, fair to good	8.50@9.50
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	8.90@9.40

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$7.75@9.00
Fair to choice cows	6.25@7.25
Wethers, fair to choice	6.35@8.00
Western lambs	9.50@10.50
Native lambs	9.00@10.45

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	$24.47	$24.65	$24.47	$24.52
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.12	13.15	13.12	13.15
September	13.20	13.27	13.20	13.22
October	.....	.....	.....	13.27
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	13.40
September	13.37	13.50	13.37	†13.47

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	25.00	25.75	25.00	$25.75
September	24.60	24.82	24.60	$24.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.30	13.30	13.07	13.07
September	13.22	13.35	13.12	†13.15
October	13.22	13.22	13.15	†13.17
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.52	13.52	13.42	13.42
September	13.50	13.57	13.45	13.45

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	25.80	25.80	25.80	$25.87
September	24.77	24.80	24.60	24.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	13.12	13.12	12.97	12.97
September	13.20	13.25	13.05	†13.05
October	13.22	13.22	13.10	†13.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	13.37
September	13.50	13.57	13.40	†13.40

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	25.80	25.90	25.90	$25.90
September	24.40	24.65	24.40	$24.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.90	12.90	12.82	12.85
September	12.97	13.05	12.85	†12.90
October	13.05	13.05	12.90	12.92
December	12.75	12.75	12.72	12.72
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.27	13.35	13.27	†13.35
September	13.37	13.42	13.32	†13.37

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	26.00	26.05	26.00	26.05
September	24.70	24.85	24.65	24.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.70	12.70	12.67	†12.70
September	12.97	12.97	12.72	†12.75
October	12.95	12.95	12.72	12.77
December	12.75	12.77	12.57	†12.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	26.00	26.05	26.00	26.05
September	24.70	24.85	24.65	24.70

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	†26.00
September	24.85	24.95	24.80	†24.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.60	12.65	12.60	12.65
September	12.82	12.82	12.62	12.70
October	12.80	12.80	12.62	†12.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40
October	13.50	13.50	13.37	13.40

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	10	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	25	@28
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	25	@27
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	18	@20
Pork Chops	22	@24
Pork Shoulders		@15
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@18
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 6
Leaf Lard		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet		@ 7
Tallow		@ 4
Bones, per cwt.		@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.		@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)		@65
Kips		@22½

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

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Tallow, Grease, Stearine
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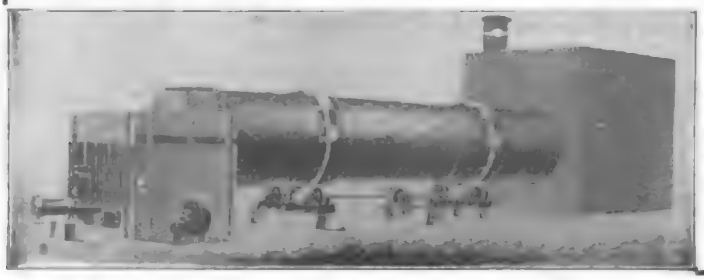

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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15½
Good native steers	14 @14½
Native steers, medium	13 @14
Heifers, good	12½@13½
Cows	10 @12½
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@13

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@34
Steer Loins, No. 1	@26
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@32
Steer Loins, No. 2	@22
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@28½
Cow Loins	14 @17
Cow Short Loins	19 @23½
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@20½
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15½
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17½
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@11½
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@11
Cow Chucks	@ 9½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@ 9½
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	@ 7
Hearts	@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @14½
Light Carcass	17 @17½
Good Carcass	18 @18½
Good Saddles	19 @20
Medium Racks	@11
Good Racks	@15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 8
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@16
Round Dressed Lambs	@18
Saddles, Caul	@18
R. D. Lamb Fores	@15
Caul Lamb Fores	@14
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@21
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@14
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15½
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Mutton Legs	@16½
Mutton Loins	@15
Mutton Stew	@ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@16
Leaf Lard	@13½
Tenderloins	@32
Spare Ribs	@ 8½
Butts	@14
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@10½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@14½
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@13½
Pork Hearts	@ 9½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@12½
Hams	@17
Calas	@12½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@13½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11
Choice Bologna	@12
Frankfurters	@14
Liver, with beef and pork	@10½
Tongue	@15
Minced Sausage	@14
Luncheon Sausage, cloth pat.-fine	@12½
New England Sausage	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@18
Special Compressed Sausage	@15
Berliner Sausage	@15
Oxford Lean Butts	@22½
Polish Sausage	@12¾
Garlic Sausage	@12¾
Country Smoked Sausage	@14
Farm Sausage	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@14
Pork Sausage, short link	@14½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@23½
Luncheon Roll	@17½
Delicatessen Loaf	@14½
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@24½
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@19
Mettwurst	@18½
Farmer	@22½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.60
Bologna, ⅛s@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛s@⅛s	2.60@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛s@⅛s	2.30@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛s@⅛s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ⅛s@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ⅛s@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ⅛s@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$9.95
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@22.50
Mess Pork	@29.00
Clear Fat Backs	@28.00
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@24.25

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@15¼
Pure lard	@14¾
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@12¾
Lard, compound	@12¾
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@89
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@14½

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	18 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@16¾
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@16½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@13½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@13¾
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14
Extra Short Clears	@15½
Extra Short Ribs	@15½
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@16
Butts	@12½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13¾
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@24½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19¾
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@27
Dried Beef Insides	@30
Dried Beef Knuckles	@26½
Dried Beef Outsides	@26
Regular Boiled Hams	@27
Smoked Boiled Hams	@28½
Boiled Calas	@19½
Cooked Loin Rolls	@32
Cooked Boiled Shoulder	@19½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@15
Beef export rounds	@24
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@17
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large, medium	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.65 @ 2.70
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.45
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.55 @ 2.60
Ground tankage, 11%	2.52½@ 2.55
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.40 @ 2.45
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	21.00 @22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00@150.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	48.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50 52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00@ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00@ 33.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@13.17
Prime steam, loose	@12.82
Leaf	@ 12¾
Compound	11¾@ 12
Neutral lard	13¾@ 14

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10¼@10½
Tallow	@ 9½
Grease, yellow	8¾@ 8½
Grease, A white	9 @ 9¼

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @13½
Oleo oil, No. 2	12¼@12¾
Oleo stock	@11¼
Linseed, bbls.	60 @62
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	79 @80
Corn oil, loose	@ 7¾

TALLOWS.

Edible	9¾@ 9¾
Prime City	9¼@ 9¾
Prime Country	9¼@ 9½
Packers' Prime	8¾@ 9
Packers' No. 1	8¼@ 8½
Packers' No. 2	7½@ 8

GREASES.

White, choice	8¾@ 9
White, "A"	8¼@ 8¾
White, "B"	7½@ 7¾
Bone	7¼@ 7¾
Cracklings	7½@ 7¾
House	7 @ 7½
Yellow	7¼@ 7¾
Brown	6½@ 7
Garbage grease	6½@ 6¾
Glycerine, C. P.	36 @37
Glycerine, dynamite	@35
Glycerine, crude soap	31A @25B
Glycerine, candle	@28

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@77½
P. S. Y., soap grade	@77
Soap stock, bbls., concen. 62@65% f. a.	4¾@ 4¾
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	2¼@ 2¾

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	.95 @1.00
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.15 @ 1.20
Red oak lard tierces	1.30 @1.35
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, p. 1, hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	35 @36½
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11¾@15
Borax	6¾@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 7¾
Plantation, granulated	@ 7¾
Yellow, clarified	@ 7½
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.55
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 250 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

RETAIL MEAT PRICES WERE LOWER.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the Department of Labor, has just issued its Bulletin 197 on retail prices of food, 1907 to 1915, covering 44 of the principal industrial cities of the United States. This is a report in its regular series on Retail Prices and Cost of Living. The bulletin shows actual prices for June to December, 1915, inclusive, and also summarizes retail prices for the period from 1907 to 1915, inclusive.

According to the bureau's report, the combined average price for the year of the 17 principal articles of food covered by the report was 1 per cent. lower in 1915 than in 1914. From 1914 to 1915 there was a decline in sirloin steak of 1 per cent.; in round steak of 3 per cent.; in rib roast of 2 per cent.; in chuck roast of 5 per cent.; in plate boiling beef of 4 per cent.; in pork chops of 8 per cent.; in bacon of 2 per cent.; in ham of 5 per cent.; in lard of 6 per cent.; in hens of 5 per cent.; in eggs of 4 per cent.; in butter of 1 per cent.; in milk of 1 per cent.; and in potatoes of 18 per cent. Three articles advanced in price from 1914 to 1915: Flour advanced 20 per cent.; corn meal 3 per cent.; and sugar 11 per cent.

The lowest point during 1915 was reached in March, when the price of food as a whole was 4 per cent. below the average of the year. From this point there was an upward trend to the end of the year, prices in December being 6 per cent. above the average of the year.

Information up to April, 1916, collected by the Bureau from month to month from the same sources and published in its monthly review, shows that the level reached in December, 1915, has been maintained, with slight declines in February and March, followed by a recovery in April.

To show the changes and results of changes in retail prices of food for a period of 26 years, from 1890 to 1915, inclusive, a table is given in this bulletin prepared from figures appearing in preceding reports and bulletins, presenting the average price of each article and the average amount of each article that could be bought for $1, each year of the period, except for two articles—sirloin steak and rib roast—for which satisfactory data were available only for the years 1907 to 1915.

HELP ADJUST BANKRUPTCY CASES.

The New York Credit Men's Association, which has a membership of 1,600, has decided to assist in the adjustment of the affairs of insolvent or bankrupt concerns, according to the Journal of Commerce. The plan is that the work in such cases should be handled by the credit men themselves; and it is believed that through co-operative efforts it will be possible to reduce materially the heavy expense that often accompanies the settlement of cases.

The New York Credit Men's Association has not favored the establishment of a collection bureau or of any adjustment bureau, but many members have frequently suggested that the association interest itself in the administration of insolvent concerns. It has repeatedly been urged that the association should endeavor to help the merchant who finds himself temporarily financially embarrassed and who requires a little indulgence on the part of his creditors to save him from bankruptcy.

It is believed that aid in such instances would be of great advantage to the creditors, who would receive more by a friendly adjustment, undertaken by credit men desirous of conserving the assets, than by putting the debtor into bankruptcy and exposing him to all the evils that so frequently accompany court procedure in such cases.

William F. H. Koelsch, vice-president of the Bank of United States, and president of the New York Credit Men's Association, has addressed the following letter to the members of the association:

"The New York Credit Men's Association is desirous of ascertaining whether the association cannot be of service in cases where many of its members are creditors of an insolvent or bankrupt concern.

"The recent failures of Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, Henry Siegel, president; the H. B. Claflin Company; the J. B. Greenhut Company, Inc., and Mills & Gibb, all within about two years, emphasize the fact that at such times the average merchandise creditor is unable to cope with institutions and associations which either have organizations enabling them to co-operate with each other and act as a unit, or means for quick communication and co-operation.

"Last fall the members of this association were supplied with blank forms which they were requested to fill out and mail, from time to time, to the secretary, reporting cases of failure in which they were creditors. There has been a lack of co-operation on the part of merchandise creditors in this city.

"If this association can be of any service to its members in cases of failure, large or small, it wants to do so; but solely with a view to having the estate administered in accordance with both the letter and spirit of the law, that creditors may benefit therefrom in obtaining a distribution of the debtor estate at a minimum of expense; and that the debtor may, if possible, be assisted in recovering his good name and commercial standing in the community; or, where bankruptcy is the result of a plan to defraud creditors that the bankrupt be made to pay the penalty of his acts.

"Your association earnestly requests and will heartily welcome a prompt reply giving your views regarding this matter and any suggestions you may desire to make."

WOULD TAX CHAIN STORES.

A New York retail butcher who has made a success of his own business, but who sees the difficulties of the average retailer in these days of chain store systems, favors a State license on all retail stores. He points to the success of the income and inheritance tax laws, and asks why a progressive merchandising tax would not be feasible. He writes as follows:

New York, July 19, 1916.

Editor The National Provisioner:

In view of the growing menace of the chain store monopoly, would not the suggestion of the State authorities for taxing all merchants be the only commendable salvation for the individual butcher, grocer, etc.?

The graduated income tax and progressive inheritance tax have proved their worth. Why not a progressive merchandising tax? The firms or corporations with one place of business should pay a State license of say, $10 for doing business one year. If opening or possessing a second place of business, $20; if a third, $30, etc. The money received could be divided between the State and municipalities.

Have monopolists pay for the privilege of monopoly. Give every man a chance. Let the clerk of today look forward to being the business man of tomorrow.

The landlords are affected by the monopolization of the various trades by corporations. It means empty stores and their subjection by monopoly.

Let the butchers, grocers and other lines of business take this matter up. If the present chain store tactics are followed the end of the small merchant is not far distant. The plan, if followed, would equalize competition and insure a square deal for all.

Sincerely yours,

G. S.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The City Meat Market at Warren, Ark., has been sold by Wheeler, Caplinger & Akens to E. L. Beard, W. A. Williams and E. C. Mitchell.

Rock & Sayler have bought the market of Martin Grochow at Underwood, N. D.

The butcher shop of George Skow at Valleyford, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

The Pacific Meat Company has opened a new sanitary market in the uptown district of Seattle, Wash.

Valpey Bros. have retired from the meat business at Andover, Mass., where they have been in business for 50 years.

Chester Quick has sold his market at Oskaloosa, Iowa, to George and John F. Gegner.

John Saxer has bought a meat market at Verona, Wis.

J. J. Rittermeyer has sold his market at Iowa City, Iowa, to Benjamin Hall.

C. R. Crandall has sold his interest in the meat market at Atlanta, Ill., to his partner, Benjamin Turner.

Keenan Brothers have sold out to Jacob Ruffing at Adrian, Minn.

John Dagestad has opened a meat market at Dennison, Minn.

J. M. Bradshaw will open a meat market at Hibbing, Minn.

Paul Hartman has sold out to A. W. Steffen at Motley, Minn.

At Cut Bank, Mont., Jas. Spear has sold out his market to Elmer Whitticar.

J. W. Deputy, Dillon, Mont., has sold out his retail shop to Frank Swartz and Nick Staudaher.

J. J. Salfer has opened a meat market at Dodson, Mont.

John Herman has sold out his shop at Hingham, Mont., to E. G. Bachler and F. J. Bachler.

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J. F. Covkaey has bought a meat business at Alexander, Neb.

Eugene French has bought the Perreten meat business at Rushville, Neb.

David Wolffs has bought the Fritz meat market at Harvey, N. D.

Henry Ellenson has engaged in the meat business at Walcott, N. D.

C. V. Anderson has opened a new meat market at Viborg, S. D.

Matt C. Putnam has bought the meat market of Peter Brobst at Brodhead, Wis.

H. W. Becker has sold out to Arthur Sweeney and Geo. Doman at Hortonville, Wis.

Robert Prochazka will open a meat market in the Rabenstein building at Neillsville, Wis.

Val. Hoffman has succeeded to the business of the Z. & H. Market Company at Menominee, Mich.

Fredburg & Krause have succeeded to the meat business of Chesebrough & Fredburg at Ludington, Mich.

The meat market of Stephen F. Zacharias at Saginaw, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

Edgar Sims has purchased the interest of Sam Patterson in the Farmers Meat Market at Hollis, Okla.

McIlvoy & Pryor have added a meat market to their business at Wellston, Okla.

A. G. Wastenberger has sold out the Palace Meat Market at Vinita, Okla.

J. G. Welch, of Atoka, Okla., is putting in a new meat market at Sulphur, Okla.

The butcher shop of Frank Hunt at Burlington, Kan., has been damaged by fire.

G. F. Kughman is about to engage in the meat business at El Dorado, Kan.

L. H. Wright has purchased the Star Meat Market at Arkansas City, Kan.

W. P. Morgan has purchased the butcher shop of Williams & Nazworthy at Vinita, Okla.

Pokorney Bros. have moved their Star Meat Market from 525 C avenue to 321 C avenue, Lawton, Okla.

H. W. Garlock has purchased and taken charge of the meat market of W. W. Hook at Viel, Okla.

E. R. Kirkpatrick has completed the erection of his new meat market and grocery store at Longmont, Colo.

The Central Meat Market, owned by Brocksrocker & Schweizer, Osceola, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

James T. Welch, owner of the meat market at 710 Main avenue, Spokane, Wash., died last week. The business will be continued by a brother.

O. S. Drake and Floyd Benbroock have purchased the Farmers' Cash Market at Wilbaux, Mont., from Adolph Zimmerman.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for $1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

BIG RETAIL MARKET PLANT.

Work has been started on the addition to the Old Dutch Market headquarters at Washington, D. C., that will cost $100,000. The structure to be erected will have its front at 622 and 624 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W. The building will be four stories high, of reinforced concrete. The front exterior will be light tapestried brick. The steel sash window system will be employed, giving maximum light and ventilation.

In the cellar will be located the power plant, consisting of batteries of high-pressure steam boilers of the smokeless type, with the automatic stokers; the electric generators which will generate current for light and power purposes for all departments in the building; refrigerating compressors of sufficient capacity to keep proper temperature in the fresh meat refrigerators, in the salt meat curing rooms and in the freezers. In the cellar also will be four large freezing and curing rooms for meat or other perishable products.

The first floor will be occupied by the grocery and the fruit and vegetable departments. The second floor will be given over to grocery warehouse purposes, excepting the part used by the coffee-roasting department. The third floor will be occupied by the general offices and dressing rooms, washrooms, etc., for the employees of the plant. The fourth floor will be occupied by a bakery and the sausage and delicatessen department. Special tracking and trucking arrangements are provided for carrying meats through from the B street end of the plant to the shipping department on Pennsylvania avenue.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer market showed considerable signs of life in the past week, with fully 28,000 hides changing hands at steady rates. The principal feature was the cleaning up of 33 cars, or about 23,000 April to January 1st spready native steers by three packers. One killer sold two cars of Aprils at 25½c.; two cars of Mays at 26c., and two cars a month of June and Decembers at 27c., and two cars a month July to November, inclusive, at 27¾c. Another sold a car of Mays at 26c., and a car each month, June to January 1, at the above rates, and the third, one car each month of June and Decembers at 27c., and a car a month, July to November, inclusive, at 27¾c. The two uptown packers that have not sold are firmly asking 28c. for June to January 1 spreads. Along with spreads good inquiries were noted for July native steers, and one packer reports selling 3,000 July native steers at 26½c. These hides are the first sold for the month of July by the local killers; 1,000 (Hoboken, N. J.) June native steers sold at 26c., and 1,000 July native steers at 26½c. There is still a moderate inquiry around the market for more July native steers, but unsold sellers are talking 27c. for business. The general tone to the situation is strong. January, February and March native steers are still available in some quarters and are quoted at 21½c. June butt brands are quoted at 23½@24c. inside nearer for business; Colorados, 23@23½c.; cows, all weights, 24@24½c. asked, and native bulls, 20@21c., nominal. Small packer hides. There was some little business passing in the small packer market. A car of Jersey City April to the middle of June native bulls sold at 20½c. Brooklyn packers sold about 2,600 November to June native steers at private terms; also a car of June and a car of July native bulls sold at private terms. Well posted operators are inclined to think that the steers brought around 20½@20¾c., and the bulls, 20½c.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is strong and active. Lightweight skins seem to be the most desired, which is a 5c. advance over previous trading. Also a collector sold a car of 5 to 7's at $3.15. There are some rumors around that 7 to 9's and 9 to 12's sold, but confirmation of such trading is still lacking when we go to press. Most sellers are fairly well booked up, and unsold stocks are moderate. Some holders are now talking $3.20 for 5 to 7's, but well posted operators claim that if bids of $3.15 were made they would be accepted. New York City calfskins are nominally quoted as follows: 5 to 7's at $3.15@3.20; 7 to 9's at $3.60@3.65, and 9 to 12's at $4.10@4.15. The country calfskin market keeps steady, with offerings noted of 2 cars, 4 to 5's, at $2.50, and to 7's at $2.90, but no business has been consummated in these as yet. Outside city calfskins are generally held at $2.85@2.95 for 5 to 7's; $3.35@3.45 for 7 to 9's, and $3.85@3.95 for 9 to 12's, selected.

HORSEHIDES.—Horsehides are quiet and easy. Most buyers are disinterested in current stock. Eastern cities are held at $6.75 and last paid; fronts are slow and nominal at $4.75 asked. Butts find a more ready market and nominal at $2.65@2.75 asked; 2,000 B. A.'s, averaging 7¼ kilos, sold at $5.50. Last sale of English horsehides were at $7.50 flat.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is quiet, with most buyers holding off and talking somewhat lower rates. Holders of hides seem to have faith in the situation and look for a better market when short-haired hides come forward more freely; 1,000 Ohio's 50 lbs. average are being offered at 19½c., selected, running about 50 per cent. short haired. Dealers as a rule are asking 20c. for better stock, and some are talking up to 20¼c. Extreme weights are slow at 22½@23c. asked as to hair, etc., with tanners' ideas ½@1c. below these prices. New York State hides are beginning to accumulate among the up-state dealers and are nominally quoted at 20c. flat for all weights. New England hides are nominal at 20c. flat basis for all weights, and 19@19½c. asked for buffs, lights 21½c. asked. Southern hides steady and somewhat out of proportion with Westerns. Tanners state they are a little too high to make any money on. An offering is noted of a car of far Southerns, 25 to 60 lbs., at 19¾c. Northern hides are held at 20½c. Lights, 20½@22c., as to sections and seller. Canadian hides are slow and comparatively high as to other sorts. Sellers are talking 20c. flat basis for all weights; extremes are nominal at 21@21½c.

Boston.

There is no life to the business in Boston this week. For one reason or another tanners are holding down to the market, and prices are holding at about the same level as a week ago. The majority of tanners say that they have enough hides on hand to keep them going, and they see no reason to purchase now until the shoe manufacturer shows some signs of future buying. Buffs especially are dead in this market, although in other parts of the country there have been sales enough to keep the market from breaking. Buffs from the Ohio section are quoted at 19½@20½c. for old stock, with current receipts offered at 20½@21c. Extremes from the same section are held at 22@22½c. for business, with some choice lots held at 23c., but not interesting to tanners. Far Southerns are held 19½c. flat for all weights, with Northerns about 20½c. This class of hide is not selling to any extent in the East, although the Western market is more active.

The calfskin market is quiet in Boston. Tanners are anxious to get hold of skins which will make up in the colored leather. Because of the scarcity of foreign skins which were formerly used for this purpose, it has been necessary to pick out the best of the domestic skins. Some good skins are offered in Boston at $2.30 for 4 to 5's; $2.80@2.90 for 5 to 7's; $3.30 for 7 to 9's; $3.80 for 9 to 12's; and $4.30 for 12 to 16's.

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New York Section

J. H. Klise, head of the auditing department of Morris & Company, was in New York this week.

—

President Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, Inc., formerly the Sulzberger & Sons Company, was in New York this week.

—

F. W. Pratt, office manager at the S. & S. branch house district office in New York, is taking a few weeks' vacation in New England.

—

R. G. Clark, head of the Cudahy Packing Company's small stock department at Chicago, was visiting New York territory during the week.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 15, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.02 cents per pound.

—

Miss Elizabeth Smith, secretary to General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York territory, is enjoying a vacation in the Catskills.

—

O. Andresen, manager of the S. & S. branch house at Newark, is on a fishing expedition in unknown waters, and upon his return the Newark fish market is expected to experience a glut.

—

The Quality Meat & Provision Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by A. G. Streitwolf, J. H. Leddy and W. J. Graham, 382 Wadsworth avenue, New York City.

—

A feature of the bill boards around Greater New York this week were the big posters bearing the attractive new trade-mark sign of Wilson & Company, Inc., the new title of the S. & S. Company.

—

The New York City Municipal Civil Service Commission will receive applications from July 18 to August 1 for the position of food and drug chemist in the Department of Health. The position pays from $1,500 to $2,000.

—

James Webber, the resident representative of the firm of Richard Webber at Buffalo, was removed from his home on Saturday last to a hospital suffering from appendicitis. An operation was performed, but complications set in. However, hopes are held out for his recovery. Sylvanus Webber, of the local Webber house, a brother of the sick man, went to Buffalo on Monday morning.

—

Commissioner Hartigan, of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, has reported that as a result of the three-day campaign last week 274 ice dealers had violated the law requiring ice to be weighed before it is sold. These violators had been selling by the piece or had given short weight or used false scales, though the last violation is by far the smallest, as only five crooked scales were found in the campaign.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 15, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat. – Manhattan, 554 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,146 lbs.; Queens, 2 lbs.; Richmond, 85 lbs.; total, 8,787 lbs. Fish. Manhattan, 1,551 lbs.; Brooklyn, 133 lbs.; Richmond, 35 lbs.; total, 1,719 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 43 lbs.; Brooklyn, 223 lbs.; total, 266 lbs.

—

Miss Mabel Huntley Plumb, for more than 22 years a confidential employee of the S. & S. Company's financial department at New York headquarters, died on Monday evening at her home in Brooklyn after a long illness. The funeral services were held on Wednesday evening and the wealth of floral tributes testified to the esteem in which Miss Plumb had been held. They came not only from New York, but from Chicago and all over the country where the company has plants.

—

The accident in the butcher shop of Martin Schmidt at Macon street and Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, last week, by which Schmidt, his assistant, cashier and two customers lost their lives, is decided by the coroner to have been due to Schmidt's careless operation of his refrigerating plant. The helper who usually attended to the operation of the plant was taking a day off, and whoever looked after it in his absence did not adjust gas and water pipes properly, causing overheating and an explosion. The plant had been operated for six years by previous proprietors without accident or trouble.

ANNUAL WEBBER EMPLOYEES' OUTING

The twenty-second annual outing of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society took place on Wednesday afternoon and evening at Sulzer's Harlem River Park at 127th street and Second avenue. It was what the programme called it, an "old-time Webber picnic." More than 3,000 people attended and the afternoon and evening were full of enjoyment for the Webber employees and their families and friends.

The afternoon was taken up with outdoor sports and games and the usual excitement prevailed. The bowling contest was one of the features of this part of the programme. "Ven" Webber made an ideal referee, while Richard and William Webber and P. J. Gately officiated as judges. The other officials of games were:

Inspectors of Games.—James Kiernan, chairman; John Joyce, John Conway, Philip Clair, Fred Nickles, Patrick Daly. Starter.—Mr. Eising.

Police.—John Curley, chairman; George Forman, Jr., William Mackie, H. Balz, John P. Wainer, George Kaufman, J. Kramer.

Assistant Starter.—William J. Neuss. Announcer.—Charles H. Kohla. Clerk of Courts. Theodore Carlewitz. Timers.—Charles Webber and William McGuinness.

Bowling Committee.—August Emerick, chairman; Charles Yung, Hy Ebling, Fred Modest, G. Elbert, S. Gutstadt, Charles Hoffman, J. Kramer.

The results of these games were as follows:

220-yard dash.—First, gold watch, Wm. R. Hunter; second, diamond scarf pin, Arthur Sheldon; third, gold cuff buttons, Wm. McGuinness.

Half-mile run.—First, gold watch, E. F. Davis; second, gold ring, A. Langmack; third, medal fob, W. R. Hunter.

Potato race for ladies.—First, silver cup, Miss Carrie Schaefer; second, gold lavalliere, Miss Margaret Fribben; third, gold brooch, Miss Mary Sinnott.

Sack race.—First, gold watch, Wm. Delaney; second, ring, Wm. McGuinness; third, cuff buttons, P. Claire.

Running broad jump.—First, silver cup, E. F. Davis, 16 ft. 4 in.; second, scarf pin, W. R. Hunter, 16 ft. 1 in.; third, medal fob, Wm. McGuinness, 14 ft. 10 in.

Shot put.—First, Harry Steiner, 35 ft. 2 in.; second, Jack Curley, 33 ft. 4 in.; third, Philip Claire, 31 ft. 9½ in. Harry Steiner's first and only toss could not be beaten, although numerous contestants tried to beat his mark. Other opponents had three chances to better their figures.

Bowling tournament.—First, Charles Hunter, 86 points; second, J. Ehle, 85 points; third and fourth, C. Haug and G. McCarthy (tie), 84 points; fifth, C. Fehsken, 83 points. Representing three best cards turned in at 30 points per card. Otherwise a possible 90 points.

Dancing occupied the evening and the floor was crowded in spite of the warm weather. Boxes were occupied by Richard and William Webber and heads of departments of the Webber houses and by many members of the trade throughout Greater New York. Among the Webber heads and employees who attended with their families were: Richard and William Webber, Sylvanus Webber, Charles Webber, J. Webber, L. S. Rappaport, A. Sheldon, W. V. Spooner, C. M. Stone, P. J. Gately, T. Carlewitz, C. Hunter, M. Elbthal, A. A. Celler, Wm. Kohler, W. J. Brownloe, P. Kohler, D. Roberts, B. Walthers, J. P. Walthers, G. H. Titze, J. Kiernan, A. Emerich, D. F. Bennett, F. Loftus, R. Blakely, E. Blakely, A. Benjamin, W. A. Carmody, J. Conway, J. Frankenstein, F. Modest, C. Hallatt, C. A. Gaucher, E. Wurmser, E. Davis, M. Fraher, G. Colbert, J. Kramer, W. Delaney, J. Geissler, "Pop" Kinkel, M. France, E. France, P. Mierisch, A. Ansboro, G. Jewell, H. Steiner, E. E. Higgens, P. Walz, H. Wehman, J. Thompson, G. Kaufman, F. Bozart, J. W. Pauling, M. Kirwin, H. Boehm, G. Forman, W. Mackie, N. M. Ritz, A. M. Robb, W. E. Schmidt, W. Carlewitz, W. Krist, T. Cassidy, E. Brittman, H. F. Scofield, H. J. St. Clair, P. Staudt, W. W. Thomson, G. Alster, J. S. Churchill, B. J. Deehan, M. Enpis, J. Link, C. Wolf, A. E. Harrison, J. F. Henry, W. T. Holley, B. Johnsen, R. Ovenden, A. Werner, Kaplan, J. R. Koch, W. G. McGuinness, L. Meehler, G. R. Muir, P. Link, T. A. Phillips, H. Reynolds, J. Schneider, W. H. Sherridan, C. F. Jung, C. Van Loeuwen, J. Sibbald, F. Snyder, C. Steiner, J. T. Wainer, W. Weisbecker, L. H. Udich, A. Yochmann,

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HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

As in past sixteen years

J. H. Anderson, C. Anthoni, R. Boehm, A. Booth, J. Joyce, H. Scharfe, A. Kassebohm, Dr. Fred. Kassebohm, C. Feshkens, W. R. Hunter, B. Polok, E. Langmack, C. H. Kohla, A. Loeffler, E. P. Longhurst, J. M. Loschinger, R. Pathe, M. McCarthy, J. McKeon, E. Marx, J. M. Thomson, E. Jones, H. Prager, F. J. Uhl, R. Watson, G. McCarthy, T. Waibel, W. Earl, Frank De Trano, A. Donati, G. Brown, J. Amon, B. E. Bowen, P. Daly, F. Nicholas, J. Meyer, J. J. Mulryan, H. Ebling, C. Woods, C. Hoffman, S. S. Fried, J. McDermott, J. Gleason, M. F. McInerney, M. F. Mahoney, E. Gulden, M. J. Maloney, V. E. De Pasquale, Frank Sheehan, O. Berwaldt, F. Fox, J. Curley, R. Corcoran, P. Claire, C. McCann, C. E. Carey, W. Carlyle, J. A. Bauer, H. Balz, A. Baist, J. J. Hewes, F. Gazdick, M. Parkinson, C. Mergler, A. Riccio, C. Young, W. J. Neues, E. O'Connor, T. O'Leary, C. Jockel, W. Egner, J. Cudney. Misses E. S. Richards, M. Sinnott, H. Kiernan, A. O'Connor, A. Weirich, A. Schoolcraft, M. Kleinfelder, M. Sheehan, A. Chilburg, L. Abrams, M. Holsgrove, K. Strittmatter, J. Jedlicka, C. Schefer, M. Enright, M. Gribben, E. Schweizer, H. Martin, T. Lavin, J. Brooks, W. L. Bonn, S. Healey, M. Koeper, M. Farrell, E. Reeber, E. Berliner, F. Kramer, E. Fox, M. Nelson, A. Muller, A. McCarthy, I. H. Faith, M. Reeves, S. May, L. Foster, H. Vogt, J. Brook, E. Castillo, M. Douglas, A. Halsey, O. McLean, M. Schopp, J. Walk, F. Waring, L. Benjamin, F. Witzman, M. McCarthy, Dalton and Dunn.

Officers and committees were as follows: Charles Cary, president; M. McCarthy, vice-president; Miss H. Kiernan, treasurer; Robert J. Blakely, financial secretary; C. Wolff, recording secretary; E. F. Davis, corresponding secretary; W. Schmidt, sergeant-at-arms; F. A. Kassebohm, M. D., physician; C. C. Watkins, druggist. Executive Board. Charles Hunter, chairman; Miss M. Enright, Charles Yung, Peter Meirish, Miss M. Sinnott, Charles Wood, John Joyce, Miss A. McCarthy, Edward O'Connor.

Arrangement Committee. M. Elbthal, chairman; R. J. Blakely, Walter Spooner, Charles Hunter, W. Schmidt.

Floor Committee. Charles Cary, director of march; Harry Steiner, L. A. Brennan, Charles Corrigan, Charles Anton, Alvis Loeffler, Gus Maus, Wm. Van Nostrand, Walter Earle.

Reception Committee. Otto Bernwaldt, chairman; William Schmidt, Edward O'Connor, Charles Wolff, Edward France, Ted Schnobr, E. Golden, James Cudne, Geo. R. Muir.

Press Committee.—Louis S. Rappaport, chairman; Dudley F. Bennett, Geo. Tietze, Miss A. O'Connor.

The annual prize drawing took place late in the evening with the following results: First, combination bookcase and writing desk, George Kaufman; second, china closet, R. Blakely; third, rocker, Ed. Murphy; fourth, parlor table, Mrs. Costello; fifth, dinner set, Mrs. F. Dunn.

How the FEDERAL Builds Business

A firm of merchants recently adopted Federalized Transportation.

Immediately they began to reach out into new and profitable fields.

When the company was using old methods no effort was made to reach the prosperous surrounding towns, all of which are now covered regularly and profitably.

Two old Federals, No. 1434 and No. 1167, handled 614,700 pounds in May for E. T. Smith of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Smith was so well pleased with the work done by his old Federals that he added two more to his fleet. In May these new ones handled 457,100 pounds, consuming only 189 gallons of gasoline and 31 pints of cylinder oil.

Federal Motor Trucks will increase your business.

Write us for practical reports of results accomplished by Federals in the provision business.

Our magazine on transportation, "Traffic News," will be sent free upon request.

Federal Motor Truck Company

Detroit, Michigan

1½, 2, and 3½ Ton Worm Drive Motor Trucks.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	$8.75@10.65
Poor to fair native steers	7.00@ 8.65
Bulls	5.00@ 8.00
Cows	3.75@ 7.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	8.25@ 9.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good per 100 lbs.	9.50@13.50
Live calves, skim-milk	@ 8.50
Live calves, Canadian, mixed	7.75@ 9.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime	10.50@10.65
Live lambs, yearlings	@ 8.50
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, good, ewes	@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls	@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.40@10.50
Hogs, medium	10.40@10.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10.30
Pigs	@10.00
Roughs	@ 8.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy		@15½
Choice native light	15	@15½
Native, common to fair	14	@14½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy		@15½
Choice native light	15	@15½
Native, common to fair		@15
Choice Western, heavy		@15
Choice Western, light		@14
Common to fair Texas		@13
Good to choice heifers		@14
Common to fair heifers		@12
Choice cows		@12
Common to fair cows		@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls		10½@11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@18	@19
No. 2 ribs	@16	@18
No. 3 ribs 13	@15	@17½
No. 1 loins	@18	@21
No. 2 loins	@16	@20
No. 3 loins 13	@15	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@17	17½@18½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@16	@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@15	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds 14½	@15	@15
No. 2 rounds 13½	@14½	@14½
No. 3 rounds 12½	@13	@14
No. 1 chucks 12½	@13	@13½
No. 2 chucks 11½	@12	@13
No. 3 chucks 10½	@11	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@17½
Western calves, choice	@18
Western calves, fair to good	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@12½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@13¾
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13¾
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13¾
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@14¼
Pigs	@14½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@18
Lambs, choice	@17
Lambs, good	@16
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14½
Smoked shoulders	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17½
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	@15½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city		@20
Fresh pork loins, Western	15	@18½
Frozen pork loins	13	@17
Fresh pork tenderloins		@25
Frozen pork tenderloins		@24
Shoulders, city		@15
Shoulders, Western		@14
Butts, regular		@15
Butts, boneless		@18
Fresh hams, city		@18
Fresh hams, Western		@17
Fresh picnic hams		@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	16	@17c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	13	@14c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12	@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded		@65c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25	@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers		@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys	14	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys		@10c. apiece
Livers, beef	10	@12c. a pound
Oxtails	9	@10c. apiece
Hearts, beef	8	@ 9c. a pound
Rolls, beef		@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30	@28c. a pound
Lambs' fries	8	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings		@16c. a pound
Blade meat		@14c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat		@ 4¼
Suet, fresh and heavy		@ 6¾
Shop bones, per cwt.	25	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21	23
Pepper, red	27	30
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6½	8½
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	20	23
Mace	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Refined	25¼@27¼

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@	.40
No. 2 skins	@	.38
No. 3 skins	@	.30
Branded skins	@	.34
Ticky skins	@	.34
No. 1 B. M. skins	@	.38
No. 2 D. M. skins	@	.31
No. 1, 12½-14	@	4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@	4.06
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@	4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@	2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@	4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@	4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@	4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	@	2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@	5.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@	5.15
Branded kips	@	3.55
Heavy branded kips	@	3.80
Ticky kips	@	3.80
Heavy ticky kips	@	4.80

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—		
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best		@25
Old toms, scalded	23	@24
Dry-picked, old toms		@25

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—		
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	35	@40
Va., selected, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	30	@32
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	30	@32
Western, scalded, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	23	@25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—		
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked		@22
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@22
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@20½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@19½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.		@18½
Fowl—Barrels, iced—		
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over		@21
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked		@20½
Old Cocks, per lb.		13½@14
Fowl—bbls.		
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs. and over		19½@20
Other Poultry—		
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.		@4.50
Long Island fresh ducklings		@20
Geese, Western, fancy		—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers	@34
Fowls,	@20
Roosters, old	@14
Turkeys	@16
Geese, per lb.	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)		@29
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	29½	@30
Creamery, Firsts	27	@28½
Process, Extras	26	@26½
Process, Firsts	24½	@25½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	27½	@28
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	26	@27
Fresh gathered, firsts	24½	@26
Fresh gathered, seconds	23	@24
Fresh dirties, No. 1	21	@21½
Fresh chex, fair to good	19½	@20
Duck Eggs, State and nearby Ind. runner	28	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	2.62½ and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.30 and 10c.
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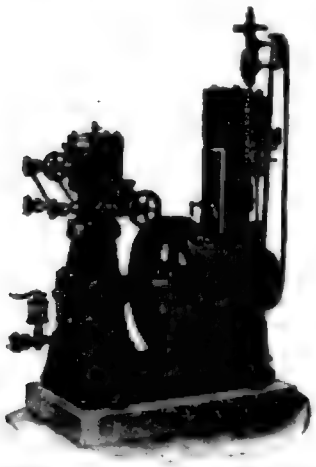

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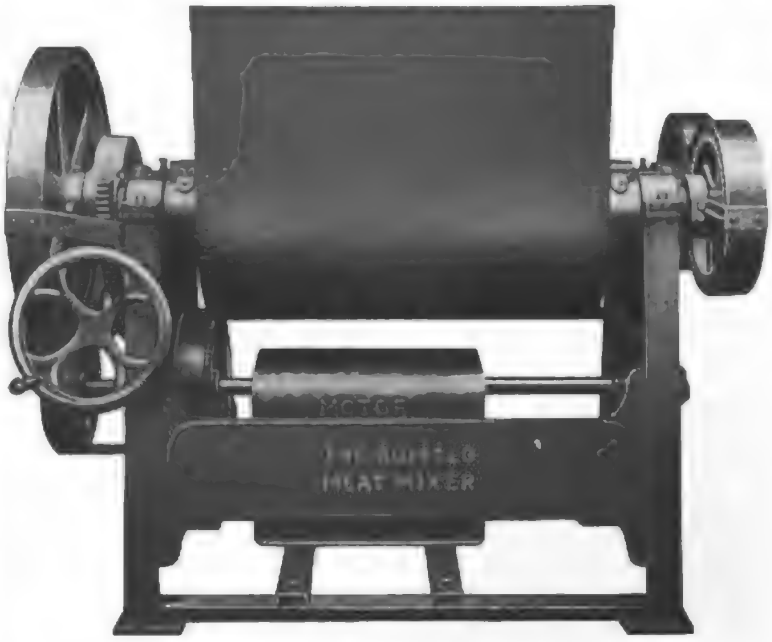

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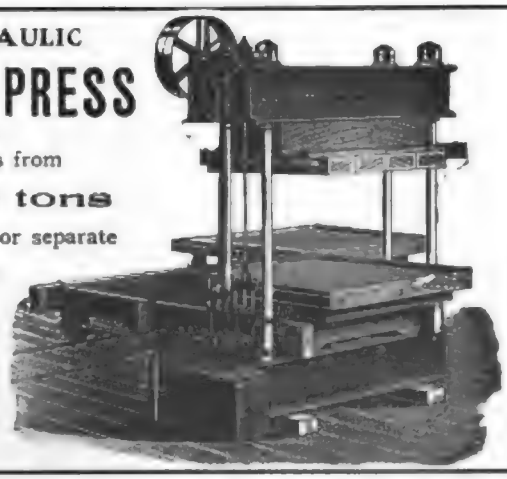

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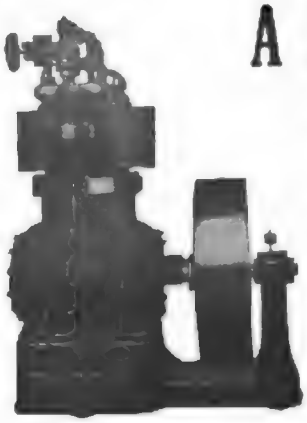

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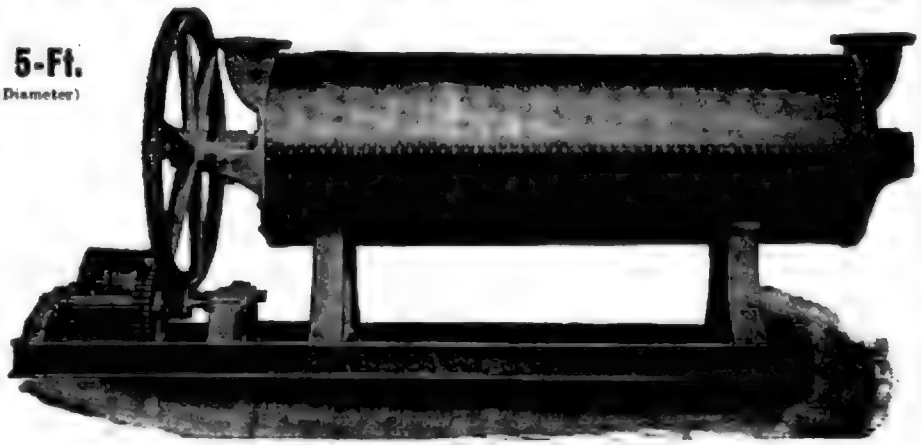

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Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Henry.
Brecht Co., The.
Morris & Company.
National Ammonia Co.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.
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American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Callis, Jr., Geo. B.
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Comstock, C. B.
Consolidated Engineering Co.
Gardner & Lindberg.
Henschien & McLaren.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.
Packers' Architectural & Engineering Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.

BONE MILLS & CRUSHERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

BORAX AND BORACIC ACID.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

BOXES.
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co
National Box Co.
Pioneer Box Co.

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Allbright-Nell Co.
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Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Clothel Co., The.
Ford Co., J. B.
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Randall & Co., R. T.
Smith's Sons Co., John B.
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co., The.

BUTTERINE MACHINERY.
Grasso's Machine Works.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

CANNING MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.

CANS.
Brecht Company, The.
Heekin Can Co.
Johnson-Morse Can Co.

CASINGS (SEE ALSO PACKERS).
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Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Consolidated Casing Co.
Haberkorn Bros.
Levi, Borth., & Co.
Morris & Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Oppenheimer Casing Co.
Swift & Co
United Dressed Beef Co.
Young Company, Frank L.

CHEMISTS.
Chemical & Engineering Co.
Fort Worth Laboratories.

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Aspegren & Co.
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Field & Co., Julian.
Haynes, W. G.
Hulme, W. B.
Hunt & Co., A. J.
Johnston, E. E.
Langton Brokerage Co.
New York Independent Meat Co.
Penn Beef Co.
Press & Co., W. G.
Riesser, A. L.
Sterne & Son Co.
Wheeler & Co., T. H.
Zaun, H. C.
Ziegler & Co., J. B.

CONVEYORS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

COTTON OIL.
American Cotton Oil Co.
Aspegren & Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Fairbank Co., N. K.
Kentucky Refinery Co.
Procter & Gamble.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

COTTONSEED OIL MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

CRUSHERS AND GRINDERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Williams Pat. Crusher & P. Co.

DISINFECTANTS.
Brecht Company, The.

DISINTEGRATORS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Williams Pat. Crusher & P. Co.

DOORS AND COLD STORAGE.
Brecht Company, The.
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.

DRYERS.
(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith, Theodore, & Sons, Co.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.

ELEVATORS.
Ridgway & Son Co., Craig.

EVAPORATORS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Swenson Evaporator Co.

FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.
Brand, Herman.
Lesser, Fred.
Reardon & Son Co., John.
Von Riesen, Samuel Appold

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati B. S. Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith, Theodore, & Sons' Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works
Swenson Evaporator Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

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Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
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Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

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Livesey, John R.
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Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John B.

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Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co
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Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John B.

MEAT MIXERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John B.

MOTORS.
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Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
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Brecht Co., The.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Taber Pump Co.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

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Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Ford Co., J. B.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.
National Box Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Randall & Co., R. T.

PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY.
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American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
General Electric Co.
Hottmann Machine Co.
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Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
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Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Swenson Evaporator Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

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Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

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Armour & Co.
Belz Provision Co.
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Boyd, Lunham & Co.
Brennan Packing Co.
Brittain & Co.
Buckley, J. J.
Chicago Packing Co.
Consolidated Beef Co.
Corkran, Hill & Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
Danahy Packing Co
Decker & Sons, Jacob E.
Dunlevy Packing Co.
Felin, J. J., & Co.
Greenwald Packing Co.
Guggenheim Bros.
Hammond, G. H., Co.
Hell Packing Co.
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Hutzwiler & Briggs Co.
Independent Packing Co.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.
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Klinck, C., Packing Co.
Krey Packing Co.
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Martin Co., D. B.
Mayer & Bro., O. F.
Morrell & Co., Ltd., John.
Morris & Co.
Muhe Co., The Henry.
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N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.
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North Packing & Provision Co.
Omaha Packing Co.
Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co.
Rice & Brother.
Roth Packing Co., John C.
St Louis Independent Packing Co.
Sartorius Provision Co.
Sinclair, T. M., & Co., Ltd.
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Stern & Son, Inc., Joseph.
Schnerger & Sons Co.
Swift & Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Western Packing & Prov. Co.

PRESERVATIVES.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.

PRESSES.
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American Process Co.
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.

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Brandt, Chas.
Kern, Inc., Geo.
McMillan Co., J. T.
Miller & Hart.
Reed's, C. H., Sons.
Springfield Provision Co
Vogt & Sons, F. G.
Zimmermann, M.

PUMPS.
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Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Taber Pump Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.
Arctic Ice Machine Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Frick Co., The.
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co
Remington Machine Co.
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co., The
York Mfg. Co.

REFRIGERATING SUPPLIES.
Arctic Ice Machine Company.
Brecht Company, The.
Clothel Co., The.
York Mfg. Co.

SALT.
Myles Salt Co.

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Battelle & Renwick
Croton Chemical Co.
Knowles-Bradley Co.
National Supply & Equipment Co

SCALES.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co
Moneyweight Scale Co.

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Brecht Company, The.

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Brecht Co., The.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co
Mechanical Mfg. Co
Taber Pump Co.

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Welch, Holme & Clark Co

SPICES.
Brecht Company, The

TANKS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co
Brecht Company, The
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith, Theodore, & Sons' Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A

TRACKING.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

TRUCKS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

TRUCKS (MOTOR) AND SUPPLIES.
Armleder Co., O.
Federal Motor Truck Co.
Goodrich Company, B. F.
Kissel Motor Car Co.
Niles Car & Mfg. Co., The.
Packard Motor Car Co.
White Company, The.

VALVES.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co

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Vol. 55 No. 5

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY JULY 29, 1916

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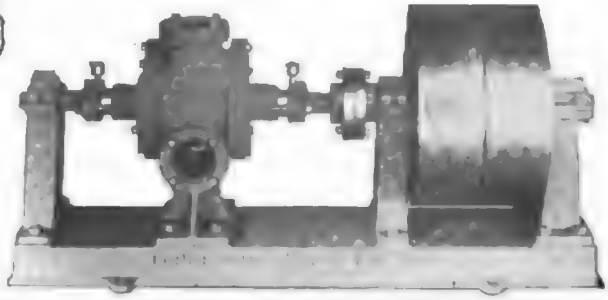

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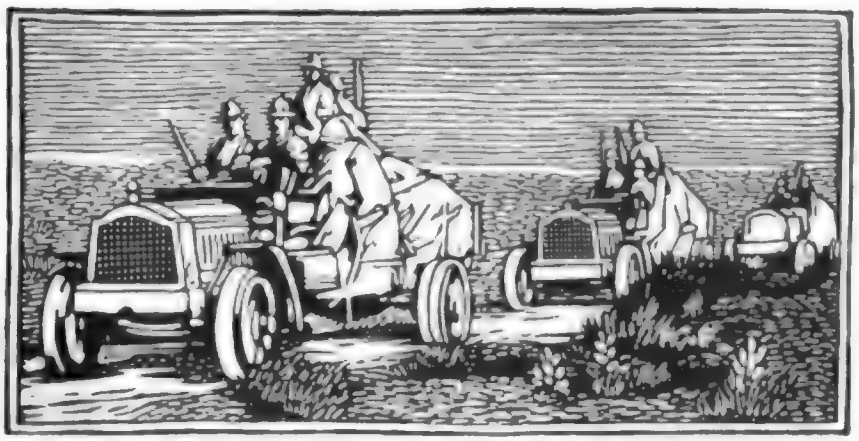

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SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

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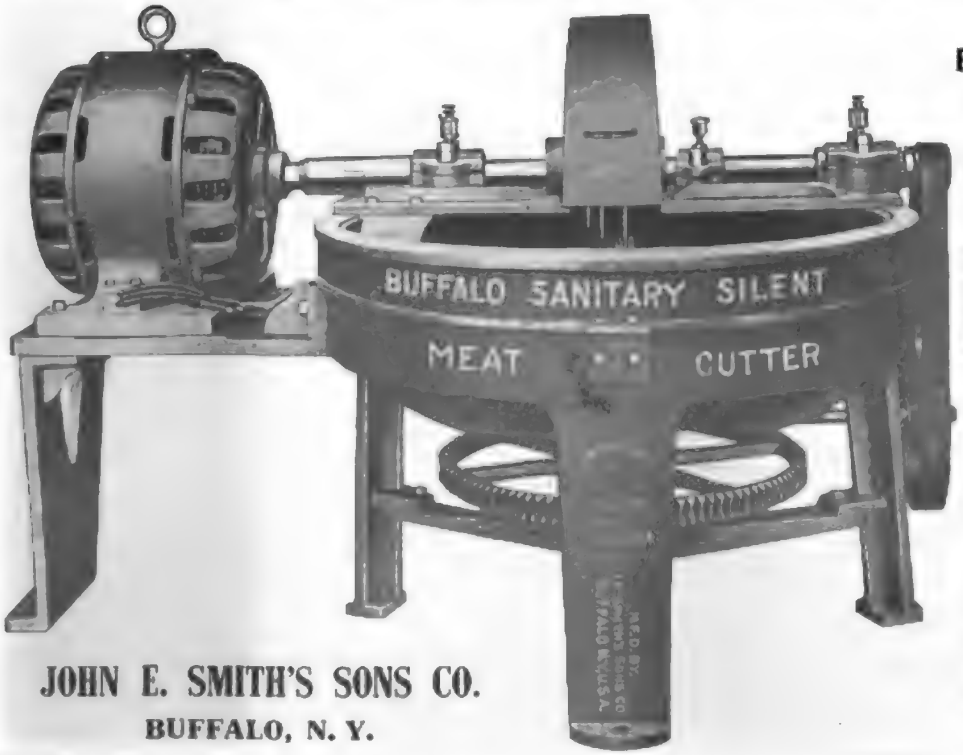

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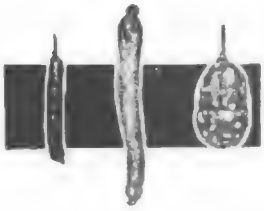
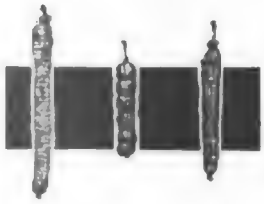


Dried Sausage



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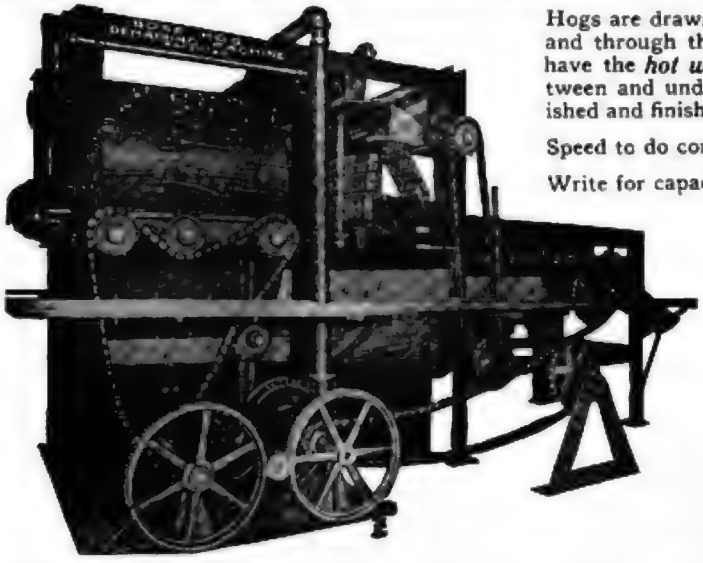
Clean hogs complete with the least cost to operate and maintain. Steel scrapers remove the hot water soaked hair; belt scrapers do the polishing.



Hogs are drawn out of the scalding water over, between and through the belly, feet, flank and body scrapers to have the *hot water soaked hair* removed, and over, between and under the belt scrapers to be massaged, polished and finished.

Speed to do complete work according to capacity.

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in original rings or selected Bundles made up in our own premises. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write to
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"Willie had a purple monkey climbing on a yellow stick.
And when he sucked the paint all off it made him deathly sick;
And in his latest hours he clasped that monkey in his hand.
And bade goodbye to earth and went into a better land.

"Oh! no more he'll shoot his sister with his little wooden gun;
And no more he'll twist the pussy's tail and make her yowl, for fun.
The pussy's tail now stands out straight; the gun is laid aside;
The monkey doesn't jump around since little Willie died."

Yes, sir, that's real poetry, as every fellow in school but the professor of English Literature will admit. Dear old Max Adeler wrote it in "Out of the Hurly Burly."

And the other day when the **South Bend Toy Mfg. Co.** of South Bend, Indiana, one of the greatest toy factories in the United States, sent in their order for the Ridgway Steam Hydraulic to equip their new factory, we thought right away of that "purple monkey" on the "yellow stick" and "wooden gun."

Every feller who has ever owned a purple monkey and wooden gun hold up your hand.

Thought so.

Now if you are a real smart manager with an eye on excellence in equipment and good dividends for the stock holders and an increase in your own income

YOU WILL ASK THE SOUTH BEND TOY MFG. CO. WHAT CONSIDERATIONS LED THEM TO

"Hook 'er to the Biler"

CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON CO.
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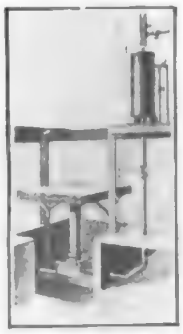

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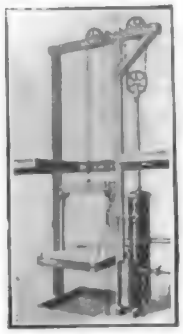

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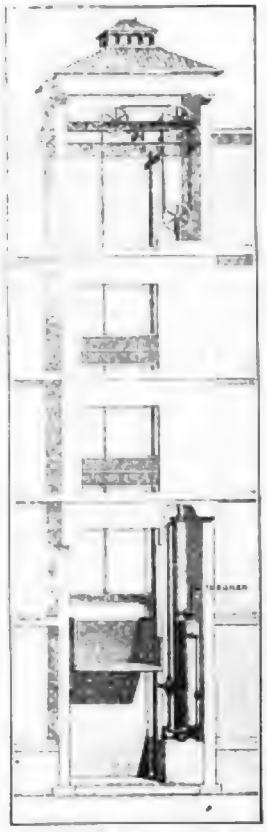

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Packing House Products and By-Products
Dressed Beef, Fresh Pork, Dressed Pigs, Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Grease, Oils, Fertilizer, Hides, Bones.
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Main Plant and Office, Mason City, Iowa
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Inquiries solicited for car lots of Green and S. P. Joints, Bellies, Dry Salt Meats, Lard, Casings, Hair and Fertilizers.

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Our large source of supply, together with our superior facilities for handling, enable us to meet all your requirements in the most satisfactory manner. Prompt service.

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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 55. New York and Chicago, July 29, 1916. No. 5.

HIGHER PRICES FOR MEAT ANIMALS.

Announcement was made this week from Washington that the reports of 5,000 field correspondents of the Department of Agriculture throughout the country showed increased prices paid to producers of livestock during the period from June 15 to July 15. This followed the report of a month ago showing like increases in livestock prices paid to producers.

In fact, Secretary Houston's statement is that on July 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was 17.6 per cent. higher than a year ago, 8.5 per cent. higher than two years ago and 19.9 per cent. higher than the average of the past six years on July 15.

Hog prices increased nearly 20 cents per hundred pounds in the month from June 15 to July 15, and on July 15 averaged $8.40 per 100 pounds, which is higher than any monthly average since June, 1910. A year ago the average was $6.84, and the average on July 15 of the preceding five years was $7.25.

Beef cattle declined 13 cents per hundred pounds in the past month, and on July 15 averaged $6.75, which compares with $6.07 a year ago, and $5.33 the average on July 15 of the preceding five years.

Sheep prices declined 21 cents per hundred pounds during the month, but are still high in price, averaging $6.33 per hundred pounds, compared with $5.25 a year ago, and $4.48, the average of the preceding five years.

Prices of milch cows have advanced each month this year; in the past month the increase averages 41 cents per head, and on July 15 the average price per head was $62.04, which compares with $60.31 a year ago and $49.04, the average of the preceding five years on July 15.

GALLOWAY BACK WITH GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, assistant secretary of agriculture until 1914, will return to the Department within a few weeks, according to an announcement issued in Washington on July 26. He resigned to become dean of the agricultural college of Cornell University. No reason is given for the Doctor's wish to leave Cornell.

Dr. Galloway will be employed as a plant specialist in the bureau of plant industry, which he helped to organize several years ago.

One interesting rumor in this connection is that the present assistant secretary, Hon. Carl Vrooman, who succeeded Dr. Galloway, may soon be appointed ambassador in the diplomatic service, and that Dr. Galloway will get his old place back again. It is known that Mr. Vrooman was offered a post as minister plenipotentiary at $12,000 per annum when the Wilson administration came in three years ago, but he preferred to take the lesser position, which he regarded as more important because of the opportunity given to do some real constructive work in behalf of American farmers.

ANOTHER BRITISH PRIZE CASE.

The case of the American steamship Maracas, loaded with packinghouse products consigned to Denmark and Sweden, and seized by the British government in March, 1915, was discontinued this week in the British prize court at London. The crown attorney announced that a basis of settlement had been reached with the packers in other cases, and that this case would be settled on the same agreement. The terms were not made public. The vessel itself had been sold, and the owners would get part of the sale money, the remainder going into the British prize fund.

Eleventh Annual Convention

of the

American Meat Packers' Association

will be held at

CINCINNATI

Oct. 9, 10 and 11

Get Ready to Go

You know that "Cincinnati Bunch!"

NO ARMY FOOD COMMISSION.

A point of order by Senator Gallinger to the effect that it was an attempt to tack general legislation on to an appropriation bill, contrary to the rules of Congress, defeated on Wednesday of this week the amendment to the Senate military bill which The National Provisioner quoted in full last week as Senator Chamberlain's plan to provide for the appointment of a commission of three who would inspect the food furnished the armed forces of the country, both as to quality and quantity. The commission was to cost $20,000.

However, an attempt will be made, it is said, to put the matter through as a separate bill, but there is hardly time enough left for this to be done. Another factor which will prevent the passing of such a bill through both Houses is the fact that the army authorities have already made an inspection on the border, with more inspections to follow, and all reports thus far are to the effect that the men have no cause for complaint in regard to the meats and other food furnished them.

These two facts materially alter the situation as it stood when recorded in last week's issue.

Major General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, has been in personal charge of the food inspection on the Mexican border. He has examined the rations of over 30,000 troops, regular and militia. His finding is that the only cause of complaint is the lack of variety, and it is understood in Washington that this shortcoming will be corrected shortly. The report of General Bliss is as follows, as announced by the War Department:

"I have personally visited all the camps, approximately 30,000 men, and have interviewed company, regimental, brigade and division commanders. Without exception, they have denounced every story that has appeared in the newspapers as to insufficiency or poor quality of the rations as a deliberate falsehood.

"The only ground for criticism (and that is being rapidly remedied) is that in these first few days of the camps they have not had the variety in components of the ration that was desired. This is due partly to the fact that depots have been hastily organized and great quantities of supplies suddenly unloaded in them more rapidly than they can sort out so that they can lay their hands on any article the moment that it is called for. The matter never was any cause of real complaint.

"I find in many organization that the enlisted personnel are being bombarded with

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letters from home begging them to return and to take advantage of any opportunity offered to get out of the service. Thus far the men themselves seem to pay little attention to this. I think that what may prove to be a principal cause of unrest among certain classes of the enlisted personnel is the information which commanding officers tell me is coming from their homes to the effect that employers who promised to continue pay or part pay and also hold their positions for employees in the ranks are now saying that as there is to be no war their promises as to those matters are no longer good."

MEAT SITUATION IN GERMANY.

German newspapers recently received in New York give some light upon the meat situation in the empire.

The Tageblatt of Berlin of June 3 reported that the Hotel Men's Meat Commission of the German capital had bought meat to the value of about 1,000,000 marks, and it was proposed to make the purchasing agency a permanent institution so as to continue to supply the hotel men with meat, even after the war.

According to the Berliner Vorwärts the head Mayor of Königsberg informed the City Council that among all the cities of the empire Königsberg stands in the best relative position regarding the matter of a supply of meat. Several weeks after this statement by the Mayor a cable report via The Hague told of breeding cattle bringing six times their normal prices at the Königsberg auction.

Confirmation of a rumor sent out from Copenhagen early in May that the Germans were preparing to eat crows on a wholesale scale is found in a long article in the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag of May 22 announcing the arrival of the first young crows in the Berlin market and expressing the hope that they will soon be followed by many thousands of others.

It is pointed out that these additions to the German food supply are really rooks and that they have frequently been sold before as game birds. They are said to be very tasty when roasted, provided they are skinned instead of merely having their feathers plucked off. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the forests of Germany teem with crows and the writer declares that, while they cannot be sold at the old rates of 5 to 6 cents apiece, because of the increase in the price of powder and shot, a retail price of 12 to 15 cents would afford ample remuneration to both hunter and dealer. Consequently maximum prices for crows seem likely to be established.

Because of the scarcity of other kinds of meat, the dealers in horseflesh are doing more business than usual, and, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, have put their prices up to 43 to 67 cents a pound. The demand for old horses for slaughter in Leipsic is shown by the following advertisement appearing in a newspaper of that city:

I buy all kinds of horseflesh at extraordinarily high prices. When necessary, horses will be butchered either by day or at night. The heads and tails will be returned by mail, postpaid, if desired. Comfortable carts for lame animals are always available. I will pay 30 marks for each horse I buy to slaughter.

In some instances the efforts of the food authorities to increase the meat supply by the shooting of game are seriously handicapped by a shortage of cartridges.

Stung by the repeated charges that the leather dealers of the Fatherland have been making great profits because of the war, the Lederzeitung of Berlin hits back at the butchers, who seem to have been worrying a great deal over the gains of the leather men, with the following illustration of the enormous profits made by some of the meat dealers:

"A boss butcher of Berlin bought 500 zentner (a zentner equals 110 pounds) of foreign chilled beef for the purpose of making sausage out of it. Then came the order forbidding the manufacture of sausages destined for preservation, and the firm saw itself induced to sell the meat to a dealer named Fehlau for 92,500 marks ($22,015) in cash. Fehlau then sold the 500 zentner to the M. Liemann Company of Berlin for 115,000 marks, and that concern sold the meat in Cologne for 160,000 marks. This entire deal took place between May 2 and May 19. In that time the price of this meat went up 67,500 marks, or 135 marks per zentner, or some 4,000 marks per day for the lot of 500 zentner."

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY FIGURES.

The quinquennial census of American manufacturing industries, taken in 1914, has revealed in some cases notable advances in production as compared with the output of 1909. Few industries, however, can equal in this respect the manufacture of fertilizers. In the course of five years it has increased its output in quantity by 49.8 per cent.; in value, by 50.5 per cent. The number of establishments primarily devoted to this branch has grown from 550 in 1909 to 784 as shown in the 1914 returns.

A preliminary summary of the data collected in this latest census of the American fertilizer industry has been prepared in the Bureau of the Census. The most important results are tabulated as follows:

Materials or products.	1909.	1914.
Principal materials used.		
Ammoniates:		
Tons	1,018,555	1,403,278
Cost	$19,987,415	$31,982,515
Cottonseed meal		
Tons		325,234
Cost		$8,419,383
Tankage and ammoniates not elsewhere specified	$17,200,611	
Tons	842,357	887,034
Cost		$20,131,141
Fish—		
Tons	242,145	250,110
Cost	$3,008,613	$3,111,891
Ammonium sulphate:		
Tons	65,500	149,924
Cost	$3,732,016	$9,015,163
Cyanamid or lime nitrogen		
Tons	(*)	25,911
Cost	(*)	$1,176,119
Nitrate of soda:		
For mixed fertilizers		
Tons		147,150
Cost		$6,807,228
For acid manufacture	80,548	
Tons	$3,016,320	15,134
Cost		$704,581
Phosphate rock		
Tons	1,549,497	2,080,961
Cost	$8,828,834	$11,222,992
Bone, raw, ground, steamed, and bone dust		
Tons	(*)	148,191
Cost	(*)	$3,410,545
Pyrites:		
Tons	457,507	813,842
Cost	$2,843,548	$3,500,235
Sulphur:		
Tons	4,236	2,041
Cost	$68,924	$42,716
Basic slag or Thomas phosphate powder:		
Tons	(*)	16,190
Cost	(*)	$144,213
Guano:		
Tons	(*)	120,128
Cost	(*)	$445,416
Kainit:		
Tons	347,104	448,883
Cost	$3,008,183	$3,930,293
Potash salts:		
Tons	260,974	1520,973
Cost	$7,708,544	$12,774,113
Muriate of potash—		
Tons	(*)	177,372
Cost	(*)	$6,497,384
Sulphate of potash—		
Tons	(*)	30,232
Cost	(*)	$1,684,998
Double manure salts—		
Tons	(*)	108,580
Cost	(*)	$1,740,241
Other potash salts—		
Tons	(*)	187,359
Cost	(*)	$2,399,277
Sulphuric acid, total consumption (amount purchased and amount made and consumed, reduced to 50° Baumé), tons	1,462,193	1,973,004
Superphosphates or acid phosphates, total consumption (amount purchased and amount made and consumed), tons	2,372,075	3,795,495
Products.		
Total value	‡$111,871,481	‡$168,398,405
Fertilizers—		
Tons	5,618,234	8,414,939
Value	$100,089,971	$152,815,788
Complete fertilizers—		
Tons	3,001,370	4,488,365
Value	$63,104,917	$97,046,825
Ammoniated fertilizers—		
Tons	522,359	1,116,739
Value	$11,004,390	$24,344,271
Superphosphates and concentrated phosphate fertilizers—		
Tons	1,494,097	1,760,209
Value	$16,458,344	$16,145,659
Other fertilizers—		
Tons	600,378	1,049,365
Value	$9,522,320	$15,279,031
Other products, value	$11,781,510	$15,572,619

*Figures not available.

‡Includes 17,430 tons, value $452,233, not distributed by kind.

‖Includes fertilizer product, valued at $15,102,253 in 1914 and $7,914,268 in 1909, made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other commodities.

These tables show in a striking manner the present trend of the fertilizer movement. Nitrogen plays relatively a much more important rôle than was the case a decade ago. During the five years in question the consumption of Chile saltpeter, or sodium nitrate, has increased 81 per cent. The consumption of ammonium sulphate increased 128 per cent., and this enlarged demand was met almost entirely by the rapidly expanding output of the domestic by-product coke ovens. Cyanamid manufactured on this continent thus far only at Niagara Falls, Ontario, has become a distinct factor, and its use is steadily growing.

The consumption of potash in the form of the mineral kainite increased 29 per cent. In the use of more concentrated forms, especially the muriate, the increase was 96 per cent. In contrast with these figures stands the increase in the consumption of raw phosphate—34 per cent. The amount of basic slag employed in the fertilizer industry, 16,190 tons, is much below what would naturally be expected in a country possessing such highly developed iron and steel industries.

In general the movement toward a more scientifically balanced ration for the country's crops is most pronounced. The consumption of fertilizers should, however, be increased manyfold. American farmers still harvest from their fields, after the same expenditure of labor, crops of cereals, potatoes, roots, etc., less than one-half in amount of what equal areas of arable land yield in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, and Holland.

The geographical location of the industry is predominantly in the South, harmonizing with the notable consumption of fertilizers in that section. Of the 1,124 establishments engaged in the industry, 293 were located in Georgia, 103 in Alabama, 85 in South Carolina, 69 in North Carolina, 66 in Pennsylvania, 61 in Virginia, 50 in Maryland, 31 in Ohio, and 30 in New Jersey. Other States contain less than 30 each.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.)

Place of the United States Among Nations.

The United States is preeminent among nations in the magnitude and value of its meat-producing industries. No other nation approaches the 61,441,000 head of cattle on the farms of this country in 1916 except the entire vast Russian Empire, which had 52,000,000 head of cattle in 1913. But these cattle are less productive of meat per head than are those of the United States.

This country with 68,000,000 swine on farms has nearly three times as many as Germany, the country next below this one, had in 1913.

In number of sheep this country, with 49,000,000 in 1916, is exceeded by Argentina with 80,000,000 and Australia with 83,000,000. Neither Argentina nor Australia, however, has enough cattle and swine to produce, with its mutton, as much meat as this country does by a large difference.

The production of beef, mutton, and pork in terms of dressed weight in the United States in 1909 amounted to 16,940,000,000 pounds. If the edible parts not included in dressed weight are included in the statement of meat production, the quantity becomes 19,712,000,000 pounds.

Large exports of meat and meat products still go from the United States. The recent alarm concerning imports was, as a matter of fact, directed toward imports of chilled and frozen beef, without taking into account exports which amounted to 1,196,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products in the fiscal year 1913 and 1,122,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914. During the calendar year 1914 the imports of meat and meat products, mostly chilled and frozen beef, but including also some frozen mutton and various other classes of meat and meat products, amounted to 314,000,000 pounds.

No fresh, chilled, or frozen beef worth mentioning was exported in 1914, but the net exports in meat weight were over 800,000,000 pounds, and the gross exports were 1,122,000,000 pounds, or nearly four times the imports. The United States was still the leading exporting nation in meat and meat products until 1913, when it exceeded Argentina by 47,000,000 pounds.

We Are Great Meat Eaters.

After taking into the reckoning the production of meat and the international trade it is computed that the United States has a larger per capita meat consumption than is possessed by any other country except Australia and New Zealand.

This country's average of 171 pounds, dressed weight, per capita in 1909, including babies and other non-meat eaters, is far above that of other countries that possess the higher averages below the average of the United States, even those that come nearest the United States in per capita consumption of meat. The per capita consumption of the United Kingdom has remained stationary at about 120 pounds a year for the last 20 years and that of Germany at about 112 pounds for the last 11 years.

In pounds of beef, mutton, and pork and their products the United States consumed about 15,450,000,000, dressed weight, in 1909, and the country next below in consumption for one year is Germany with about 7,400,000,000 pounds, dressed weight. Even the great Russian Empire (excluding Poland) was perhaps below Germany in 1909 and consumed in that year only about 6,000,000,000 pounds of meat annually.

Capital Used in Our Meat Production.

It is possible, partly by estimating and partly by taking figures of the census of 1910, to arrive at the approximate value of the capital directly concerned in the production and distribution of meat and its products in the United States. According to the estimate of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the value of cattle, sheep, and swine on farms and ranges January 1, 1916, was over $3,332,000,000. The census value of goats in 1910 was over $6,000,000. The census value of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, not on farms and ranges, in 1910 was over $73,000,000.

Partly by applying certain results established by the census of 1900 to the census of 1910 it is determined that the value of the farms and farm property, with live stock as a principal source of income, in 1910 was over $15,000,000,000. The value of the capital of wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing, lard-refining and oleomargarine establishments in 1910 was over $388,000,000.

The total of the foregoing items of values is $18,800,000,000. No capital employed in the retail meat trade, nor in meat animal transportation, is included, but, on the other hand, considerable capital is included that is devoted to production other than that of meat in the item of live stock farms and farm property.

This grand total may be regarded as approximately the value of the capital of meat production and wholesale distribution in this country. Perhaps it is not an excessive estimate, especially if one will bear in mind that meat constitutes nearly one-third of the dietary of the people of this country.

Agricultural Population of the United States.

No direct information is afforded by the census with regard to the actual number of persons employed in agriculture in this country and their dependents. It will not do to accept the "rural" population of the census as agricultural; this population lives within political areas outside of incorporated villages and cities with a population of 2,500 or more, and includes a large element of merchants, mechanics, railroad workers and persons with other non-agricultural occupations, together with their dependents. The census classification of the population by occupations affords the best means of indicating the number of the agricultural population and consequently its fraction of the total population.

One-third of the population having census occupations is agricultural, and the fraction has declined from 83 per cent in 1820 to 77.5 per cent in 1840, 47 per cent in 1870, 44 per cent in 1880, 39 per cent in 1890, 35 per cent in 1900, and 32.4 per cent in 1910. The percentages for 1880 to 1910 have the uniform basis of the census classification of occupations of 1900.

These figures do not mean that this element of the population has absolutely declined; on the contrary, it was never so large in number as it is today, with probably about 32,000,000 men, women and children in the total of those in agricultural occupations and their dependents.

Agricultural labor, as devoted to production of crops, has gained greatly in effectiveness by means of improved machinery, implements and processes, and the effectiveness of animal labor has likewise been increased. This large fact permits a relative decline in the agricultural population, as far as crop production is concerned, but the query is raised whether this rule applies in the same degree to meat-animal production.

The per capita consumption of crops has long increased and the per capita consumption of meat has decreased. The displacement of meat in the dietary by products of the vegetable kingdom advances slowly but surely.

(To be continued.)

MEAT PRICES AND SCARCITY.

Commenting on the recent government report on meat production, the Breeders' Gazette, a recognized livestock authority, says:

"While some congressmen are again exerting every effort to investigate the packers as the prime cause of high meat prices, the Department of Agriculture is advising us through a statement just published that meat production has lagged behind population, and that this fact, combined with greater cost of production and lessened purchasing power of the dollar, accounts for the elevated values of steaks and roasts.

"From 1907 to 1913 the number of cattle declined materially, but the past two years have witnessed a check to this movement and ground has been regained perceptibly. The number of cattle on farms and ranches at the beginning of this year was estimated at 61,441,000, which is more than 11,000,000 less than 9 years ago. Swine show a decrease of about the same number in the past 5 years and stand in estimate now at 68,000,000, while sheep have shrunk in numbers over 3,000,000, with a present estimate of 49,200,000.

"The packers are not paying around 10 cents a pound for cattle on the hoof because they want to do so; it is because they are obliged to do so, in accordance with the ancient law of supply and demand.

"The Department's conclusion is that materially lowered prices for meat-eaters are not to be expected in the near future. This is encouraging to producers, and need not cause consumers to go and jump into the lake. This class naturally and properly wants to buy as cheaply as possible, but meat-eaters in cities must remember that salaries and wages have considerably advanced and are mounting yet higher."

Watch page 48 for business opportunities

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

ONE USE FOR CATTLE BLOOD.

A subscriber in the South writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can I utilize the blood from our cattle killing floor to better profit than by letting it run into the fertilizer tank? I have seen the manufacture of albumen described somewhere. What can you tell me about it? Would it be practical for a small plant like mine?

Albumen is the dried serum of cattle blood, usually. Its chief component parts are carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, with small proportions of phosphorus and sulphur. Albumen is soluble in water, and in such a state of solution is found in the egg, the juice of flesh, the serum of blood and the juice of vegetables, but when heated to 140 to 160 degs. Fahr. it coagulates and is no longer soluble in water.

It is used principally in the textile industries, in printing calico and other fabrics, and hence purity and solubility are important essentials in manufactured albumen. The clearer and the more readily soluble the albumen is the better price it will bring.

It does not always pay to enter into the manufacture of albumen, even though it is not an expensive proposition from any viewpoint, the cost of manufacture possibly not exceeding five cents per pound, and under certain conditions as low as 1½ to two cents. Ordinarily a bullock will produce from one to one and a half pounds of albumen—not all of No. 1 grade, however. Perhaps one-half of that amount would be No. 1 albumen, properly manipulated.

We suggest the old method of manufacture as being more suitable generally. The new method of separation by centrifugal force, similar to that of a cream separator, and subsequent manipulation, means a considerable outlay for building, machinery, etc., and is applicable only to a large business, much the same as in the manufacture of glue, where volume counts.

It may be said that the raw material costs practically nothing, as the residue of the blood goes to the fertilizer department, but little reduced in weight and quality.

In the first place, a bullock will yield from 36 to 40 pounds of fresh blood, and pans are used to catch this blood, fresh from the cattle, of capacity sufficient to contain the blood from one bullock, so as not to exceed 2½ inches deep in the pan, or thereabouts. The fresh blood should be handled so that as little agitation as possible is indulged in, hence the pan should be kept as close to the cut in the throat of the bullock as possible while catching the blood, and then carried carefully into a cool, open room, away from vibration, to congeal.

Just as soon as the blood is sufficiently congealed, which possibly means about one hour under proper conditions, it should be cut into small cubes and put into a galvanized iron receptacle fitted with a sieve bottom, so as to allow the serum to drain through into a receptacle beneath.

The first serum to separate is of a reddish color, due to filtration of some blood corpuscles not congealed. This should be kept separate from the light-colored serum following. Remove the receptacle containing the red serum and replace with another for the light colored, and allow it to remain until all the serum has been drained from the congealed blood. The red serum forms the basis of No. 3 albumen and the light-colored serum the No. 1.

When the draining has been thoroughly completed the blood is passed on to the fertilizer department and handled in the usual way.

The room in which the serum is drained from the blood should be 45 to 50 degs. Fahr. The serum is then allowed to settle 12 to 15 hours before being drawn. The drawing is effected through a glass tube passing through a cork in the bottom of the pan at one corner. The tube is gradually lowered as the serum runs off, until nothing practically but the settlings remain.

The precipitated matter should not under any circumstances be disturbed, hence it is advisable to have the settling pans as rigid as possible and away from vibration also, nor to draw too near to the sediment in the bottom of the pan. The clearer the serum the better the quality of albumen obtained. From start to finish avoid agitation. All receptacles must be kept scrupulously clean.

When the serum has been satisfactorily drawn it is then ready for transmission to the drying pans, which are shallow so that the serum may be run into them in a thin layer, so that it may dry evenly; that is, the pans are placed as level in the drying room as possible.

The temperature of the drying room should be about 115 degs.; then raised to about 120 to 125 degs. for about 2 hours; then allowed to drop to 100 to 105 degs. for the remainder of the time of drying, which is effected in about 40 hours all told.

As a bleach, a fat dissolver and to some extent a preservative some manufacturers use oil of turpentine, absolutely pure, mixed with the serum in a proportion of 12½ parts of turpentine to 5,000 parts of serum, mixing with a perforated wooden paddle and allowing to settle for 24 to 36 hours before drawing to the drying pans. The drying pans may be slightly greased with pure lard oil to prevent the serum adhering thereto in the process of drying.

AMERICAN FERTILIZER HANDBOOK.

The ninth annual edition of the American Fertilizer Hand Book is now out, and is as complete and comprehensive as usual. It embraces over 400 pages of information concerning the fertilizer industry and allied trades, and may be obtained from the Ware Bros. Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

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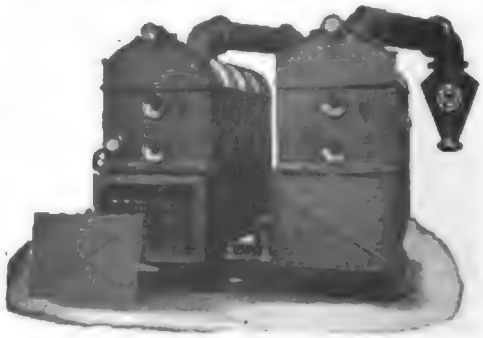

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MEAT FOR THE TROOPS

Complaints of alleged mistreatment of the militia troops recently mobilized on the Mexican border have occupied large space in the newspapers and have given much concern to politicians at Washington. The usual amount of misinformation has been given the public, and relatives of the militiamen have been fed with a variety of false tales.

Of course meat was one of the principal subjects of discussion. Attempts to revamp the old Spanish war "embalmed beef" stories were tried by those who saw profit or sensation in it, but they did not meet with the usual success. Nevertheless there was a lot of mud thrown at meat supplies furnished the troops, and at the packers furnishing them.

For the first time an intelligent effort was made to correct the public's misconception in this regard. Army officials from the highest down stated flatly that there was no ground for such tales, but at Chicago Col. A. D. Kniskern, chief quartermaster, gave some facts and deductions which put a new light on these sensational stories.

This army official plainly said that if the soldiers at the front were receiving their meat supplies in the same condition as they left the packing plants, they were getting as good as could be obtained. He also said that the government bought the best meats to be had. If there was any criticism of the quality of supplies it was the fault of the government officials, for the packers fill orders from detailed government specifications, they are packed in the manner prescribed by the government, and every bit of meat is selected by government inspectors, and the processes watched from start to finish.

These are not the statements of a packer's representative, but of a United States army officer in charge of the purchasing. There has been the usual amount of newspaper talk about poor meats, inferior canned products, bad condition, etc. It is easy to give the eager public such sensational stories. They make "better reading" than a plain tale of the truth such as Colonel Kniskern related to the Chicago newspapers. Perhaps that is why unscrupulous or careless editors continue to pass such misinformation.

It is well for the public to know that the government orders and gets the best, and that if there is anything in the stories of poor meats at the front the investigators had better look into the methods of amateur army chefs and incompetent commandants, who have not yet learned how to take care of their men.

PROFIT IN BEEF CATTLE

We have been hearing a great deal from producers about the thankless task of raising beef cattle. It appears, however, that cattle in most cases add to the farm income, especially in the corn belt. At least this is indicated by the results of a recent investigation conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as part of a comprehensive study of the meat situation in which its specialists have been engaged for some time.

The direct profit from the raising of calves in the corn belt, the averages seem to establish, is usually small, but the investigators point out that there are other factors which make the practice more advantageous than would appear at first sight. Among these advantages are the fact that livestock on the farm provide a home market and a means of utilization of farm roughage, some of which might be wasted if not fed, and the use of pastures which could not be employed profitably in any other way.

Livestock also afford a ready home market for certain other crops, which at times would have to be hauled considerable distances to be sold. Finally, the presence of livestock on the farm gives productive employment throughout the year to labor which at certain seasons might otherwise be idle. Livestock also gives some interest on capital invested on equipment which would produce nothing if not utilized at all seasons. The fertilizing value of manure also figures.

When these factors are taken into consideration, even though there appears to be little or no profit as shown by cost figures, it is believed that in most instances the farm income is greater because of cattle having been kept on the farm. The keeping of livestock, therefore, is to be recommended on farms having large quantities of cheap roughage available or having land which can be best utilized as pasture.

If farmers—not alone in the corn belt, but in sections of the country to which these points would not seem to apply—if farmers generally devoted more study to economical use of the facilities at their command, we might hear less talk of meat scarcity. The government is doing its best to educate the farmer to his opportunities in livestock production, but it is a slow job.

MIGHT MAKE MEAT OF IT

Cottonseed meal or cake is acknowledged to be as valuable a meat-producing feed material as exists or is obtainable in this country. In spite of that recognition it forms a main item among our exports to foreign meat producing and dairy countries.

A single consignment of seven ship-loads of oil cake was recently loaded at Savannah for Scandinavian ports, to be consumed in Scandinavian countries only. The value of the cargoes was over a million dollars. Commenting on this shipment the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore says: "Seven steamship loads of splendid cattle feed going to Europe from one port, while the South buys millions of dollars' worth of meats and dairy products from the North and the West! The South robs the soil and ships the raw material—for oilcake is a raw material for cattle-raising—instead of raising cattle to enrich its soil and supply the demand for meats."

Of course our cottonseed product producers will sell in the best and readiest market, and if foreign demand is more attractive than that at home, our meal and cake will go abroad when it ought to stay at home to help build up our deficient meat supply.

But the Manufacturers' Record is right just the same, and the fault lies with those in the South who have not seen the opportunities for and the profits to be made in meat production right at home with cottonseed meal as the main item in the menu.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The branch house of the Cudahy Packing Company at Fresno, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

Work on the $50,000 fertilizer plant of Morris & Company at Omaha, Neb., has been started.

The Michigan Packing Company, Saginaw, Mich., has decreased its capital stock from $30,000 to $25,000.

Repairs, to cost about $10,000, will be made to Armour & Company's branch house at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The city of Taylor, Tex., is about to begin the construction of an abattoir, of which W. E. Dozier will be manager.

A company is being organized for the purpose of establishing a large stockyard and packing plant at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Alabama Live Stock Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital stock of $200,000.

A permit has been issued to R. Buffalow for the erection of a one-story brick abattoir and packing plant in Jacksonville, Fla., which will cost $30,000.

Sommers Rendering Company, Dundee Lake, N. J., to deal in fertilizers, tallow, poultry, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

The Shelby Cotton Oil Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000 by J. J. Hayes, A. P. Ramser and Churchill Humphrey.

The Buena Packing & Supply Company, Buena Station, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by J. H. Estes, W. B. Goodner and E. A. Hewes.

The Mansfield Cotton & Peanut Oil Company, Mansfield, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $7,000 by Martin Ballweg, J. H. Harrison and J. M. Back.

A company has been organized in Bristow, Okla., by C. C. Epps and others, with a capital stock of $25,000; option has been secured on gin and cotton oil mill will be installed.

The Buttercup Oil & Soap Co., Louisville, Ky., to manufacture cotton oil, soap, etc., has been incorporated by C. J. Murphy, Edward P. Humphrey and H. L. Walker. Capital stock, $250,000.

It has been reported that a packing house will be established in South Chattanooga, Tenn., by J. H. Allison & Co. This plant will be located at the junction of St. Elmo avenue and Middle street.

An addition, 26x95 ft., one story in height, is being built to the rear of Armour & Company's plant on Jefferson street, Wausau, Wis. The new addition will almost double the present storage capacity.

The old plant of the Evansville Brewing Association, Evansville, Ind., has been purchased by the Cudahy Packing Company and will be converted into a packing plant. About $100,000 will be spent in equipping it.

The West Tremont Packing Company, Portland, Me., to buy, sell, manufacture, pack, salt, freeze fish and sea products, groceries and all dairy products, meats, vegetables, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

It is expected that the new six-story addition to the Colorado Packing & Provision Company's plant, Denver, Col., will be completed by October 1. The building will be 115 x 119 ft., and the two upper floors will be used for killing rooms, while the lower floors will contain the refrigerators, which will have a capacity of 4,000,000 pounds of packing house products.

H. Giesecke, of Ballinger, Tex., and R. R. Russell, of San Antonio, Tex., have purchased the Ballinger Cotton Oil Mill, the Winters Oil Mill and ten gins in Ballinger, Tex. The gins were owned by the Western Gin Company. The new owners have incorporated under the name of the Runnels County Gin Company. The oil mills are not included in the gin charter.

WILSON & CO. SUCCEEDS S. & S.

The change in title of the Sulzberger & Sons Company went into effect on July 27, on which date the great packing enterprise became known as Wilson & Company, Inc., in honor of the new president and main motive force of the company, Thomas E. Wilson. Wilson & Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York to conduct the former S. & S. enterprises all over the world, with Mr. Wilson as president and James A. Howard, of New York, as vice-president.

"As Wilson & Company it is our purpose to make this company even better known," said President Wilson. "It is our purpose to increase the well-deserved popularity of the products which have helped to build up the business." This modest statement was characteristic of the man, but it did not reveal to the uninitiated the energetic determination behind it to make Wilson & Company greater than the S. & S. Company ever had been.

President Wilson is known as one of the keenest and most forceful packinghouse executives in the industry, and in Vice-President Howard he has a collaborator of the same quiet but effective type. Mr. Howard was for many years the right-hand man of Ferdinand Sulzberger, and his acquaintance with the affairs of the company during the period of its growth will be invaluable in carrying out further plans for development.

LIVESTOCK IN CANADA.

According to figures issued by the Canadian Census Office there were in Canada on June 30, 1916, 2,608,645 milch cows, 3,826,519 other cattle, 1,965,101 sheep, and 2,814,065 swine. As compared with 1915 these figures represent decreases in the number of milch cows by 63,501, of sheep by 73,561, of swine by 297,228, but an increase of "other cattle" by 427,364. The decreases apply principally to eastern Canada, while in the west all descriptions of animals show increases over last year, except swine in all three provinces and "other cattle" in Manitoba.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Light—Cash Demand Quiet—Buying Conservative—Hog Movement Liberal—Fair Quality—Shipments Larger—Corn Crop in Danger.

The movement of hog product values the past week has not been very important either way. There has been a fair demand for cash products, but not sufficient to stimulate trading to any great extent. Occasional declines have been influenced to some extent, particularly in lard, by the demoralization in the market for cottonseed oil at New York and also the general depression which has characterized the fat markets both edible and manufactured. With the lighter movement of hogs the past week there has not been quite the production of lard or of meats as during the previous week.

The quality of the hogs is quite satisfactory; there have been very few serious complaints of late. The average weights have been up to expectations, however. Average prices have weakened a little on hogs as well as on product and the situation the middle of the week is not particularly suggestive of any important movement either way. Packing for the recent week period has approximated 485,000 against 580,000 the previous week and 435,000 last year with a total since March amounting to 11,860,000, as against only about 11,225,000 hogs a year ago.

The general speculative trade has lacked volume. There is no encouragement derived from the operations of packers who are said to be on opposite sides of the list. While some of the large interests are still confident of higher prices their opponents are just as confident of material declines. The bulk of the outside trade has been centered on lard. Intermittent peace reports and claims of reduced stocks at the west have not been without effect, yet it is conceded that the general political situation is as clouded as ever and just now there are as many authorities expressing an opinion of long war as there are believers of early peace.

Actual exports of product continue fairly liberal and apparently the foreign buying is larger than the trade is apprised of from day to day. Exports of pork from all ports since November 1 show a total of nearly 15,000,000 pounds, the quantity being slightly over that of the previous year. The increase in the exports of bacons and hams has been 69,000,000 pounds and the gain in lard shipments 9,000,000. It is evident that the decidedly higher prices for product have not curtailed the demand very much. As far as home distribution is concerned, the aggregate is looked upon as satisfactory, and while there is constant reference made to the high cost, no material diminution in the consumption is looked for while the great industrial prosperity remains unimpaired.

There are predictions in some quarters of a larger movement of hogs very soon, and apparently these forecasts are based on the comparatively high prices of farm animals together with the outlook for a year of higher feeding costs. Much attention was given to the great strength in the corn market recently. It is believed that a continued upward movement in the price of this commodity will extend more strikingly to other feed stuffs, and, in the event of this, the usual cross current views of the hog situation will be heard. In other words, there will be a certain amount of urgent marketing to escape the high feeding costs, while on the other hand, there will be holding for higher returns to compensate for the dearer feeding charges.

Just now the corn crop is in a critical position and whether the crop will be of normal size or small depends upon moisture conditions the next few weeks. All the important central western and southwestern states are in need of moisture. The drought and heat complaints of the southwest are the most serious, and firing of the crop has already taken place. Last month there was a fair prospect for close to 2,900,000,000 bushels of corn, which would mean a fair excess over last year's production. It will be recalled that only about 77 per cent. of last year's

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crop was of good feeding quality. A severe drought at this time could easily cut the prospects for this season to 2,650,000,000 bushels. Authorities have frequently claimed of late that to have low feeding costs there should be about 3,000,000,000 bushels of good quality corn and equally large supplies of other feed stuffs.

LARD.—The tone has continued easy. Hog receipts have been larger than expected. City steam, 12⅝@12¾, nom.; Middle West, 12.75@12.85, nom.; Western, 13.30@13.35; refined Continent, 14.35, nom.; South American, 14.60, nom.; Brazil, kegs, 15.60; compound, 11⅝@12c.

PORK.—Prices have been fairly well held. Stocks are being slowly worked off. Mess is quoted at $26.50@27.50, nom.; clear, $25@27.50, nom.; family, $27.50@28.50.

BEEF.—The market has not declined, as many had expected, with holders firm. Family, $19.50@20.50, nom.; mess, $18@18.50, nom.; packet, $18.50@19, nom.; extra India mess, $30@31.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to July 26, 1916:

HOGS.—Argentina, 2 hd.; Panama, 20 hd.

BACON.—Bermuda, 3,999 lbs.; British India, 579 lbs.; Canada, 106 lbs.; Chile, 4,082 lbs.; Cuba, 21,053 lbs.; England, 1,836,905 lbs.; France, 2,791,845 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,503 lbs.; Mexico, 1,175 lbs.; Norway, 226,653 lbs.; Panama, 3,441 lbs.; Peru, 1,649 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 64 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Argentina, 808 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,268 lbs.; Brazil, 1,006 lbs.; British India, 535 lbs.; Chile, 95 lbs.; Colombia, 337 lbs.; Cuba, 16,146 lbs.; England, 799,210 lbs.; France, 63,376 lbs.; Honduras, 1,039 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,535 lbs.; Liberia, 31 lbs.; Mexico, 5,534 lbs.; Norway, 70,120 lbs.; Panama, 1,800 lbs.; Peru, 3,317 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,281 lbs.; Venezuela, 12,266 lbs.

LARD.—Belgium, 2,169,579 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,190 lbs.; British India, 7,520 lbs.; British South Africa, 36,138 lbs.; Chile, 3,770 lbs.; Colombia, 24,610 lbs.; Cuba, 4,729 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 25 lbs.; Ecuador, 27,443 lbs.; England, 1,231,554 lbs.; France, 313,804 lbs.; French West Indies, 600 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,572 lbs.; Mexico, 14,250 lbs.; Norway, 183,303 lbs.; Panama, 592 lbs.; Peru, 30,502 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,100 lbs.; Venezuela, 84,047 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Bermuda, 2,241 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,848 lbs.; Japan, 265 lbs.; Panama, 21,660 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,375 lbs.; Venezuela, 524 lbs.

LARD OIL.—British South Africa, 200 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Panama, 13,160 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Bermuda, 2,100 lbs.; British India, 400 lbs.; Chile, 12,200 lbs.; Cuba, 32,519 lbs.; England, 17,555 lbs.; Jamaica, 42,900 lbs.; Mexico, 2,000 lbs.; Panama, 600 lbs.; Peru, 370 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Bermuda, 660 lbs.; British India, 520 lbs.; England, 90,080 lbs.; Spain, 36 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 720 lbs.; Chile, 70 lbs.; Colombia, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 2,500 lbs.; Ecuador, 30 lbs.; England, 5,600 lbs.; France, 79,750 lbs.; Guatemala, 75 lbs.; Haiti, 18 lbs.; Mexico, 48 lbs.; Panama, 5 lbs.; Peru, 1,005 lbs.; Venezuela, 347 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to July 26, 1916:

CATTLE.—Argentina, 30 hd.; Bermuda, 38 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Bermuda, 2,800 lbs.; British East Africa, 2,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,000 lbs.; Chile, 24,000 lbs.; Colombia, 500 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,400 lbs.; England, 589,616 lbs.; Jamaica, 10,704 lbs.; Mexico, 300 lbs.; Norway, 183,000 lbs.; Panama, 27,900 lbs.; Scotland, 10,000 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 15,423 lbs.; England, 482,497 lbs.; Panama, 5,281 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 800 lbs.; Chile, 17,190 lbs.; China, 500 lbs.; Colombia, 900 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,900 lbs.; Panama, 2,500 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bermuda, 940 lbs.; England, 108,657 lbs.; Netherlands, 58,477 lbs.; Norway, 167,216 lbs.

STEARINE.—British South Africa, 22,272 lbs.; England, [illegible] lbs.; France, 66,734 lbs.; Peru, 14,915 lbs.; Salvador, 51,099 lbs.; Venezuela, 55,383 lbs.

TALLOW.—Colombia, 28,876 lbs.; Cuba, 4,600 lbs.; Ecuador, 4,827 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,250 lbs.; Nicaragua, 250 lbs.; Peru, 20,900 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,559 lbs.; Venezuela, 36,900 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Bermuda, $493; British East Indies, $179; British India, $1,519; British South Africa, $431; Chile, $325; Colombia, $156; Costa Rica, $35; Cuba, $158; Dutch West Indies, $14; Ecuador, $94; England, $158,908; French Guiana, $224; Guatemala, $52; Honduras, $15; Jamaica, $36; Panama, $261; Peru, $78; Portuguese Africa, $64; Spain, $58; Venezuela, $786.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Bermuda, $217; British South Africa, $606; Chile, $265; Colombia, $58; Cuba, $145; Dutch East Indies, $12; England, $52,054; Gibraltar, $1,485 lbs.; Haiti, $88; Jamaica, $270; Mexico, $52; Panama, $584; Peru, $66; Venezuela, $7.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to July 26, 1916:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 5,694 lbs.; British Guiana, 500 lbs.; British Honduras, 900 lbs.; British West Indies, 80 lbs.; Chile, 5,126 lbs.; Colombia, 730 lbs.; Cuba, 550 lbs.; Dutch West West Indies, 68 lbs.; Guatemala, 170 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,058 lbs.; Japan, 120 lbs.; Mexico, 250 lbs.; Panama, 318 lbs.; Peru, 5,810 lbs.; Venezuela, 40 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 1,681 dz.; England, 48,000 dz.

CHEESE.—Argentina, 70 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,530 lbs.; British South Africa, 3,742 lbs.; British West Indies, 136 lbs.; Chile, 159 lbs.; Colombia, 196 lbs.; Cuba, 7,261 lbs.; England, 138,921 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,440 lbs.; Haiti, 76 lbs.; Honduras, 1,290 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,[illegible]79 lbs.; Japan, 164 lbs.; Mexico, 226 lbs.; Panama, 1,526 lbs.; Peru, 1,554 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 172 lbs.; Venezuela, 854 lbs.

BASEBALL AS PACKERS' PUBLICITY.

The advertising expert of the Armstrong Packing Company of Dallas, Tex., who has heretofore displayed various evidences of advertising ingenuity, struck a new one the other day when he named each player on the Armstrong ball team after some one of the company's brands or products, and so advertised them in the sporting columns of the Dallas papers. The Armstrong Plovers won the big game, of course, and this was the team that did it: Catcher, "Plover Ham" Bethel; pitcher, "Plover Bacon" Darnell; first base, "Buttercup" Houseman; second base, "Oak Leaf" Crawford; shortstop, "Emerald" Elzey; third base, "Bird" Spence; right field, "Dewdrop" White; center field, "Bob White" Barber; left field, "Yellowbird" Downey.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 22, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending July 22, 1916.	Week ending July 24, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 22, 1916.
United Kingdom..	50	189	11,682
Continent	.....	.....	3,561
So. & Cen. Am...	348	354	17,010
West Indies	665	1,612	38,769
Br. No. Am. Col..	208	38	12,682
Other countries...	.....	.....	606
Total	1,271	2,193	84,510

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom..	7,565,200	11,718,300	468,285,372
Continent	5,736,124	2,333,000	168,380,544
So. & Cen. Am...	50,636	89,923	2,350,311
West Indies	440,327	294,873	8,727,370
Br. No. Am. Col.	19,965	.....	469,508
Other countries...	.....	.....	590,207
Total	13,812,252	14,436,096	648,762,372

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom.	2,517,154	977,450	211,633,728
Continent	8,131,264	1,671,600	139,716,561
So. & Cen. Am...	592,532	1,102,564	30,140,216
West Indies	435,758	696,530	19,6[illegible]2,564
Br. No. Am. Col..	1,440	150	579,569
Other countries...	.....	.....	1,741,638
Total	11,978,148	4,448,294	403,494,928

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,223	8,335,127	9,535,708
Boston	26	34,125	104,440
Philadelphia	.....	176,000	56,000
New Orleans	20	.....	1,110,000
Montreal	.....	5,276,000	1,172,000
Total week	1,271	13,821,252	11,978,148
Previous week ...	787	7,094,907	4,040,002
Two weeks ago	710	10,355,177	6,978,660
Cor. week last y'r	2,173	13,347,036	4,448,294

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 22, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	16,902,000	14,681,000	2,221,000
Meats, lbs.	648,762,372	580,091,237	68,671,135
Lard, lbs.	403,494,928	394,518,255	8,976,673

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, July 20, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	....	....	....	2370	....	....	....	250	2494
Saint George, Liverpool	1296	....	....	469	....	....	....	....	1500
Finland, Liverpool	666	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
Minnehaha, London	....	....	434	323	....	....	....	....	....
Lancastrian, London	593	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	1000
Colorado, Hull	....	....	....	844	....	....	15	225	4002
Kansas City, Bristol.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	150
Tennyson, Manchester	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....
Bovic, Manchester	....	....	....	60	....	....	....	644	250
Tuscania, Glasgow	672	....	....	328	....	50	....	120	150
Ada, Gothenberg	....	400	....	....	600	....	....	....	....
Grekland, Aalborg	27042	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	9327	....	....	....	....	....	....	770	....
Samland, Rotterdam	....	....	....	3691	....	....	....	18344	....
Soestdyk, Rotterdam	700	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eukelsdyk, Rotterdam	2083	1500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ubbergen, Rotterdam	18588	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Northern, Havre	....	....	....	9280	....	....	....	....	....
La Touraine, Bordeaux	....	....	....	825	....	....	....	60	....
Portland, Bordeaux	....	....	....	125	....	....	....	100	....
Breiz Izel, Marseilles	....	....	....	250	....	....	....	52	....
Total	60967	1900	434	18719	600	150	15	20668	9546

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has again slumped decisively with some business in city special tallow reported at 8c. It had been expected that the bids of 8c. for loose tallow would be accepted very soon. Prices are off 3c. a pound from the high record. In conservative quarters there is talk of a reaction, possibly to the 9c. basis, but actual buying in anticipation of such a reaction is of small quantity.

The business at the decline has been very limited. Consumers are encouraged by the market declining in their favor and they are naturally taking advantage of the conditions. There does not seem to be any disposition to support values and apparently the market will have to strike its resting place as designated by actual supply and demand.

The general weakness in the grease markets and in the oil markets, particularly cotton oil, has not been without weight. The feeling of uneasiness is so extensive that there is more of a disposition to look back upon the old prices that prevailed before the war rather than at the high prices scored last season, although the war still endures.

At London prices were unchanged to a shilling higher for mutton, but London prices have very little influence here.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 7¾c. nominal and city special at 8c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been reactionary and the 10c. basis has not resulted in a liberal business. Compound lard people have not been anxious buyers.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—Embargoes have not been lifted, but demand is quiet. Prime red, spot, 9¾@10c.; Lagos, spot, 10½@11c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 13@15c.

PEANUT OIL.—There have been no further declines, but buyers are wary. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—The market is a shade steadier at the decline. Prices at 8.50@9c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—This oil has been rather steadier than others, although reports of cheaper offerings locally have been heard. Spot is quoted at 8@8¼c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Demand has been quiet and buyers want to see concessions made. For 20 cold test, 93@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—Stocks here are light, but the demand has fallen away sharply. Ceylon, 13½@14½c.; Cochin, 14½@15c.

GREASES.—Further declines have been made with the tallow weakness. Yellow, 7½@7¾c., nom.; bone, 7¾@8c., nom.; house, 7¼@7½c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 34,579 quarters for export last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 4,548 carcasses for export last week. There were no other imports of any kind, except 6 casks of casings and 1,838 bags of fertilizer.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 28, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 101,872 quarters; to the Continent, 101,965 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 102,330 quarters; to the Continent, 45,199 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending July 22, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 21,771 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 15 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 1,207,106 pounds and averaged 14 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.25	$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	8.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.80	.80	175c.	160c.
Butter	1.50	2.00	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 27.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs., ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs., ave., 15¾@16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾@16¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¾@17¼c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17⅝c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17⅞c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¾c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 27. Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19c.; city steam lard, 12¾c.; city dressed hogs, 14⅝c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½c.; skinned shoulders, 12½c.; boneless butts, 15@15½c.; Boston butts, 14c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spare-ribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c.; regular trimmings, 9@9½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12½c.

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TALLOW GREASE STEARINE

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 27, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

From New York—	Week ending July 27, 1916. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
Africa	2	6,398
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	32	2,294
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	5,390
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
Brazil	—	2,140
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti	2	373
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Central America	1	632
Cette, France	—	900
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	100	7,359
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	200	10,444
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,400
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	—	12,005
Hull, England	—	100
Kingston, W. I.	—	790
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,125
Lyttleton, N. Z.		15
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	—	954
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	2,500	103,344
St. Johns, N. F.	—	497
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	8	1,707
Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
South American ports	39	32,689
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies	42	8,803
Total	2,946	346,043
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway	—	1,425
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216
Christiania, Norway	—	64,660
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Minatitlan, Mexico	—	75
Port Barrios, C. A.	100	100
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	100	122,177
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,916
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	2,024
From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	—	201
Total	—	1,056
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Total	—	9,531
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,847
Liverpool, England	—	979
London, England	—	975
Total	—	4,801
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,290
Rosario, A. R.	—	150
Total	—	3,440
From Detroit—		
Canada	2,249	53,825
Total	2,249	53,825
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	8,188
Total	—	8,188
From other ports—		
Mexico	—	6
Total		6

Recapitulation—	Week ending July 27, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period, 1914. Bbls.
From New York	2,946	346,043	540,604
From New Orleans	100	122,177	92,870
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,094
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,880
From Philadelphia	—	1,056	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	36,604
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,801	28,773
From Boston	—	2	112
From San Francisco	—	221	213
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	2,249	53,825	36,643
From Buffalo	—	8,188	9,704
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	8,205
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,195
From Vermont	—	44	159
From other ports	—	6	156
Total	5,295	567,400	787,158

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 27, 1916. Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4@4¼c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¼c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4¾@5c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¾@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 6c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 5¼@5½c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 10c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 12½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 10c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 14½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 88@90c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, — per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14½@15½c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 9½@10c. per lb.; cotton oil, 9¾@10¼c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8@8¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 9@9¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent., 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 7½c. per lb.; house grease, 7¼@7¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10½c. per lb.; brown grease, 6¾@7½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7¾@8½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 40c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 28½@30c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 32@35c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 42c. per lb.

GEORGIA CRUSHERS' COMMITTEES.

The following committees for the ensuing year have been announced by President H. C. Brown of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Governing committee—E. C. Ponder, Rutledge, Ga., chairman; Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.; S. T. Carter, Bainbridge, Ga.; J. T. Dennis, Elberton, Ga.; L. G. Neal, Atlanta, Ga.

Executive committee Julius Hohenstein, Savannah, chairman; R. L. McMath, Americus; M. S. Harper, East Point; D. A. Leman, LaGrange; B. L. Bond, Royston.

Bureau of Publicity—P. D. McCarley, Atlanta, chairman; H. E. Watkins, Atlanta; T. S. Keenan, Jr., Atlanta; E. P. Chivers, Atlanta; W. M. Hutchinson, Macon; T. T. Miller, Augusta; C. T. Mobley, Monroe.

Legislative committee—Harry Hodgson, Athens, chairman; H. E. Watkins, Atlanta; C. Douthit, Atlanta; W. H. Davis, Waynesboro; Horace Lanier, West Point; J. H. Taylor, Atlanta; W. H. McKenzie, Montezuma.

Rules committee—W. M. Hutchinson, Macon, chairman; R. S. Melone, Atlanta; P. D. McCarley, Atlanta; W. J. Murphy, Newnan; W. H. Schroeder, Atlanta.

Committee on selection of planting seed—H. E. Watkins, Atlanta, chairman; C. L. C. Thomas, Atlanta; P. R. Lamar, Atlanta; G. C. Armstrong, Athens; A. O. Lovvorn, Carrollton; Lawrence Murray, Columbus.

Chemists committee—T. C. Law, Atlanta, chairman; G. C. Henry, Cordele; F. N. Smalley, Savannah; W. A. Bass, Atlanta.

Arbitration committee—E. P. McBurney, Atlanta, chairman; P. R. Lamar, Atlanta; Wm. Butler, Atlanta; P. D. McCarley, Atlanta; F. W. McKee, Atlanta.

Traffic committee—S. Linthicum, Atlanta, chairman; George B. Elton, Atlanta; W. A. Logan, Atlanta; G. W. Dykes, Atlanta.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Further Large Declines—No Support to the Market—New Low Levels—Prices Still Materially Above Last Year—Consumers Not Free Buyers at Big Declines—Less Favorable Cotton Conditions—Mills Sell Some New Oil.

At intervals during the past week it appeared as though the bottom had been reached in the cotton oil market, but subsequent events told heavily against prices and the trend was distinctly downward. The extreme declines have approximated 2¼c. a pound, these taking place in the contracts in the local markets representing old crop oil. The losses in values during July have been stretched to approximately 1¾c. a pound, or 175 points for the old crop deliveries, while the new crop positions have lost almost as much. Declines in the new crop deliveries from the high of the season have been close to 2c. a pound.

Very little additional news has developed to explain the continued weakness in the market. Evidently, the entire price list is under the influence of weak competing markets and lack of confidence. In the first group comes the weakness of tallow, which in its slump down to 8¼c. has carried down kindred products. With tallow at 8¼c. there is very little prospect of soapmakers taking important quantities of new crop cotton oil at the current differential, although there is always more or less consumption of cotton oil for soapmakers even if the price basis of tallow and cotton oil is the same.

Some authorities in close touch with the consuming situation as regards old crop cotton oils say that the outlook is not very good. Aside from the position of tallow it is believed that foreign oils will continue to be pressed for sale here. On the other hand, the outlook for the consumption of high grade oil is favorable. The position of compound lard augurs well for the demand for cotton oil and the general prosperity through the country would suggest a good inquiry for the edible oils as a whole.

The cotton oil market has most assuredly been suffering from a lack of confidence, however. Consumers have seen prices declining in their favor and they have retired from buying. Their attitude has been profitable and it has extended from the users of the high grade oil to those taking the lower descriptions. Undoubtedly their faith in lower prices has been helped by the non-appearance of opposition. There has been no hearty speculation on the buying side for months.

A material lowering of the cotton crop promise might be very effective in changing conditions. If the cotton crop outlook should be shaded the next two weeks or so, oil consumers would probably contract to some extent for future requirements. Speculative interests might be more willing to take hold and crude oil mills would not be in a position to sell unhesitatingly unless cotton oil prices advanced commensurately with the cottonseed prices. There has been a lowering in the cotton crop, but it is still thought that the chances favor close to 13,500,000 bales of lint cotton, which would mean nearly 500,000 barrels more refined cotton oil than were available last year.

There has been some liquidation in new crop crude oil on the basis 50@52c, Fall shipment, according to location. Not much has come out. The decline in prices has made for limited selling and it will be recalled that there was some hedging of the new crop oil for southern account several weeks ago when oil prices were 1c. or more per pound higher.

Foreign demand for cotton oil has been of small proportions. Ordinarily, at this season of the year, there should have been fair contracts made for shipment during the Fall season, but the amount sold to this time is said to be very limited. Of course, cotton oil is not cheap for foreigners even at this decline, as the freight charges and other incidentals of shipping are costly, and freight

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rates in particular have advanced moderately the past few weeks.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 22, 1916.—Spot, $9.45; July, $9.52; August, $9.68@9.70; September, $9.67@9.69; October, $8.81@8.82; November, $8.20@8.22; December, $8.16@8.17; January, $8.20@8.21; February, $8.20@8.30. Futures closed 4 to 10 advance. Sales were: August, 1,000, $9.69@9.60; September, 5,200, $9.70@9.59; October, 5,000, $8.82@8.71; November, 3,400, $8.24@8.15; December, 100, $8.16@8.11; January, 100, $8.20. Total sales, 15,600 bbls. Good off, $9.25; off, $9.15; reddish off, $9; Winter, $9.50; Summer, $9.50; prime crude, S. E., $8, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, July 24, 1916.—Spot, $9.20; July, $9.45; August, $9.63@9.65; September, $9.52@9.54; October, $8.63@8.64; November, $8.11@8.13; December, $8.08@8.10; January, $8.10@8.12; February, $8.10@8.14. Futures closed 5 to 18 decline. Sales were: August, 3,700, $9.78@9.64; September, 6,500, $9.84@9.65; October, 5,400, $8.91@8.64; November, 2,700, $8.27@8.12; December, 1,600, $8.17@8.09; January, 1,500, $8.20@8.11. Total sales, 21,400 bbls. Good off, $9.20; off, $9; reddish off, $8.80; Winter, $9.50@10.50; Summer, $9.50@10.50; prime crude, S. E., $8, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 25, 1916.—Spot, $9.40@9.50; July, $9.40@9.44; August, $9.42@9.45; September, $9.37@9.38; October, $8.54@8.55; November, $8.05@8.08; December, $8.03@8.05; January, $8.05@8.07; February, $8.08@8.12. Futures closed 2 to 21 decline. Sales were: August, 2,200, $9.42@9.38; September, 15,100, $9.50@9.30; October, 12,000, $8.58@8.40; November, 7,400, $8.09@8; December, 2,500, $8.05@7.97; January, 4,100, $8.07@8. Total sales, 43,300 bbls. Good off, $9.10; off, $9.10; reddish off, $8.80; Winter, $9.50@10.50; Summer, $9.50@10.50; prime crude, S. E., $8, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 26, 1916.—Spot, $9; July, $9.18@9.22; August, $9.18@9.22; September, $9.15@9.17; October, $8.37@8.38; November, $7.93@7.94; December, $7.90@7.92; January, $7.92@7.95; February, $7.96@8. Futures closed 11 to 24 decline. Sales were: August, 9,500, $9.45@9.15; September, 11,500, $9.30@9.12; October, 8,500, $8.45@8.35; November, 3,500, $8@7.93; December, 3,600, $7.99@7.87; January, 2,500, $8.01@7.92; February, 600, $8.08@8.05. Total sales, 39,100 bbls. Good off, $8.90; off, $8.70; reddish off, $8.50; Winter, $9.50@10; Summer, $9.50; prime crude, S. E., $7.87, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 27, 1916.—Spot, $9; July, $9; August, $9.15@9.18; September, $9.05@9.08; October, $8.47@8.49; November, $7.97@7.98; December, $7.97@7.98; January, $7.98@7.99; February, $8@8.08. Sales were: August, 1,600, $9.22@9.09; September, 15,800, $9.10@8.96; October, 5,800, $8.56@8.30; November, 2,300, $8@7.84; December, 3,000, $7.99@7.84; January, 4,800, $8@7.87; February, 200 $7.95. Total sales, 34,100 bbls. Good off, $8.80; off, $8.60; reddish off, $8.50; Winter, $9; Summer, $9.25; prime crude, S. E., $7.87, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Review of Our Trade Opportunities as Regards Foreign Competition

By George W. Doonan, U. S. Department of Commerce.

(Continued from last week.)

CRUSHING IN NON-COTTON GROWING COUNTRIES.

England.

The crushing of cotton seed imported from cotton growing countries has assumed large proportions in two European countries, namely, England and Germany. Their products, both oil and cake, come into competition with the products of American mills in a number of markets. The British industry was built up and depended for many years upon importations of seed from Egypt. Until recent years the entire Egyptian crop was crushed in and around Hull and Liverpool. Of late, previous to the outbreak of the war, Germany had succeeded in diverting a large share of the Egyptian production to the oil mills of Hamburg. England has consequently rapidly increased its imports of seed from India and they are now nearly double those from Egypt. There are now in England about 50 mills in active operation.

The production of cottonseed oil in 1913 was estimated at 105,000 tons. A very large portion of the output is devoted to soap making and a relatively small share is refined for uses as edible oil. The cause for this condition is due to the fact that English mills crush non-decorticated seed and the oil produced has an unpleasant flavor which is not easily removed in refining. The English product is not exported extensively.

The production of cottonseed cake in the United Kingdom averages 500,000 tons annually. All but a small production is crushed without prior decortication. There is but little exportation. On the other hand, there is a large importation not only of cotton seed cake but also other oil cakes. The total amount of oil cake fed to cattle in the United Kingdom is estimated at 1,600,000 tons. American exports of cotton seed cake to the United Kingdom were valued at two million dollars in 1913, one million seven hundred thousand in 1914, and two milion three hundred thousand in 1915.

Germany.

The oil crushing industry in Germany has become of considerable importance during recent years, and there are now about nine mills operating in the vicinity of Bremen and Hamburg. Up to the outbreak of the war Germany had succeeded in securing an increasingly large proportion of the crop of Egyptian seed formerly absorbed by the English mills. In 1913 one-third of the Egyptian export found its way to Germany and constituted 95 per cent. of all the cotton seed crushed in German works.

German cottonseed oil is largely refined and used for edible purposes, much being employed in the making of margarin. The production has been growing steadily during the past few years, increasing from 9,500 tons in 1911 to 39,500 tons in 1914.

As in England, it has been found difficult to manufacture from the Egyptian seed a grade of oil fully equal to the best brands of American cottonseed oil. The German output is supplemented by large importations from England, and especially from the United States, although Germany's success in the cottonseed oil industry has evidently tended to reduce the amount of imports from the United States. For example, in 1912 we exported to Germany oil to the value of one and one-half million dollars, and in 1914, before the war had any effect on the industry, only $538,000 worth was exported. The German manufacturer is protected by a duty amounting to about $32.38 per short ton.

Nearly all of the German output of cake is undecorticated and resembles closely the bulk of English undecorticated oil cake, like-

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wise made from the Egyptian seed. The output increased from 40,000 tons in 1908 to 161,000 tons in 1912. Most of the output is exported, as German cattle feeders prefer oil cake with a higher percentage of protein and fat than the 30 per cent. normally present in the undecorticated Egyptian seed. The total annual consumption of cottonseed cake and meal in Germany is now estimated at 333,000 tons.

Exports of American cottonseed cake to Germany have averaged 4½ million dollars from 1910 to 1914.

The first result of the outbreak of the war was to completely cut off German oil crushing plants from their supply of cotton seed, 95 per cent. of which comes from Egypt. At the same time imports of cottonseed oil became difficult. After August, 1914, no American cottonseed oil was exported directly to Germany, but exports to neighboring nonbelligerent countries have largely increased and probably a certain share of this increase has found its way into Germany.

While there was every indication before the war that American exporters must expect at an early date to lose the German market for cottonseed oil, owing to the development of the industry at home, in the case of oil cake all signs point to a continued hold of American cottonseed oil cake on the favor of the agricultural community. In this field the only serious rivalry comes from Russian quarters.

What changes may ensue in this industry as a consequence of the present conflict it is difficult to foresee. There is a strong possibility that as a result of political changes Germany may find herself deprived in a large measure of the cotton seed supply from Egypt, and that all raw material from this source may be turned back to English crushing establishments, or utilized by an expanded industry on the banks of the Nile. In any such case the market for American seed oil in Germany may be notably increased.

Following is a table showing the number of cottonseed oil mills, by countries, in operation in 1914:

Country	Number of Establishments
United States	885
England	50
Russia	32
Germany	9
France	5
Austria	1
China	9
India	7
Egypt	5
Turkey	4
Brazil	7
Peru	11
Mexico	4
Chile	1
Venezuela	1
Total	1,031

In 1915 American cottonseed products found their way into 69 foreign markets. The annual production of cottonseed products, as stated above, amounts to 153 million dollars. Out of this production there was exported to foreign countries in 1915 products to the value of $40,779,318, divided as follows: Cottonseed oil, $21,872,948; cottonseed oil cake, $15,432,126, and cottonseed oil meal, $3,474,244.

The influence of the existing state of warfare in Europe and Occidental Asia has not been detrimental to the export of American cottonseed products. On the contrary, there has been a very notable expansion, the exports for 1915 showing an increase of approximately 16 million dollars over 1914. The ratio of increase has continued during the present year, exports for the nine months ending with March amounting to $31,692,386, against $30,496,464 for the corresponding period last year.

The war, however, has made some notable changes in the countries to which we have sold our products. In 1914 our best customers for oil were England, the Netherlands, Canada, Argentina and Italy, in the order named. In 1915 our best customer was the Netherlands, which increased its purchases about 300 per cent.; England was our second best customer, more than doubling its purchases over the previous year; Norway was third in the standing, having increased its purchases nearly 300 per cent., while our trade with Canada fell off about 30 per cent. and showed slight increases with Argentina and Italy. Of course exports to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany and Turkey have practically ceased.

In the case of cottonseed cake and meal, Denmark was our largest purchaser in 1914, and tripled its purchases in 1915. Out of our total export of $18,900,000, 13½ million went to Denmark. Germany was our second largest purchaser in 1914, but, of course, this trade was reduced to practically nothing in 1915. England is a large purchaser of American oil cake, and increased its purchases slightly in 1915.

To summarize the markets abroad for American cottonseed products, it may be stated that the foreign sales of cottonseed oil have fluctuated widely during the past five years. The value of exports was 17 million dollars in 1911, 24 million in 1912, 26 million in 1913, 14 million in 1914, and 22 million in 1913.

An analysis of the trade movement shows that up to the beginning of the war there had been a loss in trade with Europe; there has been a steady development in the other countries of North America checked only by the temporary restriction of the consumptive ability of Mexico; South America has grown to be a profitable customer, nearly doubling its purchases in the past five years.

It is in Europe that American exporters of cottonseed oil must face the danger of losing a most valuable market, although this danger has undoubtedly been delayed a number of years by the war. Up to the beginning of the war our trade there had fallen off considerably from the high mark it reached in 1912. An important factor in this connection has been the rapid growth of the European manufacture of oleomargarine. Germany doubled its output in five years; Denmark doubled its production in 10 years; Great Britain tripled its production in five years; the Netherlands added over 50 per cent. to its manufacture in six years, and

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other European countries manifested the same tendency. As oleomargarine displaces various edible oils, especially cottonseed oil for table and culinary purposes, it is plain that the growth of this industry, with its extended use of copra and other vegetable oils, offers a serious competitor to the American product.

The countries offering the best markets for the oil cake of the Orient are also the countries forming the chief market for American cake and meal. Thus far there is no serious competition. American cottonseed cake and meal are regarded in European lands as possessing the highest nutritive value. Next in favor come the products of Asiatic Russia. Denmark, Germany and the United Kingdom, in the order given, are the best customers for American exporters. Together they have absorbed nine-tenths of the total shipments of American cake. Trade statistics tend to show that this article has maintained its position in the world's markets better than American cottonseed oil, and that it is exposed to less danger of competition in the future.

The existing war has given a remarkable impetus to the demand in Europe for both cottonseed oil and cottonseed cake and meal, and has assumed dimensions practically unknown in the history of the trade. The value of this enormous increase in the consumption of American cottonseed oil more particularly will do much to strengthen the somewhat imperiled position of this article in Europe after a return to normal conditions.

EXPORT OF AMERICAN COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the value of cottonseed products exported in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

Cottonseed Oil.

Where Exported	1914	1915
Europe:		
Austria-Hungary	$313,153	$5,235
Belgium	251,709	975
Bulgaria	27,418	.....
Denmark	149,661	886,792
Finland	250	.....
France	579,322	578,584
Germany	537,797	4,554
Gibraltar	4,168	2,907
Greece	1,044	99,301
Italy	1,007,560	1,206,842
Malta, Gozo, etc.	79,418	18,840
Netherlands	1,744,496	6,598,915
Norway	489,781	1,656,823
Portugal	.....	.....
Roumania	160,073	14,389
Russia in Europe	1,422	.....
Serbia, Montenegro, etc.	.....	1,592
Spain	.....	5
Sweden	108,891	236,710
Turkey in Europe	356,223	25,691
United Kingdom—		
England	2,056,368	5,230,425
Scotland	228,243	338,437
Ireland	1,480	5,750
North America:		
Bermuda	382	229
British Honduras	622	389
Canada	1,575,715	1,057,864
Central American States—		
Costa Rica	25,214	21,678
Guatemala	9,241	6,287
Honduras	2,724	3,192
Nicaragua	3,522	2,252
Panama	116,337	121,462
Salvador	10,722	9,349
Mexico	449,774	303,910
Labrador	4,943	193,609
West Indies—		
British—		
Barbados	6,376	3,256
Jamaica	162,252	114,624
Trinidad and Tobago	9,702	12,662
Other British	52,596	36,721
Cuba	382,590	547,123
Danish	4,899	3,357
Dominican Republic	134,595	122,460
Dutch	3,228	3,405
French	266,887	202,636
Haiti	13,298	9,819
South America:		
Argentina	1,168,127	1,288,390
Bolivia	22	882
Brazil	191,781	136,064
Chile	435,672	207,127
Colombia	2,523	3,154
Ecuador	124	736
Guiana—		
British	98,357	68,589
Dutch	7,989	17,736
French	27,982	55,276
Paraguay	395	.....
Peru	458	400
Uruguay	234,381	230,755
Venezuela	1,133	637
Asia:		
China	326	1,896
Chosen	193	179
East Indies:		
British—		
British India	72	200
Straits Settlements	.....	.....
Other British	.....	.....
Dutch	.....	.....
Hongkong	539	316
Japan	5,614	5,043
Turkey in Asia	6,220	676
Oceania:		
British		
Australia	52,348	57,773
New Zealand	15,537	12,781
French	50	957
German	.....	32
Philippine Islands	132	174
Africa:		
British Africa—		
West	1,285	1,756
South	116,147	77,914
East	140	2,649
Egypt	7,365	.....
French Africa	2,138	5,231
Italian Africa	5,035	2,950
Liberia	.....	.....
Morocco	2,900	.....
Portuguese Africa	23,038	3,534
Spanish Africa	.....	.....
Total	$13,843,179	$21,872,948

Recapitulation	1914	1915
Europe	$8,098,537	$16,912,857
North America	3,235,619	2,776,284
South America	2,269,944	2,009,746
Asia	12,964	8,310
Oceania	68,067	71,717
Africa	158,048	94,034

Cottonseed Cake and Meal.

Where Exported	1914	1915
Europe:		
Belgium	$280,530	$3,000
Denmark	4,592,642	13,492,883
France	98,249	6,884
Germany	3,540,499	90,112
Netherlands	317,651	190,929
Norway	276,900	788,171
Sweden	60,900	1,719,458
United Kingdom—		
England	1,343,734	1,655,926
Scotland	32,374	107,844
Ireland	338,274	518,337
North America:		
Bermuda	.....	148
British Honduras	91	93
Canada	98,921	312,933
Central American States—		
Costa Rica	17	204
Guatemala	230	680
Honduras	621	493
Nicaragua	49	17
Panama	2,797	3,065
Salvador	124	171
Mexico	1,506	1,390
Newfoundland and Labrador	700	1,100
West Indies: British	3,528	1,271
West Indies:		
Cuba	16,503	10,711
Danish	329	197
French	10	.....
South America	272	307
Oceania	.....	46
Total	$11,007,441	$18,906,379

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, George W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.
Vice-President, Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Cadwalader Jones, Ozark.
Vice-President, L. M. Porter, Birmingham.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

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Vice-President, C. C. Littleton, Houston.
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 28. Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71⅝
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75¾
Commercial bills, sight	4.75⅝
Commercial, 60 days	4.70⅝
Commercial, 90 days	4.68½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.91⅝
Bankers' cables	5.90⅛
Bankers' checks	5.90⅝
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	71⅝
Bankers' cables	71⅝
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41 5/16@41¼
Commercial, 60 days	41 5/16@41⅜
Bankers' sight	41⅜+5/16
Copenhagen—	
Checks	28.30

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 28.—Market easier, Western steam, $14 nom.; Middle West, $12.75@12.85; city steam, 12⅝@12¾c.; refined Continent, $14.35; South American, $14.60; Brazil, kegs, $15.60; compound, 11½@11⅞c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 28.—Copra fabrique, 140 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 118 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 28.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 135s.; shoulders, square, 65s.; New York, 65s.; picnic, 62s. 3d.; hams, long, 86s.; American cut, 95s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 86s. 6d.; long clear, 88s.; short back, 85s.; bellies, clear 85s. Lard, spot prime, 70s.; American refined 28-lb. box, 71s. 9d.; September, 71s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 56s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 89s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 48s. 4½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The list was steady with hogs, but packers sold on the upturn.

Tallow.

The tallow market is unsettled, on the basis of 8c. for city specials, loose.

Oleo Stearine.

Oleo stearine is quiet, with prices at 10c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was firm on bullish cotton crop advices and short covering.

Market closed easier with some hedge selling. Sales, 27,900 bbls. Spot oil, $9.20 bid. Crude, Southeast, $7.20. Closing quotations on futures: August, $9.21@9.26; September, $9.07@9.10; October, $8.48@8.50; November, $9.02@9.04; December, $9.02@9.03; January, $9.04@9.06; February, $9.05@9.12; good off oil, $8.50 bid; off oil, $8.60 bid; red off oil, $8.25 bid; winter oil, $9@10; summer white oil, $9.25@10.25.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 28.—Hog market steady, shade higher. Bulk of prices, $9.50@10.05; light, $9.35@10.10; mixed, $9.20@10.20; heavy, $9.20@10.20; rough heavy, $9.15@9.35; Yonkers, $9.95@10.05; pigs, $8.95@9.35; cattle, slow and steady; beeves, $7@10.50; cows and heifers, $3.40@9.25; Texas steers, $8.25@9.25; Western, $7.85@9. Calves $8.00@12.10. Sheep, steady; lambs, $6.70@10.20; Western, $7.50@8.30.

Omaha, July 28.—Hogs lower, at $9@9.50.

Buffalo, July 28.—Hogs lower; on sale, 4,800, at $10.50@10.55.

Kansas City, July 28.—Hogs strong, at $9.30@9.80.

St. Joseph, July 28.—Hogs steady, at $9@9.75.

Sioux City, July 28.—Hogs steady, at $8.90@9.80.

Louisville, July 28.—Hogs steady, at $9.75@9.95.

Indianapolis, July 28.—Hogs steady, at $10@10.15.

St. Louis, July 28.—Hogs steady, at $9.00@9.95.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 22, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,750	22,400	10,367
Swift & Co.	5,802	14,000	20,524
Wilson & Co.	4,067	7,100	7,879
Hammond Packing Co.	2,196	7,000	
Morris & Co.	5,292	7,000	4,994
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	988	4,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,000	...	

Western Packing & Provision Co., 9,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 9,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,400 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 1,000 hogs; others, 7,500 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,758	8,785	1,780
Fowler Packing Co.	672		1,474
S. & S. Co.	4,771	6,500	1,782
Swift & Co.	4,979	8,200	3,167
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,198	1,708	3,407
Morris & Co.	4,028	7,440	2,148
Others	128	271	21

Wolf Packing Co., 41 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 79 cattle and 724 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 526 cattle; Graybill & Stephenson, 344 hogs; B. Balling, 61 cattle; Schwartz, Boden & Co., 3,936 hogs; S. Kraus, 1,131 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 120 cattle; L. Meyer, 202 cattle; Blount, 383 cattle and 301 sheep; Heil Packing Co., 549 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,885	7,273	4,111
Swift & Co.	3,078	10,062	12,601
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,239	10,973	9,627
Armour & Co.	2,547	11,621	10,073
Swartz & Co.	...	1,220	...
J. W. Murphy	...	5,800	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 101 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 43 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 389 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,150	4,463	4,457
Swift & Co.	4,016	4,788	6,594
Armour & Co.	3,900	4,950	5,197
East Side Packing Co.	137	1,523	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	424	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	748	...	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	6	463	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	25	1,062	45
Krey Packing Co.	1	...	...
Heil Packing Co.	1	223	...
J. H. Bela Provision Co.	8	1,226	...
Others	652	8,370	2,341

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,332	9,627	...
Armour & Co.	1,218	8,781	...
Swift & Co.	...	5,370	...
Others	4,162	1,042	...

Cudahy Bros., 106 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 18 cattle; J. E. Decker & Sons, 624 hogs; Statter & Co., 167 cattle; R. Hurni Packing Co., 141 cattle; Rath Packing Co., 365 hogs; Hammond, Standish & Co., 245 hogs; Sacks Bros. Packing Co., 43 cattle.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 24, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,583	4,317	64	4,467
Jersey City	4,278	3,541	20,162	13,726
Central Union	2,377	768	10,666	—
Totals	8,038	8,626	40,893	18,193
Totals last week	8,040	9,001	35,105	19,870

PACKARD PROMOTER TRUCK EXPERT.

Emlen S. Hare is the new manager of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York. In taking over the executive duties in this important territory, he succeeds Edwin B. Jackson, who resigned to accept an attractive offer from the Willys-Overland Company. As Packard manager in Philadelphia and later as president of the New York and Philadelphia branches, Mr. Jackson was a leading figure in Packard retail activities. He was formerly vice-president of the Commercial Truck Company of America. His success in handling big business for the Packard Company was so marked that he was appointed manager of the New York motor truck department, and it was but lately that he was given entire charge of sales in the New York branch.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	500	100
Omaha	100	7,000	1,700
St. Louis	200	4,000	500
St. Joseph	300	4,000	3,000
Sioux City	200	1,000	
St. Paul	200	1,000	2,000
Oklahoma City		800	
Fort Worth	600	500	500
Milwaukee		200	
Denver		77	
Louisville	100	1,300	2,000
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		650	
Indianapolis	150	5,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	500
Cincinnati	200	1,400	2,000
Buffalo	250	1,600	100
Cleveland	120	1,000	1,200
New York	283	1,281	2,702

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	37,000	9,000
Kansas City	11,000	8,000	4,700
Omaha	4,000	5,200	8,300
St. Louis	5,200	4,700	3,400
St. Joseph	900	4,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,400	2,000	
St. Paul	5,700	10,000	400
Oklahoma City	1,700	1,400	
Fort Worth	1,800	3,200	1,600
Milwaukee	50	162	
Denver	640	158	3,018
Louisville	1,750	2,400	3,700
Detroit		350	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		372	
Indianapolis	650	5,000	
Pittsburgh	2,100	5,500	7,500
Cincinnati	1,400	1,806	2,600
Buffalo	3,800	10,000	3,000
Cleveland	700	4,000	2,000
New York	3,100	7,100	9,800
Toronto, Canada	1,325	777	219

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	13,000	10,000
Kansas City	8,500	12,000	2,000
Omaha	2,300	9,000	14,000
St. Louis	4,200	7,000	4,000
St. Joseph	1,100	6,000	1,000
Sioux City	500	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,100	3,000	400
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,000	250
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	700
Milwaukee	500	2,048	300
Denver	257	157	
Louisville	100	303	2,600
Detroit		1,200	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		2,150	
Indianapolis	550	7,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	300	1,176	2,000
Buffalo	500	2,100	200
Cleveland	500	1,000	300
New York	735	2,062	6,170
Toronto, Canada	319	523	170

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	26,000	12,000
Kansas City	7,000	9,500	1,400
Omaha	2,300	10,000	12,000
St. Louis	3,000	7,000	3,200
St. Joseph	1,400	4,000	2,000
Sioux City	400	4,000	300
St. Paul	1,200	4,000	300
Oklahoma City	1,300	1,200	
Fort Worth	2,000	2,500	500
Milwaukee	175	3,092	100
Denver	228	67	123
Louisville	150	1,300	2,100
Detroit		1,300	
Cudahy		800	
Wichita		1,204	
Indianapolis	1,500	6,000	600
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,000
Cincinnati		2,409	
Buffalo	550	1,600	200
Cleveland	120	1,000	1,200
New York	1,700	4,290	8,200
Toronto, Canada	782	2,422	903

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	16,000	7,000
Kansas City	5,000	8,000	3,000
Omaha	1,800	10,000	13,500
St. Louis	3,500	9,000	3,000
St. Joseph	1,300	6,500	2,500
Sioux City		4,000	
St. Paul		3,000	
Milwaukee		1,172	
Louisville		1,600	
Detroit		3,000	
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		1,837	
Indianapolis		12,000	
Cincinnati	1,200	2,800	5,400
Buffalo	400	2,000	100
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1,400	800	3,400

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	15,000	7,000
Kansas City	800	2,000	
Omaha	400	7,500	9,000
St. Louis	800	5,000	750
St. Joseph	250	3,000	300
Sioux City	200	4,000	
Fort Worth	2,500	1,500	
St. Paul	1,000	3,600	300
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,200	

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Close to 50,000 packer hides changed hands this week on a market which was generally viewed as being rather easy. The easiness is apparent in July hides going at the June figures rather than in any real reductions. Killers were unable to interest tanners in the July slaughter at more money. Tanners had bought sufficient of the short-haired hides to enable them to remain away from the market for awhile and thus were able to allow stocks of fair size to accumulate. Heavy Texas steers sold at 25c. by two packers totaling 11,500 hides of July take-off. A lot of 4,000 July light Texas steers brought 24¾c. Light and extreme light Texas steers together are quoted at 24½c. last paid and asked. Butt branded steers advanced to 24½c. on buying of a lot of 7,000 July hides. This price is more in the nature of a readjustment of values between natives and butts, the spread being considered too great. Available supplies of butts are moderate. Production is small, this not being the season for heavy receipts of this class of stock. Colorado steers were not sold. Last trades were at 23½@23¾c. Efforts to get 24c. on July business has thus far been fruitless. Nominal market is considered at 23½c., as only one lot made 23¾c. Branded cows were quiet. Nominal market considered at 24½c., the last sale figure. Available supplies are confined to the July slaughter and production is limited. Heavy native cows were not sold. Last sales were at 24½@25c. for Junes and 25 1/5c. for July's. Nominal market considered at 25@25½c. for further business in July hides. Production is limited as it usually is at this time of the year. Light native cows sold at the former sale figure of 25c. for one packer's July production estimated at 15,000 hides. One killer still has July's unsold and he talks more money, having refused the 25c. business. Native bulls were not moved. Nominal market considered at 22½c. last paid, and 23@23½c. asked for July and July forward take-off. Branded bulls are quiet and available at 18@19c. as to seller, salting and killing point. Stocks are moderate.

Later.—Packers are quiet and waiting. Tanners are making no inquiries, believing lower prices in prospect. Sellers maintain that market is steady.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A fair active market is noted in all descriptions of country hides locally and in the surrounding sections. Prices display a slight tendency toward firmness, especially where better quality stock is involved in the movement. Local stocks of hides are of moderate proportions with supplies of fair size in the poorer qualities. Heavy steers sold at 20½c. for a car of middle Indiana goods, and a car of Minneapolis heavy steers went at 20½c. of current quality. No sales were made locally. Sellers here talk 21c., but the going price seems to be 20½c. Heavy cows went at 19c. early in the week for about 4,000 winter hides with a sprinkling of short-haired and shedder hides included. These went in connection with buffs of the same quality at 19½c. More heavy cows can be gotten at 19c without reservations. Current receipt heavy cows which contain more short than long-haired hides are quoted at 20c. Heavy cows are being moved at this figure in connection with buffs in sales of 45 lbs. up hides at 20c. delivered and f. o. b. from outlying sections. All short-haired heavy cows considered worth 20½c. Buffs went at 19½c. early in the week for 6,000 winter hides. More offered, and it is said that figure might be shaded to effect clearance movement. A car of all short-haired buffs 90 per cent. firsts and for immediate shipment went at 20¼c. Mixed haired lots of buffs quoted at 20c. Mainly short-haired hides without restrictions as to percentages of firsts considered worth 20½c. The situation in the country sections is steady at strong prices. Three cars of Michigan all weight hides sold at 20¼c. A car of Michigan 45 lbs. up hides and two cars of Ohio hides of similar descriptions sold at 20c. f. o. b. A car of Minneapolis 45 lbs. up hides sold at 19¾c. delivered Chicago basis. No seconds were sold alone. These are quoted at 18½@19½c. as to varieties. Extremes sold at 22½c. for three cars of Michigan short-haired quality f. o. b. shipping point. Another car of extremes of mixed hair from the same sections sold at 22c. No extremes sold locally. Last sales were in winter quality at 21½c. It is believed this figure would be shaded to 21c. to clear out unsold stocks. Local sellers talk 22@22½c. for mixed hair and short-haired lots of extremes. Available supplies are moderate and offerings are limited. Holders expect to realize rather sharp appreciations by waiting awhile. Branded cows were quiet. No local lots are being pressed on the market. Nominal value is considered at 18c. flat basis for ordinary country lots. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 22½@24½c. nominal. Outside for steers in heavy weights resembling big packer hides for flaying and handling. Bulls were slow locally. Nominal market is considered at 17@17½c. as to lots. Sellers are not trying to push their sale, preferring to await a demand they feel sure will be evident. Country packer bulls last sold at 21@21½c. for local slaughter ahead.

Later.—Countries quiet. Good buffs are nominal at 20@20½c. Lots running mostly long haired are held at 19½c. Winter extremes are freely offered at 21c. Summer stock, 22@22½c. asked and paid.

KIPSKINS sold well and brought more money. There is a very good call for these skins, tanners being short of them and leather therefrom being in good request. Country skins opened the week with a sale of a car of 23½c. followed later by a trade in something similar at 24c. involving one car. City skins did not sell. Last trades were in Junes and 25c. was the price realized. July skins quoted at 26c. nominal. Packer skins sold at 28c. for one killer's July-August-September production estimated at 8,000 skins, and another seller moved two cars of July take-off at 28c. Another killer refused 28c. and wants 30c. He is offering August slaughter.

CALFSKINS sold at prices considered easier, especially when considering the talked strength and prices. First salted Chicago city calfskins sold at 33c. for 5,000 first salted skins. This is a cent below the prior price realized. Well posted buyers think further concession likely, when next lots are offered. A lot of 5,000 outside city calfskins of local gathering brought 31½c. Some other lots recently realized 32c., and this is usually talked for further business. Top market recently was 33c. A car of ordinary country collected calfskins sold at 30c., and this is the outside for further business; most buyers holding views of under that rate. Deacons and light calf are slow, notwithstanding strength in light weight calfskins East. Country deacons are quoted down to $2, and city collected skins are offered at $2.30. Light calf quoted at $2.20@2.50 as to lots. Packer calfskins sold at 38c. for 2,000 July, August and September skins in connection with kipskins at 28c. Bids at 36c. were freely made for June forward packer calfskins, but sellers decline to consider it. They ask 40c., but are prepared to accept 38c. if bid.

Later.—Cities, 33c. last paid. Kipskins wanted; 24c. bid for late collections of countries.

HORSE HIDES are in fair demand, but buyers are not anxious for goods but will take on stock at their views. Country hides are wanted at $6.50@6.75 as to quality. Sellers want the outside price and want to include summer quality. This buyers decline to do, their object in buying now being to load up with good hides before the summer quality begins coming to market in quantities. City hides are held at $7@7.25. Ponies and glues are valued at $2.50@3 and coltskins at $1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are meeting with a good demand as fast as available in small parcels at 80@90c. for regular country run with rejected pigs and glues out a half price. No. 1 pigskin strips are moving better, a car of 6 x 20 inch skins bringing 11c. and a car of 5½ x 18 inch stock getting 10¾c. These rates are considered full market for further business. Efforts to secure skins at 10c. have failed. No. 2 strips are quoted at 9½@10c. nominal and No. 3's at 5@6c.

SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers are still taking skins about as fast as available at ever increasing prices for the later slaughter. Current kill of local packer shearlings sold at $1.30 this week. Prior business was in slightly earlier take-off from a river point at $1.20 and $1.17½ from local houses. Current local spring lambs sold at $1.57½, and river skins brought $1.55; some back salting lambs also brought $1.55. Efforts to secure $1.60 have thus far been futile, but sellers hope to attain this or better on their next transactions which will be early next month. Dry Western pelts are steady. Montana skins are considered top at 24c., although usually held at 24½c. Ordinary Western pelts quoted at 23½c. for business.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The past week was rather quiet and tanners holding off, apparently most of them are disinterested in the offerings, at the present asking prices. Packers are still talking 27c. for July native steers. Buyers are not displaying any further interest in June to January spready native steers which last sold at 27c. for June and December and 27¾c. for July to November inclusive. These prices are considered nominal for further trading. All packers still have their June and July brands on hand and are asking 23½@24c. for butts and 23@23½c. for Colorados; cows all weights are nominally quoted at 24@24½c., and native bulls 20@21c. asked as to seller and take-off. No trading was noted in the past week in small packer hides, and the market rules generally quiet. Most sellers are fairly well book up to the first of July. Last sales of June native cows all weights were at 22½c.; June and July native bulls recently sold at 20½c., and the market is considered nominal for further business at this figure.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market was quite active and considerable trading was consummated during the period under review. Light weight skins continue in good demand and small receipts

(Continued on page 41.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 26.

Monday's run of 11,949 cattle was the logical result of the recent heavy receipts and terrific decline in prices and as a consequence of the meager supply Monday's trade ruled 10@15c. higher on choice cattle, but other kinds were only steady at the recent decline. Tuesday's market was on a fully steady basis as compared to Monday's general level of values, there being a normal Tuesday run of 2,900 cattle on sale, and on Wednesday with another light supply, receipts being estimated at 10,000, making the three days' total approximately 24,800 cattle, as compared with 40,814 for the same period a week ago, the market showed a little more activity, the good to choice cattle ruling 10@15c. higher, while under 9c. it was a steady to 10c. higher market, and in a general way the price list shows 25c. recovery from the "low spot" in the trade a week ago; in fact, there are extreme cases of quite a little more advance. The improved tone to the trade is entirely the result of the light receipts and the future of the market will depend largely upon the supply, because it is a foregone conclusion that the demand for beef will not be very broad during the hot weather.

Compared to the "low spot" in the trade at last week's close, the butcher-stuff market shows a decided recovery, the percentage of butcher-stuff in this week's light run of cattle being very slim indeed, and as a consequence the trade shows 35@50c. advance on cows and heifers, while the bull market is up a quarter on everything but light bologna bulls, which are 15@20c. higher, the stimulus to better bull prices being a revival of the Eastern order demand, and the advance in the bull market has been effective on everything but the light bolognas. The calf trade

(Continued on page 37.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 26.

Cattle supply for the week ending today is the lightest that it has been for a number of weeks, we having received but 18,400, including 5,600 on the southern side. The light receipts this week are no doubt due to the sharp break in prices last week. If this rule works both ways we should have a good run the coming week, for our prices now are 25@40c. higher than the close of last week. The advance has affected all grades, including the short-fed and half-fat grassy kinds. While the quotation on choice steers is still $10, or better, our top this week was made on some handy weight cattle that brought $9.50; some very good heavies sold at $9.15. The bulk of the steers sold in a range of $8@9, with some few strings of the plainer grassy cattle selling from $7.50@8. In butcher cattle, choice to fancy light heifers are quoted at $9.25@10; it would require strictly prime offerings, however, to bring the top figure. The bulk of the butcher cattle is selling at about the same range as beef cattle, $8@9. Fancy cows are quoted at $7.25@7.75, with the bulk going at $6@7, and the plainer grades from $5@5.75. Oklahoma grassers participated in the advance, although not to as great an extent as that which obtained on the native side, for the reason that the break in these cattle was not so great the week before. The top of the week was on a string of 6 cars of 1,250 lb. steers which brought $8.15. The balance of the sales in this division range from $6.60@8.

We received only 35,000 hogs this week, a very light run, indeed. This was no doubt caused by excessive weather, a great many of the shippers holding off for a cool spell. The quality of the offerings can only be called fair, there being a notable shortage of the heavy finished kind. With light receipts the market was naturally active and clearances excellent. The quotations at this writing are: Mixed and butchers, $9.75@10; good heavy, $9.90@10; rough, $9.40@9.50; lights, $9.70@9.90; pigs, $9@9.60; bulk, $9.70@9.95.

Sheep receipts for the week amount to 15,500. The same reason for the light volume is given in the sheep house as in the hog house, very warm weather. During the early part of this week prices slumped somewhat, but at this writing the market shows more strength and activity. City butchers paid $10@10.25 for choice lambs yesterday, and today the bulk of the good ones went to the packers at $10. The medium grades and half fat kinds are selling at $9@9.65. Heavy ewes are quoted at $6.75@7; light ewes up to $7.25. There has been very little change in prices on slaughter ewes for several weeks past. Breeding ewes are in keen demand; they are quoted at $9.25@10. Several lots were sold this week at the top figure. Fair to medium breeding ewes are quoted from $8@9. Stockers and feeders, $5@7.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 25.

The big reduction in cattle receipts in two days this week, of 12,000 head, restored the market to some extent, although there is still a lack of keenness in the demand. Beef steers from Missouri sold up to $10.05 today, and strictly prime dry lot steers might reach $10.50, a fair number of steers selling at $8.75@9.75. Kansas wintered steers have been in light supply this week, some pretty good ones here today, Greenwood county steers selling up to $8.60, and two droves of Butler county XIT black steers being held over on bids of $8.25@8.35. Medium grades sell at $7.50@8. A drove of Osage steers weighing 1,055 lbs. sold to feeder buyers at $7.65. Other Texas cattle brought up this spring and grazed in Chautauqua county, Kansas, sold at $6.65@7, part to feeder buyers and part to killers. Quarantine cattle receipts were only 15 cars, five cars of medium fed Texas steers at $7.75, four cars of good weight Oklahomas, 1,085 lbs., at $7.25, five cars lighter Oklahomas, 904 lbs., at $6.45. Cows and heifers sold steady to strong, bulls firm, veals steady, best $11.

Hog receipts were 12,000, moderate for Tuesday, and it looked like a higher market for a time. Order buyers bought hogs at strong prices early, paying up to $9.80, but packers continued their fight on prices, and paid no better than steady, bulk of sales $9.50@9.75, light weights $9.65. Pork chops are 2c. lower this week, but the retail price of beef has also been reduced, and hot weather is against heavy consumption.

Receipts have been very light for 10 days, only 2,600 here today. The market was 10c. higher yesterday, and is 10 to 15 higher today, three cars of Colorado lambs weighing 70 lbs. at $10, top price, native lambs up to $9.90. Best fat ewes sold at $7, wethers at $7.75, yearlings worth up to $8.10. Feeding lambs are much wanted, sales up to $9, and breeding ewes are held around $8 or more, some this morning at $8.25.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., July 25.

With another rather liberal run of cattle last week, 16,000 head, there was a further decline in prices all along the line, the fat cattle showing a drop of 25@35c. This week, with very moderate supplies of beef, a good share of the decline was recovered and the general market has been in much better shape from the sellers' point of view. There has been a seasonable decrease in the proportion of corn-fed cattle and Western grassers are now coming freely. Buyers are still favoring the handy weight steers and yearlings, and some sold at $9.75 today, while choice heavy beeves are quoted around $10. Choice Dakota hay-feds brought $8.90 today, and the bulk of the range beef is selling around $7@7.50. Cows and heifers struck bottom last week and have been on the rebound this week, the market being active and prices considerably stronger all around. The range for grassers is wide, from $3.75@7.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at $6@6.60. Veal calves are stronger than last week, selling up to $12, and there has also been a better demand and a stronger market for bulls, stags, etc., at $5.75@7.

Receipts of hogs have held up fairly well, 46,000 last week, but the quality is deteriorating and largely for this reason the spread in prices is widening out. Shippers are now paying a good premium for the desirable light and butcher weight hogs, and the packers are bearing down hard on the heavy and rough loads. Prices are not a great deal different from a week ago. With 9,000 hogs here today the market was a nickel higher. Tops brought $9.70, as against $9.60 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at $9.30@9.40 as compared with a bulk of $9.30@9.50 a week ago.

There has been a tolerably liberal run of sheep and lambs of late, 42,000 last week, and the market has been decidedly erratic. This is largely owing to the keen competition from the feeder buyers. Fat lamb prices declined 40@50c. last week, while feeder lamb prices advanced 25c. Mutton grades have held just about steady right along as supplies of this kind have been limited. Fat lambs are quoted at $9.50@10.20; yearlings $7@8, wethers $6.80@7.80, ewes $5.50@7.50.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 22, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	33,612
Kansas City	26,928
Omaha	10,757
East St. Louis	17,070
Cudahy	600
Sioux City	2,710
New York and Jersey City	8,038
Fort Worth	9,730
Philadelphia	2,804
Pittsburgh	920
Denver	1,369
Oklahoma City	5,245

HOGS.

Chicago	105,828
Kansas City	38,382
Omaha	39,517
East St. Louis	26,513
Cudahy	4,462
Sioux City	17,825
Ottumwa	1,000
Cedar Rapids	7,908
New York and Jersey City	19,103
Fort Worth	8,424
Philadelphia	4,334
Pittsburgh	2,339
Denver	5,602
Oklahoma City	8,351

SHEEP.

Chicago	54,511
Kansas City	16,521
Omaha	30,478
East St. Louis	18,570
Cudahy	143
Sioux City	3,987
New York and Jersey City	40,803
Fort Worth	2,224
Philadelphia	7,415
Pittsburgh	1,325
Denver	2,456
Oklahoma City	237

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Ocean City, N. J.—The Atlantic Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000.

Freehold, N. J. A. S. Lambertson Company, to deal in farm and dairy products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $35,000.

Ozark, Ala. J. B. Hollman, C. P. Downing, H. O. Downing and others have incorporated the Crystal Ice & Ice Cream Company, with a capital stock of $10,000.

Nashville, Tenn. The Cumberland Valley Butter Company has been incorporated by A. J. Culver, Lewis Koeling, M. Woodson and others. Capital stock, $10,000.

Bangor, Me. Bangor & Brewer Coke Company, to manufacture, purchase, sell, invest, deal in goods, wares, merchandise, including coke, coal, ice, lumber, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

Canandagua, N. Y. The American Beverages Company, Inc., to manufacture all kinds of beverages, deal in fruit, products, cold storage, warehousing, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by C. Kuhn, C. Pond and V. G. Hart, of Buffalo, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Camden, Ark.—A cold storage plant will be installed by W. R. Smith.

Bishopville, S. C. The name of the Consumers' Ice & Fuel Company has been changed to Ice & Drainage Tile Company, and the capital increased from $10,000 to $12,000.

Fort Worth, Texas—Plans are being prepared for the Nissley Creamery Company, in order to increase the capacity of their present plant.

Louisville, Ky. The Kentucky Cold Storage Company, formerly known as the Kentucky Packing Company, at Floyd and N streets, has been purchased by Armour & Company, and will hereafter be known as the Kentucky Creameries Company. Dairy and storage equipment has already been installed and the new creamery plant will begin operations August 1.

PORK PACKING IN SOUTHERN ICE PLANTS.

(Lawrence Foot, Special Agent, United States Department of Agriculture, in "Refrigeration.")

(Continued from last week.)

About Buying the Hogs.

Never buy soft-fed hogs: that is, hogs that have been fed altogether on acorns, cowpeas, peanuts, grass, slops, sweet potatoes, and other food of like nature. They make in a greater or less degree unmerchantable and inferior food which always remains soft, flabby and slimy. The lard is mostly oil, and will not harden, has a bad color and an ill smell. You may keep them (the soft hogs) in your cooling room for months at a temperature of 33 degs. and the meat will never harden.

You can readily tell a soft-fed hog by the appearance of the outside fat where the knife has exposed the meat. It has an oily, slimy, yellow appearance and is soft to the feel. You now have an opportunity to act as a missionary to the farmer in this respect, showing him the utter uselessness of offering such an animal for sale and telling him that the hogs should be corn finished, after being fed wholly on any of the soft feeds, from four to six weeks and perhaps a little longer time, before killing. He is an "undesirable citizen." I cannot lay too much stress upon this point.

Not long ago, I saw quotations on the price of hogs in St. Louis. Good hogs were listed at 7 cents and the following note appeared: "Arkansas soft-fed hogs, 4½ to 5 cents a pound." That tells the story. I am told the packers put the "soft fed" in the grease kettle. Even after curing and smoking, their meat is soft and flabby. The soft-fed hogs shrink greatly in smoking; the corn-fed hog makes better meat and shrinks less in smoking.

You should always be able to give for a dressed hog a price equal to or more than the farmer could obtain for that same hog on foot in the St. Louis or other markets. To illustrate: Suppose Arkansas hogs are worth in St. Louis $7 a hundred. The expenses, shrinkage and loss, incurred necessary to put that hog in St. Louis, are 93 cents a hundred. Thus you see the farmer gets only $6.07 a hundred. This is assuming that the farmers do the shipping, lose but one hog in transit, and do not sell to the "street buyer," who must have his profit.

But ten farmers can ship in car lots and thus save the profit of the middleman. For illustration, you are paying the farmer 8 cents a pound or $8 a hundred for a 100-pound dressed hog. That 100-pound dressed weight of course will represent 130 pounds on foot. Dividing 130 pounds into $8, the farmer thus receives $6.16 a hundredweight for his hog on foot from you. In St. Louis, he would receive $6.14 a hundredweight on foot, providing he himself ships and loses no hogs in transit, but if he ships and loses one 200-pound hog, which is the average, he receives only $6.07 net.

Perchance the farmer might complain that it is an expense to dress his hogs, but in fact he is fairly well paid. He keeps for his own use from a 100-pound hog, 3 per cent. of hard fat from the entrails and the caul. These three pounds are at least worth 10 cents a pound, that is, 30 cents; and then he also receives 6 pounds of livers and heart, worth at least 5 cents a pound, for his own use, making 30 cents, total, 60 cents; and if he will, as a good farmer ought to, properly take care of the hair, blood and offal as a fertilizer, by simply scattering it over a part of his manure pile and covering it up, there being about 12 pounds of this worth at least a cent a pound, possibly more (as it is exceedingly rich in nitrogen), he is fairly reimbursed for killing and dressing even a 100-pound hog. Certainly he suffers no loss, and if his hog weighs 200 pounds he is well paid.

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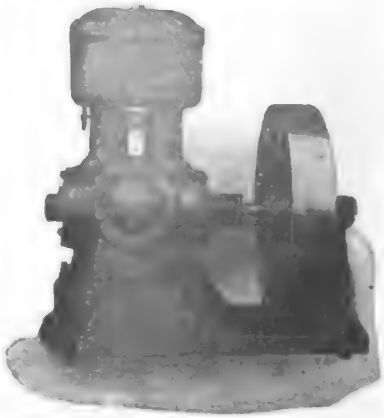

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Generally speaking, you will find the most profitable hogs to buy will weigh dressed from 100 to 160 pounds. These hogs are commonly termed "bacon hogs." Heavier hogs produce large hams and thick bacon; the lighter pieces sell the most readily.

If cholera or other disease is in your neighborhood, only buy from responsible farmers; that is, those who will not sell you diseased animals. When your customers know that you are particular in this respect, it will redound to your credit and necessarily to your success and profit; besides, it is your duty to be careful in this respect.

The Marketing Proposition.

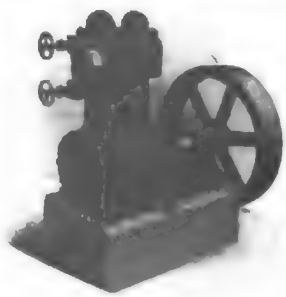
The truth is that the marketing end of this industry will surprise you by reason of the readiness with which you will dispose of your products. The main and chief requirement is to let the people know that you have such goods by advertising direct to the consumer, but first advertise in the paper, letting the farmer know that you will pay a certain price for corn-finished hogs.

If you should decide to have a groceryman or butcher sell your products or part of them, then I would write a letter to every housewife in town telling her about the quality of your goods and when they wish any to call up the groceryman and ask for the "ice factory" hams, etc., informing them of the further fact that when they buy your goods they are patronizing the Southern farmer and helping him, and with this letter a copy of recipes.

If you do not care to sell through these channels, you sell direct and deliver with your ice wagons, but write the letter anyway. You will undoubtedly get the orders. Good country hams and bacon are already advertised. People who love good things to eat (and their name is legion) only need to know where they can buy them. The groceryman should receive a small commission, say 10 per cent., for handling your goods. As a general certain proposition, there is no trouble in getting people to buy good things to eat.

Schools, colleges, hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses especially will buy the heavier weight hams and bacon, as there is a larger per cent. of meat in a large ham than in a smaller one; that is, less bone in weight proportionately. They are good customers for all your products also. The average families prefer the lighter hams and bacon. There is as much difference between

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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a good country-cured ham and the ordinary ham as between the rich, creamy milk of the soft-eyed Jersey, fed on grass, and the milk commonly sold from a city dairy.

To prove to you how your goods will sell, I will state that the Booneville Ice Factory (Arkansas) this winter, after sixty days of this work, had left of its products only three shoulders; Conway, five, and Fort Smith, none.

You will not be apt to get long on sausage, spareribs and backbones in the months of December, January and February. Hams, picnics, bacon and lard are standard and staple goods, and will sell any time of the year and can be safely kept as shown under "Keeping." Are not the large cities near you (if any) a good outlet for some of your products? There is always a demand in them for spareribs, backbones, and pure lard and country hams.

Cannot connections be made that will sell them for you? Cut and split your spareribs and backbones like the butchers do for their customers, pack in ice in say three to five-pound containers. This is only a suggestion on my part. I know farmers who sell their hams that way.

After each cutting, make your lard and sausage, and place them, as also your spareribs, backbones and feet, on the market. These products are approximately 45 per cent. of your hog, therefore your money invested will be thus coming back to you quickly.

Judging from the statement of the Canton business, it appears to me that for every 100 hogs bought, you will not have over $250 invested at one time.

Your supply merchants will probably take "clear sides" or "rough rib sides" (green or smoked), and your heavy pieces of bacon. Mississippi merchants handle a great deal of "rough rib sides." I find in Arkansas that the supply merchants handle mostly "clear sides," but remember that these are the cheapest classes of cuts and while you can afford to sell them, the profit is not as good as when made into breakfast or regular bacon.

Why not sell your cracklings at 5 cents a pound? They are worth that. What is better than good hot crackling corn-bread for breakfast?

Competition with the Butcher.

Some ice factories imagine that the butcher will complain on account of this apparent competition. My experience, obtained from the four plants already operating, teaches me that this is a myth. In fact, the butcher is benefited, for it will often happen that you will have hogs hanging up in your cooling room when your butcher has none. I find that he, after a little while, relies upon the ice factory in a great measure for his hogs. You can well afford to supply him, charging say a cent a pound on the original weights, and if he sells sausage at 18 cents, you can well afford to let him have some of yours at 15 cents, and the same with spareribs and lard, etc.

Too many sample hams to the directors do not help your profits. If you must be generous, give them picnics and jowls. If they are not satisfied with that, let them have a few ears and feet.

Do not be scared at any time and think your products will not sell, even if you have a pretty good stock on hand. They will go if you will follow the suggestions that I have made. I have been all along the line. The Canton plant has now customers in the small and some large adjoining towns. The hotels, schools and seminaries in those towns send in orders. Why not send a cooked ham, a picnic and sample of breakfast bacon to the superintendent of the dining cars and railroad restaurants on your line and to other large consumers, as well as pure pork sausage, pure lard, and spareribs? Only in case your home market is not satisfactory, or you increase your business, therefore must broaden your market.

As stated, hogs from 100 to 160 pounds are the most profitable for the reason that the hams and the picnic hams are not large and will please a large majority of your customers and the bacon will be practically all breakfast bacon. I see cartons holding one pound of sliced bacon selling for 30 cents a pound.

Why can you not buy a slicer and do the same? To do good slicing your bacon should be firm. If not firm when smoked, hang in dry, cool place for a week or so, until the moisture is removed. Bacon should be sold as soon after curing as possible.

Plants that have been engaged in this work for the last two years appear to have no trouble in selling their pigs' feet fresh, but in case you get long on feet, send for bulletin on "Keeping," and you will find how to preserve, pickle and safely keep them.

Profits Made by One Plant.

Note the profit that the Mississippi plant made the first year. There is no reason why you should not do as well. Obtain 13¼ cents per pound for your products on an average and you will, if your expense per 100 pounds is not over 45 cents. They commenced January 1 and bought within two months $1,256.87 worth of hogs, and by March 1 had sold and collected $1,733.28. This shows the celerity with which the goods moved. They commenced buying December 29, 1913, and stopped March 1, 1914.

The following figures are taken from the books of the New Mississippi Company (Ice Factory), Canton, Miss.:

Bought and paid for 103 hogs, weighing 15,700 lbs.	$1,256.87
Salt for same	13.26
Labor (cutting up)	49.10
Lard cans	5.80
Hickory for smoking	3.00
	$1,328.03
Profit	526.15
	$1,854.18
Sales of the above by March 1	$1,733.28
Inventory of stock on hand March 1, 1914	120.90
	$1,854.18
Profit per 100 pounds	$3.35
Profit on investment, net, per cent.	40
Expense per 100 pounds	.45

That company sold its hams for 15 cents; shoulders, 12 cents; sausage, 15 cents; lard, 12 cents; dry salted rough ribs, 12½ cents; spareribs, 10 cents; feet, 5 cents. It bought the hogs at 8 to 8½ cents per pound without their heads, as it was thought that the heads could not be handled at a profit.

This is a mistake, for the chief objection to this method is that the farmer complains and will not bring in his hogs freely, if the heads are not also taken. You will notice they are dry salted, as there is no charge for sugar. This was the first year; now they sugar-pickle their hams, picnics and breakfast bacon. If they had properly cut and sugar-pickled their sides, making breakfast bacon and even regular bacon, they would have made a better profit. I will mention incidentally that farmers who live 25 miles from the Canton plant bring their dressed hogs to it for sale.

The following table shows the products, percentages and prices a 150-pound dressed hog should sell at and the resulting profits:

	Pounds.	Per cent.	Prices.	Total.
Hams	28	21	.15	$4.20
Picnic hams	13	9	.12	1.56
Bacon	32	24	.15	4.80
Spareribs and backbones	13	10	.10	1.30
Lard	12	9	.12	1.44
Sausage	32	24	.15	4.80
Feet	4	3	.05	.20
	134	100		$18.30
Cost of hog at 8 cents per pound				12.00
				$6.30
Expense at 1 cent per pound				1.50
Total profit				$4.80

The prices showing the value of the products are in a way arbitrary, for since writing the above table the price of lard has fallen. If you find that your market will give you better prices than these, you can give a better price for the hogs, and thus give more help to the farmers. On the other hand, if your market will not pay this list of prices, then, necessarily, you must pay less for the hogs. The best guide for prices is what the butcher sells his hog products at. The average butcher, you will find, sells the above products at higher prices than listed. However, the law of supply and demand is inexorable.

Another source of revenue that you should have: it often happens that many farmers in the South lose their meat in curing. This is almost always caused by the carcass not being thoroughly cooled before cutting up, the weather being warm. But now he can kill his hogs practically any day of the year (not being compelled to wait for a "cold snap"), irrespective of the condition of the weather, and save his meat as well as his corn; for it is a waste of money to feed corn to hogs when in a condition to kill. When killed in the evening, say, he can the next morning take his hogs, especially heavy hogs, to the ice factory, have them hung up in the cooling room for five days, when they will be thoroughly chilled, return, take them home, cure, smoke, and thus safely save his meat and his corn.

You should receive one cent a pound for this service. We have done this at Canton for ten years. If the weather is warm when the farmer takes his hogs, and he cures by pickling, see that he takes with him a piece of ice to cool his pickle. Tag all hogs with their original weights when placed in the cooling room, so as to be in a position to sell to the butcher and settle with the farmer who chills his hogs with you. Remember that hogs lose 4 per cent. in weight by cooling five days, and I think you are entitled to sell and charge on the original weights.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

ECONOMIES IN MOTOR TRUCK TIRES.

Many suggestions of savings for the economy-alert truck manufacturers, users and buyers in the arguments for substitution of large singles for 3, 3½ and 4-inch dual rear tires, are enumerated by W. H. Allen, manager of the truck tire production for the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O. Addressing members of the Society of Automobile Engineers on the association's summer cruise on Lake Huron, Mr. Allen mentioned the following nine advantages resulting from such a practice:

Saving in tire cost ranging between 8 and 15 per cent.

Saving in wheel cost. The reduced wheel cost is attributable to the narrower felloe stock and wheel rim required, together with whatever saving may be made in connection with wheel design.

Saving in cost of handling and applying one tire instead of two.

Saving in wheel, tire and rim weight resulting in possible greater operating economy and relieving unsprung weight.

Larger tire that will adapt itself better to uneven road surfaces, compensate for excessive road crown, carrying its burden as a unit rather than alternately on one narrow tread and then on the other.

Greater ease of fitting non-skid chains.

Better tracking with front wheels.

Usually greater height of rubber tread, thus providing greater cushioning properties with consequently increased tire and vehicle life.

Decreased strain on axle and wheel bearings as result of decreased leverage obtained by the narrower wheel tread.

"We developed and placed on the market our De Luxe tire, which because of its additional height and volume of tread rubber, has a notably greater carrying capacity and resilience," stated Mr. Allen in explanation of his point regarding the advantage in a tire of more-than-ordinary height. "Several years of observation and experiment have proved conclusively that the substitution of the De Luxe tires, in 5-inch, 6-inch and 7-inch widths, for smaller duals, saves money and gives greater satisfaction.

"We strongly recommend this practice with single tires up to 7 inches in width. Beyond this size the displacement, due to load, takes place in such direction that it causes undue internal friction and heating, which is not readily radiated when the unit is too large."

YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports that since June 22 it has made the following installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery:

Temple Supply Company, mine store, Broadhead, Col.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

N. Torres Meat Market, Magdalena, N. M.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

E. G. Bidell, butcher, 476 Monroe street, Buffalo, N. Y.; one half-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Lifter Ice Cream Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; a 120-ton York improved raw water flooded ice-making plant complete, including two vertical single-acting belt-driven high speed enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing sides, including 10 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

John B. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; three 60-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete, also a 100-ton raw water flooded freezing system complete.

De Soto Creamery & Produce Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; one 75-ton absorption refrigerating machine complete, also a 115-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Pevely Dairy Company, St. Louis, Mo.; one 100-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a poppet valve engine, and condensing side complete, including 10 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also refrigerating system, including one 40-ton and one 60-ton shell and tube brine coolers.

Samuel L. Moore & Sons, Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.; one 50-ton absorption refrigerating plant complete, also a 75-ton shell and tube brine cooler. This plant was installed for the Consumers' Refining Company, of Cushing, Okla.

Steubenville Ice Company, Steubenville, Ohio; one 60-ton absorption ice-making plant complete, including 12 "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers and the York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Alta Vista Creamery Company, Fort Worth, Texas; one 50-ton vertical single-acting high speed belt-driven refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, including 6 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 15-ton raw water flooded freezing system and refrigerating system, including a 10-ton shell and tube brine cooler and 2,300 feet of 2-in. direct expansion piping for ice cream hardening and ante rooms.

Woodruff Ice Company, Peoria, Ill.; one 175-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine and condensing side complete, also an 80-ton raw water flooded freezing system complete and 2,700 feet of 1¼-in. brine piping for storage.

Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a 3-ton raw water flooded freezing system and 600 feet of 1¼-in. brine piping for miscellaneous storage rooms.

Great Falls Meat Company, Great Falls, Mont.; one 40-ton horizontal double-acting belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a freezing tank together with 3,200 feet of 1¼-in. expansion coils, vertical accumulator and 20 freezing cans for same.

Virginia Hot Springs Company, Hot Springs, Va.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a 10-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system and a 25-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Community Ice Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.; two 90-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven refrigerating machines and one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, together with condensing side complete, also a 100-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Lincoln Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 10-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a piston valve engine and condensing side complete.

Diamond Ice Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; one 65-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a cross compound condensing Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including 5 "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also a 40-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Butzer Packing Company, Salina, Kan.; one 30-ton vertical single-acting high speed belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del.; one 30-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete. This outfit was installed in their plant at Butte, Mont.

Butcher & Fonters, meat market, Pennville, Ind.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Ozona Improvement Company, Ozona, Tex.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Model Grocery Company, wholesale groceries and meats, Pasadena, Cal.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side.

Huston & Paulsen, butchers, San Francisco, Cal.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. B. Glafke Company, produce, Portland, Ore.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Shelton, Conn.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. F. L. Montgomery, ice cream, Huntingdon, Pa.; two 6-ton vertical single acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

Paris Ice Cream & Bottling Works, Paris, Tenn.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Wiley & Morehouse, fruit and produce, Fremont, Neb.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. F. Williams & Son, produce, Warren, Ill.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Endicott-Johnson Company, restaurant, Johnson City, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Keyport Engineering Company, water cooling, Irvington, N. J.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Oneida County Creameries Company, 711 Charlotte street, Utica, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Saginaw Pure Ice Company, Saginaw, Mich.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Henningson Produce Company, Great Falls, Mont.; one 8-ton and one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

The Fales-Houston Packing Company, Pocatello, Idaho; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure-side complete. This is the second machine installed for these parties this season—both of the same type and capacity.

Coca Cola Bottling Works, Columbus, Ohio; two 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

Corn Products Refining Company, cooling table oil, Argo, Ill.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mills-Fox Baking Company, Detroit, Mich.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. S. S. Oatman, butcher, Medina, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Gramercy Chocolate Company, Yonkers, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

(Continued on page 42.)

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Chicago Section

Skin food. Any good sausage

—

No, there ain't nuther, no graft in Chicago!

—

When you die they'll miss you for a while.

—

"Wilson! That's all." Where have we heard that before, anyhow?

—

Colonel Green needn't worry about the high cost of living for a while, anyhow.

—

"There will be an International Live Stock Exposition this year," says B. H. Heide.

—

I dreamt I died and went to heaven! What woke you up? Guess it was the heat.

—

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are now selling at $4,250 net to the buyer. Going up!

—

William Hale Thompson evidently thinks he was elected mayor-at-large — largely absent.

—

Using the telephone in Chicago we generally start out with "Hell-o," and reverse savagely in five minutes!

—

Senator La Follette thinks and believes that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander—Michi-gander.

—

The trim, well-turned ankle and dainty shoe no longer attract the roving eye of the hemale. Why should they?

—

Anent those awning dresses, it's hard to tell limbs from stripes in some instances. Stripes, however, are always straight!

—

Now that our Senators—some of 'em—have Great Britain to chew the rag about, the packers may get a rest. May, mind you.

—

Supposing Billy Sunday had been with Robinson Crusoe, where would Friday and Sunday have gone on Saturday nite? Guess it's the heat!

—

We'll meet in Cincinnati, the old-time Chicago of the packing business, and the home of the Roths. Nuff sed! Special train from Chicago.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 22, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.02 cents per pound.

Every time some gazump gets a revoke on his license the guys wonder what he did, or rather what he didn't do, huh? Maybe he didn't, and that's why. Kick in!

—

That boat idea of "Con" Yeager's for a convention might be O. K. were it not for that perpetual motion stunt boats insist on just when you want 'em to keep still.

—

There are some mutts evidently determined that we shall get into a fight with Mexico or Germany or Japan or Great Britain or Canada or "Cap" Streeter, or all of 'em.

—

Some of the bathers at the beaches could not expose themselves much more unless they turned themselves inside out. The so-called prude is sure a thing of the past.

If you don't know when to quit, swallow a cork before you start, and when it begins bobbin' around your back teeth you know it's time to stop, or you might spill some.

—

A while ago the Seemuch Cloth Co. had a bilge on ladies' dress goods, until the Seemore Cloth Co. cut 'em out. Now the Seemost Dress Goods Co. is fast coming to the front.

—

F. E. Mussehl, instructor in poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, says: "Cold storage is the best way to preserve eggs." Or anything else, Perfesser.

—

J. Frank Hanly, the prohibition presidential candidate, is no relation of Bill Hanly, now of Boston, Mass., with Swift & Company—though Bill has political talent and ambitions. Unfettered, however.

—

John W. Hall, of Taylor Bros., is back from a month's trip to the coast, taking in Canada on his return. Says he greatly appreciates the splendid treatment accorded him everywhere he went. But look at who he is!

—

Why doesn't some Senator arise and propose stopping the shipment of diseased and emaciated livestock to market, and the barefaced swindle of "filling" hogs? Why doesn't he? Who do you think he's working for, anyhow?

What has become of the guy who had a "system" for beating the bookie and the Board of Trade? Most of him is in Kankakee or similar institution, under the bed on his back, tinkering with the bowels of his automobile.

Signs. If some guys buy any option its a sign that option will break, and if they sell, it's a sign it will bulge, and if they keep out it's a sign stuff will fluctuate a nickel both ways during a session. Yes! It's mostly "hard" bone.

—

What are you beefin' about, anyhow? You are a lucky guy to be living, even under the meanest ruling of any life insurance company. You're a good risk, no matter what physical condition you are in, compared to—no need to go into detail.

—

Charles Burgoyne Martin, of Sterne & Son Company, "Just Brokers," left this week for a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast, and will return via Canada. Charles is not on a still hunt, but a grease hunt, and none knows the "game" better than he.

—

The ass-iduous shoe clerk trying to palm off a pair of pointed shoes on Uptub, who has spatulate hoofs and was beefin' on the shape of the kicks: "But, sir! They are wearing 'em this season, you know." "Yaas, I kah-no!" said Uptub, "but I am wearing my last season's feet. Get muh?"

—

Cy De Vry, for one hundred and some years keeper of the Lincoln Park Zoo, has chucked up his job and gone to take charge of the Selig Polyscope Company's Zoo in California, at more than double the salary the Lincoln Park Commissioners paid him. Woe amongst the animals in Lincoln Park.

—

Gilbert L. Lock, for many years in charge of The Anglo-American Provision Company's sausage department, and now with Armour & Company, has just returned from Great Britain after a three months' absence. Gilbert says he met a number of men well known here who are representing various American and Canadian concerns there. There was no excitement noticeable, and the authorities made him no trouble whatever. Maybe that Scotch brogue of his'n helped him get by, together with Uncle Sam's passport.

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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
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Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

Double Refined
Nitrate of Soda
Guaranteed to Meet B. A. I. Requirements
Plants at Chauncey, New York and San Francisco, Calif.
The National Supply & Equipment Co.
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Agents

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

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BROKER
PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
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W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

is a strong and well maintained proposition with values at the highest point of the season.

The abnormally high hog market has been well maintained and values are about on a par with a week ago, an increasing percentage of common and "grassy" hogs in the receipts and a somewhat improved demand from Eastern buyers being the only notable features of the trade recently. Receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 65,000, as compared to 73,795 for the same period a week ago, and the week's supply promises to be rather moderate and will probably approximate 110,000 to 115,000 hogs as compared to last week's run in Chicago of 117,924, and against the previous week's run of 139,935, and the corresponding week of 1915 of 130,662, thus indicating that there is either a moderate supply of marketable hogs in the country, or else holders are firmly imbued with enough "bullish" enthusiasm to conclude that these abnormally high prices will be maintained for some time to come. While it looks as if choice corn-fed hogs would be scarce and, unless something unfavorable develops, would hold up well as prices during the near future the common and grassy hogs are gradually but surely working to a lower level. [illegible]

[illegible] continued light supplies have injected a stronger feeling into the situation and Wednesday [illegible]

with receipts estimated at [illegible] head early lamb sales showed an advance of [illegible] per cwt., indicating that with the return of normal [illegible] conditions a sharp advance may [illegible] be expected. [illegible] mouthed breeding ewes, [illegible]

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 17	21,912	1,707	36,721	13,347
Tuesday, July 18	3,853	1,942	12,013	11,315
Wednesday, July 19	15,049	1,763	25,061	14,500
Thursday, July 20	3,042	1,102	16,104	13,002
Friday, July 21	1,025	155	18,137	4,550
Saturday, July 22	227	114	9,828	1,819
Total last week	46,008	7,173	117,924	59,433
Previous week	45,952	10,539	139,935	70,319
Cor. week, 1915	35,710	6,757	130,002	48,538
Cor. week, 1914	38,020	6,490	104,385	85,085

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, July 17	2,025		3,527	251
Tuesday, July 18	1,057	.	504	518
Wednesday, July 19	3,783	87	1,408	959
Thursday, July 20	2,877	10	1,727	2,454
Friday, July 21	1,652		3,129	740
Saturday, July 22	102	1	1,750	.
Total last week	12,396	98	12,096	4,922
Previous week	11,315	123	7,941	3,905
Cor. week, 1915	8,044	11	23,092	5,126
Cor. week, 1914	13,506	129	10,824	11,675

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 22, 1916	1,269,208	5,014,090	1,096,995
Same period, 1915	1,135,770	4,250,808	1,742,675

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 22, 1916	435,000
Previous week	526,000
Corresponding week, 1915	422,000
Corresponding week, 1914	375,000
Total year to date	17,324,000
Same period, 1915	15,372,000
Same period, 1914	13,349,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 22, 1916	148,900	333,700	151,300
Previous week	153,700	418,500	165,900
Same period, 1915	125,500	283,500	142,600
Same period, 1914	126,500	308,500	190,100

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to July 22, and same period a year ago

	1916	1915.
Cattle	4,606,000	3,592,000
Hogs	14,483,000	12,318,000
Sheep	5,074,000	5,000,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 22, 1916

Armour & Co.	23,400
Swift & Co.	13,800
S. & S. Co.	7,000
Morris & Co.	6,000
Hammond Co.	7,000
Western P. Co.	8,000
Anglo-American	4,000
Independent P. Co.	9,300
Boyd Lunham	5,100
Roberts & Oake	3,200
Brennan P. C.	4,600
Miller & Hart	3,500
Others	8,200
Totals	105,400
Total last week	135,100
Total corresponding week, 1915	113,500
Total corresponding week, 1914	85,900
Total for 1916 to date	4,106,000
Corresponding period, 1915	3,398,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.05	$9.65	$7.05	$10.25
Previous week	9.35	9.90	7.20	10.75
Cor. week, 1915	9.15	7.25	5.90	7.95
Cor. week, 1914	8.90	8.05	5.20	7.95
Cor. week, 1913	8.25	9.15	4.70	7.50
Cor. week, 1912	7.80	7.85	4.30	7.25
Cor. week, 1911	6.50	6.81	3.75	6.35

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$9.00@10.50
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@9.75
Fair to good steers	7.50@8.50
Stockers and feeders	6.50@7.90
Good to choice heifers	7.00@8.75
Fair to good cows	5.50@7.50
Butcher bulls	6.40@7.50
Cutters	4.00@5.25
Canners	3.50@4.60
Bologna bulls	6.00@6.65
Good to prime calves	9.00@11.75
Heavy calves	6.50@10.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$9.70@10.05
Fair to fancy light	9.65@10.00
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.	9.80@10.10
Prime heavy weight butchers, 270-310 lbs.	9.85@10.10
Heavy naked packing	9.25@9.60
Rough heavy packing	9.25@9.60
Pigs, fair to rough	8.50@9.35
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	8.25@9.90

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8.25@9.00
Fair to choice ewes	6.25@7.75
Wethers, fair to choice	7.00@8.10
Western lambs	9.50@10.40
Native lambs	9.00@10.40

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	$26.10	$26.10	$26.10	$26.10
September	24.87	24.87	24.87	†24.87
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.72	12.82	12.72	12.82
September	12.67	12.85	12.67	‡12.85
October	12.67	12.82	12.67	12.82
December	12.52	12.67	12.52	‡12.67
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	13.45
September	13.45	13.47	13.42	†13.47

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	26.10	26.20	26.10	†26.20
September	24.95	25.02	24.87	†25.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	.....	13.00	12.85	12.95
September	12.95	13.05	12.87	‡13.00
October	13.00	13.05	12.87	‡12.97
December	12.82	12.82	12.70	†12.72
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	13.62
September	13.52	13.67	13.50	†13.65

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)				
July	26.10	26.25	26.10	26.25
September	24.95	25.07	24.90	24.92
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.85	12.85	12.75	12.75
September	12.80	12.92	12.82	12.82
October	12.80	12.95	12.82	‡12.82
December	12.67	12.67	12.50	‡12.52
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.55	13.57	13.55	†13.55
September	13.55	13.62	13.50	13.52

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	26.25
September	24.87	24.90	24.80	†24.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.75	12.75	12.65	12.65
September	12.80	12.85	12.67	‡12.70
October	12.77	12.77	12.70	12.70
December	12.50	12.50	12.42	‡12.42
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.55	13.55	13.42	13.42
September	13.55	13.55	13.40	‡13.42

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	26.30	26.30	26.30	26.30
September	24.77	24.82	24.62	24.62
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	.....	.....	.....	‡12.00
September	12.70	12.72	12.62	†12.62
October	12.72	12.72	12.62	12.62
December	12.35	12.40	12.30	12.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.45	13.45	13.37	†13.37
September	13.45	13.45	13.37	‡13.37

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	26.35	26.45	26.35	26.45
September	24.57	24.75	24.57	24.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.65	12.65	12.60	†12.60
September	12.67	12.80	12.67	†12.67
October	12.70	12.80	12.67	†12.67
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.40	13.45	13.40	13.45
September	13.40	13.45	13.40	‡13.45

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20 @25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25 @28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30 @35
Native Pot Roasts	16 @18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14 @18
Beef Stew	12 @14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16 @18
Corned Rumps, Native	@16
Corned Ribs	11 @12½
Corned Flanks	@12½
Round Steaks	18 @25
Round Roasts	16 @18
Shoulder Steaks	18 @20
Shoulder Roasts	14 @16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	@12½
Rolled Roast	16 @18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22 @25
Fore Quarters, fancy	18 @20
Legs, fancy	22 @25
Stew	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	@35
Chops, French, each	@15

Mutton.

Legs	20 @22
Stew	12½ @14
Shoulders	16 @18
Hind Quarters	20 @22
Fore Quarters	15 @17
Rib and Loin Chops	25 @28
Shoulder Chops	18 @20

Pork.

Pork Loins	18 @20
Pork Chops	22 @24
Pork Shoulders	@15
Pork Tenders	@35
Pork Butts	@18
Spare Ribs	@12½
Hocks	11 @12½
Pigs' Heads	@ 8
Leaf Lard	@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20 @22
Fore Quarters	14 @16
Legs	20 @22
Breasts	14 @16
Shoulders	18 @20
Cutlets	@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28 @30

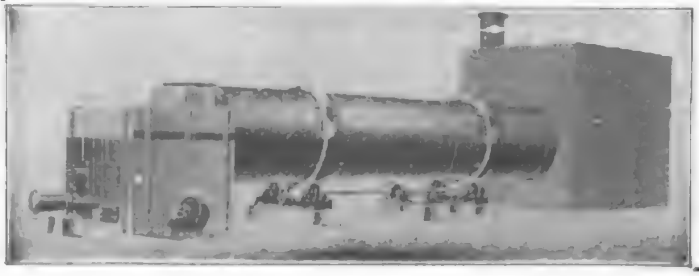
Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 7
Tallow	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	@20
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)	@65
Kips	@23½

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

STERNE & SON CO.
Just Brokers
Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15
Good native steers	13½@14
Native steers, medium	12½@13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½@12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@34
Steer Loins, No. 1	@25
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@20
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	13 @16
Cow Short Loins	18½@20½
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@14
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@11½
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@11
Cow Chucks	@ 9
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@10
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	@ 7
Hearts	@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 @14½
Light Carcass	16 @17
Good Carcass	17 @18½
Good Saddles	19 @20
Medium Racks	@12
Good Racks	@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@16
Round Dressed Lambs	@18
Saddles, Caul	@18
R. D. Lamb Fores	@15
Caul Lamb Fores	@14
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@21
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@14
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15½
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Mutton Legs	@16½
Mutton Loins	@15
Mutton Stew	@ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@17
Leaf Lard	@13
Tenderloins	@32
Spare Ribs	@ 8½
Butts	@15
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@10½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@14½
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@13½
Pork Hearts	@ 9½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@12½
Hams	@17
Calas	@12½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@13½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11
Choice Bologna	@12
Frankfurters	@14½
Liver, with beef and pork	@10½
Tongue	@15
Minced Sausage	@14
Luncheon Sausage, cloth pat. line	@12½
New England Sausage	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@18
Special Compressed Sausage	@15
Berliner Sausage	@15
Oxford Lean Butts	@22½
Polish Sausage	@12½
Garlic Sausage	@12½
Country Smoked Sausage	@14
Farm Sausage	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@13½
Pork Sausage, short link	@14
Boneless Jaw butts in casings	@20½
Luncheon Roll	@17½
Delicatessen Loaf	@14½
Jellied Roll	@16

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@26
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@10
Mettwurst	@18½
Farmer	@22

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.00
Bologna, ⅛s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛s@½s	2.00@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛s@½s	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛s@½s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ⅛s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ⅛s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ⅛s@½s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$10.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@22.50
Mess Pork	@29.00
Clear Fat Backs	@28.00
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@24.25

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@14¾
Pure lard	@14¼
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@12½
Lard, compound	@12½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@89
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@14¼

Barrels ¼c. over tierces; half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 20 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

5 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@16½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@16½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@13½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@13¾
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14
Extra Short Clears	@15½
Extra Short Ribs	@15½
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@16
Butts	@12½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@24½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@27
Dried Beef Insides	@30½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@30½
Dried Beef Outsides	@26
Regular Boiled Hams	@27
Smoked Boiled Hams	@28½
Boiled Calas	@19½
Cooked Loin Rolls	@32
Cooked Boiled Shoulder	@19½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@15
Beef export rounds	@24
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@17
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large, medium	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.70 @ 2.75
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.45
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.60 @ 2.65
Ground tankage, 11%	2.50½@ 2.00
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.50 @ 2.52½
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	21.00 @22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00@150.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	45.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90@95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00@ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00@ 33.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@12.80
Prime steam, loose	@12.32
Leaf	@ 12
Compound	11¼@ 11½
Neutral lard	13¾@ 14

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10¼@10½
Tallow	@ 9½
Grease, yellow	7¾@ 8
Grease, A white	9 @ 9¼

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @13½
Oleo oil, No. 2	12½@12¾
Oleo stock	10½@11
Linseed, bbls.	60 @62
Corn oil, loose	7 @ 7½

TALLOWS.

Edible	9 @ 9¾
Prime City	8¾@ 9
Prime Country	8½@ 8¾
Packers' Prime	8½@ 8¾
Packers' No. 1	8 @ 8¼
Packers' No. 2	7½@ 7¾

GREASES.

White, choice	8 @ 8½
White, "A"	7½@ 8
White, "B"	7½@ 7½
Bone	7 @ 7½
Crackling	7 @ 7½
House	7 @ 7½
Yellow	7 @ 7½
Brown	6½@ 6¾
Garbage grease	6½@ 6¾
Glycerine, C. P.	43½@45
Glycerine, dynamite	40 @42
Glycerine, crude soap	26 @28
Glycerine, candle	@28

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@77½
P. S. Y., soap grade	@77
Soap stock, bbls., conces., 62@65% f. a.	4¾@ 4¾
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	@ 2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	.95 @1.00
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Red oak lard tierces	1.35 @1.40
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. l. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 6¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11¾@15
Borax	6¾@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 7¾
Plantation, granulated	@ 7¾
Yellow, clarified	@ 7¼
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 250 lbs., 2x9x3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY GROWS.

The trend toward co-operative delivery appears to be more pronounced as reports of the success of the plan in the various communities where it has been given a fair trial are made public, says the Inter State Grocer. There is no reason to doubt that this is the ideal system for retailers, especially in the smaller towns and cities. It looks as though it is about time for all merchants to hop into the co-operative delivery band wagon.

TRADING STAMPS IN HARD LINES.

It is reported that the trading stamp companies have bowed to the inevitable in Utah and paid the tax there, as provided for in the Utah statutes. But the Washington State law, which imposes a prohibitory tax of $6,000 in each county, has forced the companies to discontinue redeeming their trading stamps in premiums and they are now redeeming them in cash in order to get around the law. It is reported by retailers that green trading stamps in Washington now cost the retailer 2½ per cent. and the consumer redeems them at 2 per cent. on the sale.

THE TELEPHONE IN THE SHOP.

You have a telephone in the store. No store can get along without one. It costs you money to have it there. Do you consider it more or less of a nuisance, or have you developed it into a profitable sales builder? There are many stores where both conditions exist.

The business-getting possibilities of the telephone for the retailer are by no means as generally recognized as they will be as time goes on, partially because, even now, the telephone is a comparatively new invention, and it takes years for a new device of this kind fully to supplant old habits, long established before it was ever heard of.

Granted you have the phone, how can you get more good out of it?

In the first place, if you have a wall instrument, with no convenient place where you can write and listen at the same time, see if this cannot be changed. Have the phone arranged so that you can write conveniently and comfortably with one hand while you are holding the receiver with the other. You will doubtless find your local telephone company willing to co-operate with you in making this arrangement.

Try to answer all calls promptly. This is not always possible, of course, but careful attention to it will produce some results. People do not like to be kept waiting at the phone. It is a good plan to have some one clerk attend to incoming calls.

Some men have the faculty of handling telephone calls with courtesy and consideration. Others do not. If you have a man who can, let him be the man to do it whenever practical. There is no necessity for everybody's jumping, or failing to jump when the telephone rings. It might just as well be the particular business of some one or two people.

Always have an order book and a pencil right at the phone, so that, when Mrs. Brown wants to give you an order you don't have to say, "Just wait a minute until I get a pencil, or an order book." Have them both at hand ready for use.

Above all things, don't be impatient, even if you have been trying to wait on eight people while the phone bell has been persistently ringing for five minutes. The person at the other end is probably as much put out as you are, and it will help immensely if your voice, however big the effort, is low and courteous.

It isn't necessary, either, when you go to the phone, to say, "Hello, who is this?" The mere fact of your answering at all is an indication that you are at the phone, and the first thing that the person at the other end wants to know is whether or not she has the right party. So why not just say: "Brown's store, what can we do for you?" or something like that?

So much for incoming calls. But, you say, I don't have three calls of that kind a day. Very well, if your customers have not learned how to use the phone for their convenience, you can begin to teach them. Just suggest in your advertising matter that phone orders will receive the same careful attention that you give in the store.

Occasionally you can say to a customer: "You needn't have come way down to the store for that, Mrs. Brown, if you had just telephoned we could have sent it to you promptly." Other ways will suggest themselves. You don't have to accept the fact that your customers do not naturally use their phones in ordering goods. You can push the thing along yourself, if you believe that it is a good thing.

There are many other ways in which the phone can be used.

You might arrange every morning at a certain time to spend a few minutes at the phone. Keep a list of your customers who have not been in the store for some time. Call them up, and remind them tactfully that you want to be sure that everything has been satisfactory, and if not, you want to make it right.

You will probably find families among your customers who will be glad to have you call them up at regular intervals, asking them whether or not there is something that they want to order. It serves as a reminder, and, hence, it's a convenience.

If you are going to have a delay in the delivery of a certain order, or if you have been disappointed in connection with some service that you hoped to be able to render a customer, just call up the minute you know what the changed conditions are, and explain them. This is an act of common kindness and it makes for good will and friendly relations with your customers, and these things make for profit. Inland Storekeeper.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The White Plains People's Market, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., to deal in meats, provisions, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by E. E. Drummond, P. R. Cutbill and F. X. Fallon, 264 Main street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mitchel Blotner, recently in the grocery and provision business at Holland and Irving streets, Somerville, Mass., has purchased the Hancock Market at 318 Highland avenue, Somerville, and has had it remodeled.

A meat market has been opened in Mason City, Iowa, by Buehler Bros.

The Pacific Meat Company has opened its new market at 308 Pike street, Seattle, Wash., to the public.

Curkin Brothers will move their meat business from 26 Main street to 480 Main street, Middletown, Conn.

Max Olsen & Son have sold their meat market in Council Bluffs, Iowa, to S. Charnes & Company.

N. H. Danner has purchased the meat market in Wagner, S. D., formerly conducted by W. V. Alton.

It is reported that J. Segessaman has sold his meat business at Verona, Wis., to Hans Saxer.

F. B. DeMott & Company have sold their meat and grocery market in Hopkins, Mo., to Hanna & Worley.

J. Hansberg has sold his meat market in Worthington, Minn., to J. W. Fullmer.

A meat market has been opened in Belleville, Kan., by Charles Funkhouser.

A. G. Thiem has sold his meat market in Norfolk, Neb., to R. E. Thiem.

A meat market will be opened in Ingomar, Mont., by H. B. Lamp.

A butcher shop has been opened in East Stroudsburg, Pa., by E. E. Frederick.

A community market will be built on a lot 120 x 150 ft. in the rear of 499-511 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., with an entrance on West Utica street. Parke, Hall & Company have succeeded in interesting several of the leading grocers and butchers in the proposition.

Andrew Brodale has opened up a new meat market in Latimer, Iowa.

The Master Butchers' Association, of Rochester, N. Y., held its annual picnic Wednesday, July 26, at F. H. Bean's farm in West Henrietta.

The Bayonne (N. J.) Kosher Retail Butchers' Association was organized for the purpose of working for their mutual protection and to better their conditions. The officers elected are: Jacob Roth, president; Bernard Yorich, treasurer; Abraham Mettzer, secretary. B. Maltzman, M. Freelander and Hyman Lazingsky are trustees and I. Cohen counsel.

Lawrence Meyers has sold his meat market in Pawnee City, Neb., to Shelabarger & Albright.

William Stolzer has been appointed manager of the Swift plant at Beatrice, Neb.

The Potter Mercantile Company has disposed of its stock of meats, etc., in Turon, Kan., to Duncan & McMurty.

Earl Jemins will engage in the meat business at 116½ North Fifth street, Independence, Kan.

A. G. Westenberger has purchased the Palace Meat Market, Vinita, Okla.

J. M. Miller has taken charge of the meat business in Altoona, Kan., formerly owned by Robert Hurley.

Fred Peak has purchased the meat market of S. R. Schultz, at 225 Poyntz avenue, Manhattan, Kan.

J. C. Williams has purchased the meat and grocery business of H. H. Hathaway at Hebron, Neb.

John W. Perry has purchased the meat market in Beaverton, Mich., formerly conducted by L. Perry.

The meat market in Orleans, Mich., is now managed by DeWitt Wilbur.

A meat market will be opened in Wabeno, Wis., by W. Huettl.

The City Meat Market at Ross, N. D., is now owned by O. W. Whitaker.

A meat market has been opened in Whitman, N. D., by Henry Lewis.

The meat market in Corvallis, Mont., formerly conducted by Charles Brain is now operated by Charles Bourne.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in Richland Center, Wis., by Charles Cross.

The Booth-Newton Company, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $30,000.

Henry Crist, of St. Paul, Minn., has purchased an interest in the meat market in Kasota, Minn., conducted by L. C. Nason.

Charles L. Green, of Hankinson, N. D., has disposed of the City Meat Market to Max Kramuski of Redwood Falls, Minn., who has already taken charge.

A new meat market is being erected on Main street, Ellsworth, Wis., by Hageman & Sons.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Cecil O. Bradley, owner of a meat market at Valley Junction, Iowa. Liabilities, $4,519.53, and assets, $525.

J. Henry Desautels is removing his grocery and meat business to the corner of Malletts Bay avenue and West Lane, Winooski, Vt.

The Morgan Park Company will open a store in Lake View, Minn., for their employes. This store will carry a complete line of groceries, meats, etc.

A meat market will be opened at Thedford, Neb., by M. W. Anderson.

A meat market will be opened in Jameson, Mo., by J. H. Humble.

W. H. Wallace has sold his meat business in Pittsburg, Kan., to F. L. Ogden.

A meat market will be opened in Sioux City, Iowa, by Edward Beaumont, formerly connected with the Beaumont-Braunger Market Company.

A new store has been opened at 108 East Main street, Norwalk, O., by Lang Bros.

U. B. Helland's meat market at Grafton, N. D., has been damaged by fire.

The meat market at Quincy, Ill., conducted by Jacobi Bros., has been closed and business discontinued.

Herbert Erler bought the meat market of Jess Heldt and William Kortendick at West Bend, Wis.

Gust. Polakowski bought the North Star Market at Redgranite, Wis., from Schultz Bros.

T. H. Sohn bought the interest of his partner, Casper Sturm, in the meat market at Plymouth, Wis.

A. J. White bought the interests of Ben Noble in the meat market at Livingston, Wis.

E. W. Lawler bought the meat market in East Troy, Wis., formerly conducted by J. B. Normann.

Edward Amos bought the meat market of E. C. Buhler in Elkhorn, Wis.

Otto Gilow bought the Central Meat Market in Durand, Wis., from Frank Sailer.

Anton Standinger is erecting a meat market in Solen, S. D.

The meat firm of Kable & Panek in Grafton, Neb., has been succeeded by Charles Kable.

M. C. Whitmore has sold out his meat market in Coin, Iowa, to R. A. Bitcom and C. W. Eggman.

Bert Blakeslee's meat market in Eldyville, Iowa, has been purchased by G. W. Smith.

Max Miskovitz will open a meat and grocery business in Missouri Valley, Iowa.

S. E. Noland has bought a half interest in the meat business of A. B. Snyder in Sioux Rapids, Iowa.

M. M. Coffman has sold his meat market in Tingley, Iowa, to H. E. Berry.

Tull's meat market in Dallas City, Ill., has been purchased by Joshua Smith, Jr.

J. J. Broskoviak opened a meat market at Minonk, Ill.

H. O. Jorgenson's meat business in Glenwood, Minn., has been taken over by Messrs. Dietz & Simonton.

A meat market will be opened at Red Lake Falls, Minn., by W. M. Burgess.

D. H. Faller bought the meat market in Galt, Mo., formerly conducted by Robert Sampson.

Otto Jensen and Peter J. Trygstadt will open a meat business in Kalispell, Mont., to be known as the Glacier Park Meat Company.

E. T. Hammeman has sold his meat market in Osmond, Neb., to Nic Reissen.

J. R. Nixon is building a new meat market in Leith, N. D.

William Brumbaugh has sold his meat and grocery market in Shields, N. D., to L. E. Robinson.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Butchers' Verein will hold its annual picnic August 10 at Meramec Park.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in Putnam, R. I., by L. S. Sheldon.

The fifteenth annual picnic of the Retail Butchers' & Meat Dealers' Protective Association of Allegheny County (Pa.) was held at Kennywood Park on July 26.

Paul M. DeBernardis will open a meat and grocery market at 345 Bleecker street, Utica, N. Y.

An excursion to Cedar Point will be conducted by the Dayton (Ohio) Retail Grocers' & Butchers' Association on Wednesday, August 9.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

are now reported coming forward. One local collector sold a car of 5@7's at the unchanged price of $3.15. A sale of 7,000 western New York City calfskins was recently made at 31@33c. untrimmed, and more are offered at the outside figure. Late in the week a collector reports selling 2,000 5@7's at $3.15 and another a car of New York Cities at $3.15, $3.65 and $4.15. These prices are considered nominal for further trading, although one dealer is now talking a 5c. advance on light skins. No sales of any consequence is reported for country calfskins, although the market is steady and firm. Dealers are talking 5@7's at $2.75@2.85; 7@9's at $3@3.10 and 9@12's at $3.75@3.85. Outside city calfskins are nominally quoted at $3, $3.40@3.50, and $3.90@4.

HORSEHIDES.—The market on horsehides rules quiet but steady with last sales of Eastern horse at $6.75 flat for a small lot of several hundred. Bids of this figure for carlots were recently refused in Philadelphia, $7 being asked. Fronts are quoted at $4.75. Butts $2.65@2.75. A sale of 1,000 English horsehides averaging 60 lbs. was made on spot at $7.50 flat. Sellers abroad are now asking this figure f. o. b. shipping point.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market continues quiet with most buyers holding off and few sales of any consequence noted. Sellers are talking 20c. selected for current buffs from both Pennsylvania and Ohio sections, but are meeting with a slack demand, as buyers' views are fully ¼@½c. under for business. Extremes are firm with a sale of 1,000 Pennsylvanias at 22½c. and 1,000 buffs at 19½c. A local tanner claims to have purchased a car of western buffs all short haired at 19¾c. Some dealers are offering carlots of New York state hides at 19½c. flat for 45 lbs. and up; also hides under 45 lbs. are held at 21½@22c. flat. Southern hides are strong and talked as high as 20½c. for northerns. Far southerns are quoted at 19½@19¾c. Extremes range from 20¼@21½c. as to sections. One Canadian dealer reports selling a car of buffs at 20c. flat. Other than this no trading was reported with sellers quoting lights at 21½c. and heavies 19@20c. flat.

DRY HIDES.—The common dry hide market continues active and somewhat lower with the interest centered chiefly this week around Central Americans on which certain importers have effected sales by shading prices ½c. from former top quotations. Early during the period under review one dealer sold 2,000 Bogotas at 33½c. on the basis of mountains which is unchanged. One large buyer later in the week secured about 8 to 10,000 Central American at 32½c., which is ½c. decline. Good inquiries are noted for dry salted Peruvians at 25c., but buyer and seller are unable to get together as only certain weights are wanted at this price. A small sale of several hundred dry salted Peruvians was noted here at 24c. There are several rumors around that some off quality dry Peruvians changed hands at private terms, estimated to be about 3,000. Dry salted San Domingos are being offered around 24c. and bids of 23c. refused, but possible business may be done at 23½c. A good lot of 500 Costa Ricans are freely being offered at 33c., but seller will shade this figure ½c. for business. Negotiations are pending on Salvadors which sellers are firmly asking 34c. and bids of 33½c. refused. Bogotas rule unchanged at 33½c.; Orinocos, 33½c.; Puerto Cabellos, 33c. and Central Americans, 32½c. Brazils are steady. Bahia Minas are nominally quoted at 35c.; Cearas, 37½@38c. The River Plate market was active with a sale of 15,000 Montevideos winter haired 30 per cent. seconds average, 10 to 11 kilos, at 34½c.; 4,000 Santiago Del Estero Cordova, 10 to 11 kilos, all winter haired 15 per cent. seconds, sold at 37½c. Chinas are nominal at 18¾@19d. Choice light weight No. 1 Javas have been quoted at 57@58c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The frigorifico market continues to hold steady to strong. Cable advices from South America state that the market is in a strong position with unsold stocks only moderate from this time of the year when hides are about the poorest of the season. France is reported as operating in that market quite freely. La Blanca reports selling 5,000 July salting steers at 23½c., also a sale is noted of some 10,000 La Blanca steers at 23¾c. late July salting. Sansinena sold 8,000 steers at 23½c. and 4,000 Bovril steers changed hands at 20½c. Leading packers are nominally quoting current steers at 23½@23¾c. and cows at 24@24¼c. Offerings are noted of 4,000 Argentina steers at 23¾c. July salting and 3,000 Smithfield cows July salting at 23c. The spot market is steady and firm with a fair inquiry. A sale of 1,000 straight Mexico cities was noted here at 22½c. Vera Cruz, Tampicos, etc., are nominal at 20¾c. last paid and asked. About 4,000 Paras on spot are being held around 20c. for cities and 18½c. for countries, but no trading has been consummated as yet on these hides at the above figures. Havanas and other Cubans are quiet and are nominal at 20c. last paid for Havana regulars.

Boston.

DOMESTIC HIDES.—Little, if any, action is noted in the country hide market in Boston. Tanners are holding back with the excuse that the leather situation does not warrant their purchasing any large quantity of hides at present. Reports have been current on the street that extremes, 50 per cent. long hair, are selling at 22c. Brokers in general discredit this and say that no tanner in this locality is interested in hides of this quality now. If any hides are purchased they will run largely short hair. Extremes are quoted all the way from 21½@23c., but it was thought that good selection with a good percentage of short haired might be offered out firm at 22½c. The buff market is practically dead as far as New England is concerned. Buffs are quoted at 19½@21c., although there are no sales on which to base quotations. The southern hide market continues steady, with offerings light and a good lot of northern southerns, all weights, being offered at 20½c. Other hides from the southern sections of the country are quoted around 19½@20c., depending on selection and take-off. The Canadian hide market is practically nil in Boston, as but few hides are being taken off and offered here. An offering of about half a car of light average Canadians are being held at 21½c. firm. The same condition holds true of New England hides and the kill is light. Farmers have such a good hay crop this year that there is no incentive to send cattle to the market.

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New York Section

Bernard Buxbaum's meat market at 1820 Amsterdam avenue has been destroyed by fire.

W. P. Cox, of Swift & Company's transportation department in New York, is on a vacation up State.

J. I. Russell of Chicago, head of the branch house department of Wilson & Co., Inc., was in New York this week on a visit of inspection.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 22, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.78 cents per pound.

W. T. Harrington, manager of Swift's Gansevoort Market branch, is making an automobile tour of New England as a pleasant form of vacation outing.

Visitors at Swift headquarters in New York this week included H. J. Bird of the produce department and Bert Kennedy of the beef department, Chicago.

General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York territory, is taking a vacation trip to New England points, including his old home in Vermont.

Vice-President L. H. Heymann of Morris & Company was a visitor to New York during the week. E. J. Pirott, of the Morris construction department, Chicago, was also in town.

Frank McGrail, former manager of the S. & S. produce department in New York, and also formerly with Armour and Morris, has taken charge of the cheese department of the Harold L. Brown Company.

The Boomer & Boschert Press Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., the well-known manufacturers of hydraulic and other presses, have removed their New York headquarters from the old location on Greenwich street, where it had been located for twenty years, to more commodious quarters at No. 25 West Broadway.

John Peter Moebus, a retired butcher of No. 259 West Lincoln avenue, Mount Vernon, died in Mount Vernon Hospital last Monday following an operation. Mr. Moebus was born in Germany in 1844 and was engaged in the butcher business for many years in Seventh avenue. He leaves a wife, son and daughter.

W. J. Hinrichs, formerly with his brother in the George F. Hinrichs Company, poultry merchants, has incorporated the W. J. Hinrichs Company with a capital stock of $50,000, to do a dressed poultry business, and has fitted up the building at No. 423 West 14th street with up-to-date equipment for this purpose.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 22, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 48 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,917 lbs.; Queens, 9 lbs.; Richmond, 10 lbs.; total, 7,984 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 1,731 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10 lbs.; total, 1,741 lbs. Poultry and Game. Manhattan, 210 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2 lbs.; total, 212 lbs.

In his annual report just out Borough President Marks admits that his free public markets have been practically dead during the past year, though he has spent several thousand dollars fitting them up with sanitary equipment to do away with the dirt and vermin that prevailed under previous conditions. He says more than half the stand holders have moved out because of rental charges, but hopes that the markets "might still be revivified."

COLD STORAGE EGGS IN NEW YORK.

The New York State Commissioner of Foods and Markets has decreed that after September first every individual egg that has at any time been stored in a place maintained for cold storage purposes, must be branded with the words "cold storage" before being offered or exposed for sale except when sold in the original unbroken packages in which they were stored. The New York Produce Review comments on this ruling as follows:

"This regulation, if enforced, will add greatly to the labor cost of distribution. The eggs to be sold in this State between September 1 and March 1 next, that would have to be individually branded probably amount to at least two millions of cases or say seven hundred and twenty millions eggs. It is hard to say what it would cost to brand these eggs as ordered. Whatever the amount it is plain that the cost of distribution will be enhanced by just so much and that the jobbing and retail trade will be cumbered and hampered.

"The regulation is unnecessary because there are other and simpler regulations designed to carry out the provisions of the cold storage law now in force that would be sufficient if enforced impartially. The stamping of each egg might impress a larger number of actual egg consumers with the fact that they are dependent upon cold stored eggs in the fall and winter, but not all.

"To make the knowledge universal the commissioner would have to issue an edict that every plate used to serve cold storage eggs in their various cooked forms, must bear the words 'eggs served on this plate were one time in cold storage.' Such an edict would be precisely of the same character as the present innovation and just as little needed.

"When it is considered that eggs that have never been in cold storage and which are free from any branding requirements comprise every possible quality between the poorest that will pass the board of health and the finest new laid, all these extravagant efforts to brand eggs because they have been carried in the most favorable surroundings known seem wasteful in the extreme. And they seem especially inadvisable when it is so difficult or impossible to enforce them with a uniformity necessary to justice.

"If the regulation stands and is at all generally enforced the effect will probably be to put a fictitious value in New York State upon all grades of eggs that do not require branding, to encourage the shipment of storage eggs to this State from points where they need not be designated as such, and to drive many of the storage eggs held in this State to other markets where they can be sold without such costly and cumbersome restrictions. All of which will be to the disadvantage of the New York consumers."

YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

(Continued from page 35.)

Mr. Edward Smith, New Brighton, Pa., milk; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Abraham & Straus, department store, Brooklyn, N. Y.; two 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. Edward Williamson, ice cream, Lexington, Ky.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. Otto Ed Jahradoerfer, meat market, 690 Woodward avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Orient Supply Company, Orient, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This is the second machine installed for these parties this season—both of the same type and capacity.

Carroll Electric Company, Washington, D. C.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This outfit was installed in the District Building, Washington, D. C., and will be used for cooling drinking water.

The Heilwood Company, general store, Heilwood, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Beckham Creamery, Toledo, Ohio; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

H. P. & E. Day, Inc., water cooling, Seymour, Conn.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Freeport & Tampico Oil & Fuel Company, New York, N. Y.; two half-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machines, direct connected to vertical enclosed type slide valve engines. One of these machines was installed on board their tow boat "Buccaneer," and the other on the "Tormentor."

Werah Farms, dairy, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Aetna Explosive Company, Mt. Union, Pa.; two 20-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machines, direct connected to vertical enclosed type slide valve engines, and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. F. W. Ayre, creamery, Bangor, Me.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Pacific Dairy Machinery Company, San

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Francisco, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made in Hotel Hughes, Fresno, Cal.

J. S. Jones, residence, Granville, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

F. D. Schultz, confectioner, Erie, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Sunday Creek Coal Company, general store, San Toy, Ohio; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Atlanta Gas Light Company, cooling chemicals in the manufacture of creosote, Atlanta, Ga.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Comfrey Farmers' Creamery Association, Comfrey, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Edward Heinz, meat storage, Port Covington, Baltimore, Md.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Godchaux Planting Company, sugar refinery, New Orleans, La.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by Mr. Chas. F. Rantz, of New Orleans, La.

Hotel Kenmore, Boston, Mass.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Kellogg Co-operative Creamery Association, Kellogg, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

H. M. Ross, dairy, 1611 Glen Parker avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

M. F. Jurick, Reading, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant was installed for A. H. Adam, of Reading, Pa., who operates a restaurant in connection with a general store.

Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.; one 20-ton and one quarter-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete. This installation will be used for cooling granulated cork for experimental purposes.

Kramer Brothers, meats, 38 Greenwich street, New York, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

August Walter, butcher, 14th and Bremen streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant was installed for the Remington Arms & Ammunition Company, of Hoboken, N. J.

Hotel Holmhurst, Atlantic City, N. J.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

T. H. Symington Company, cooling chemicals, Rochester, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Martin E. Benz, meats, Canton, S. D.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Wegner Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant was installed for the Niagara Alkali Company, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and will be used for cooling alkalies.

Practical Ice Machine Company, Spring Valley, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Armour & Company, South Omaha, Neb.; one 7 x 14 x 9-inch aqua ammonia pump.

Des Moines Ice & Cold Storage Company, Des Moines, Iowa; 7,560 feet of 2-inch full weight piping.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; 2,860 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping. This piping was installed for A. Schreiber Brewing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Rueckheim Brothers & Eckstein, Chicago, Ill.; one 90-square foot shell and tube brine cooler.

Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill.; two 6 x 12 x 9-inch aqua ammonia pumps, also two 34 x 39-inch vertical single-acting York ammonia compressors replacing those of another make.

Stockton State Hospital, Stockton, Cal.; one coil of "Shipley" atmospheric ammonia condenser, 12 pipes high, 20 feet long, made of 2-inch pipe.

Anthracite Beer Company, Scranton, Pa.; two coils of "Shipley" atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 12 pipes high, 20 feet long, made of 2-inch pipe.

Caum's Ice Cream Factory, Altoona, Pa.; 1,500 feet of 1¼-inch full weight piping for freezing tank, one 16-inch x 7-foot accumulator, and a 6-inch vertical agitator and trough.

Becker Brewing & Malting Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; 10 coils of double pipe countercurrent ammonia condensers.

Philip Keefer, Nanticoke, Pa.; one coil of "Shirley" atmospheric ammonia condenser, 12 pipes high, 20 feet long, made of 2-inch pipe.

Stephen F. Whitman Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; 7 coils of Baudelot water coolers, each 10 pipes high, 8 feet long, made of 2-inch galvanized pipe.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to extra native steers	$8.75@10.25
Common to fair native steers	7.00@ 8.50
Oxen and stags	5.00@ 7.25
Bulls	5.50@ 7.50
Cows	3.75@ 7.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	9.25@ 9.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, cons. to good, per 100 lbs.	10.00@13.50
Live calves, grassers	@ 7.00
Live calves, Canadian mixed	8.75@ 9.25
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime	10.75@11.50
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, common to fair	4.50@ 6.50
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.40@10.50
Hogs, medium	10.40@10.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10.40
Pigs	@10.20
Roughs	@ 8.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED

Choice native heavy	15 @15½
Choice native light	14½@15
Native, common to fair	13½@14½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@15
Choice native light	@15
Native, common to fair	@14½
Choice Western, heavy	@14½
Choice Western, light	@13½
Common to fair Texas	@12½
Good to choice heifers	@14
Common to fair heifers	@12
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@18	@18
No. 2 ribs	@16	@17
No. 3 ribs	@14	@16
No. 1 loins	@18	@20
No. 2 loins	@16	@19
No. 3 loins	@14	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@16	17 @17½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@15	16 @16½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@14	14½@15½
No. 1 rounds	14½@15	@14½
No. 2 rounds	13½@14½	@14
No. 3 rounds	12½@13	@13½
No. 1 chucks	12½@13	@13½
No. 2 chucks	11½@12	@13
No. 3 chucks	10½@11	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@17½
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@13½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13¾
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@14⅝
Pigs	@14⅞

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@18
Lambs, choice	@17
Lambs, good	@16
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14¼
Smoked shoulders	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17½
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	@15½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@20
Fresh pork loins, Western	15 @18½
Frozen pork loins	13 @17
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@15
Shoulders, Western	@14
Butts, regular	@15
Butts, boneless	@18
Fresh hams, city	@18
Fresh hams, Western	@17
Fresh picnic hams	@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.	16 @17c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	13 @14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12 @13c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@23c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c	apiece
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @28c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@16c.	a pound
Blade meat	@14c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6½
Sheep homes, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@80
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@13
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21	23
Pepper, red	27	30
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6½	8½
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	20	23
Mace	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Refined	25½@27½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .30
Branded skins	@ .34
Ticky skins	@ .34
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .31
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.06
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.15
Branded kips	@3.55
Heavy branded kips	@3.80
Ticky kips	@3.80
Heavy ticky kips	@4.80

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Old hens, dry pkd., avg. best	@25
Old toms, scalded	23 @24
Dry picked, old toms	@25

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@35
Va., selected, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@28
Western, dry-pkd. 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	26 @28
Western, corn-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	24 @25
Fowls—12 to box, dry packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@22
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@22
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@20½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@19½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	@18½
Fowl—Barrels, feed—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@21
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry picked	@21
Old Cocks, per lb.	@14
Fowl—bbls	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs. and over	20 @20½
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@4.75
Long Island fresh ducklings	@20
Geese, Western, fancy	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	20 @23
Fowls	@21
Roosters, old	@14½
Turkeys	15 @18
Geese, per lb.	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (93 score)	@29
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	29½@30
Creamery, Firsts	27½@28½
Process, extras	26 @26½
Process, Firsts	24 @25

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	29 @30
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	27 @28
Fresh gathered, firsts	25½@26½
Fresh gathered, seconds	23 @25
Fresh dirties, No. 1	21 @21½
Fresh chex, fair to good	19½@20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 2.95
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	nom. 2.82½ and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	2.80 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom. @2.70 and 35c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@ 3.71

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A partner who thoroughly understands the cutting and curing of hogs and who can invest a few thousand dollars in a well established small packing business. We have the use of the plant practically free. Address the Enid Packing Co., Enid, Okla.

WANTED

First class general manager for a new up-to-date packing plant just being built. Must be capable of handling the entire business. Tom Doar, New Richmond, Wis.

WANTED

Competent superintendent to take entire charge of small packing house in middle west. Killing about three thousand hogs and one hundred cattle per week. Must be thoroughly capable of looking after all departments. Address with references, Box 157, care The National Provisioner, New York.

WANTED

By Penna. hide firm several reliable men for inside work, experienced in handling hides and skins. Permanent positions. Give full particulars and wages expected. Address Box 158, care The National Provisioner, New York.

WANTED

A man capable of buying raw material such as meats and casings for large manufacturer. Only men with experience and AI references need apply. Address Box 159, care The National Provisioner, New York.

WANTED

Are you looking for a good agent to sell your products in every line connected with the soap business? I am a soap manufacturer, established at the same place for over 35 years, and will take your general agency for the Province of Quebec, Canada. Bank references on demand. My way of doing business is to please customers by giving quality and satisfaction. F. X. Maheux, Reg. 16 Rameau St., Quebec, Canada.

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I offer my services as a general by-product man of seven years' experience with two large Chicago packers. Fertilizer and stock food specialist, operating and sales, originator and advertiser. Age thirty, energetic, health good, clean record. Past two years in ranch and livestock business in the west. No opportunity too big for my abilities. I desire to perfect a permanent connection, duties to begin late this summer. Address Box 163, care The National Provisioner, New York.

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A good, reliable, sober cellar man, must know curing thoroughly to take charge of curing department. Furnish reference. Address Box 162, care The National Provisioner, New York.

WANTED

American with fifteen years General Packing House experience, five years in Canada with brokerage office in Montreal, wishes to communicate with American firms desirous extending their business in Canada. References furnished. Address Box 164, care The National Provisioner, New York.

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Large Foreign Packers, New York office, require competent experienced Sales Manager for Hides and By-products. Advise age, experience, nationality, salary expected. Exceptional opportunity for right man. All replies confidential. Address Box 165, care The National Provisioner, New York.

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Attention, Grocers, Butchers, Clerks. Salesmen wanted. The oldest and best known meat slicing machine company in America can use ten high class, financially responsible salesmen in good, exclusive middle West and Southern territories September 1st. Liberal commissions, terms and advances upon orders. Producers earning $3,000 to $5,000 yearly. Expenses paid at training school, Chicago, week of August 28th. Successful grocers, butchers, meat salesmen or clerks preferred. Give complete business history, age, reference, cash resources, etc. Address Sales Manager, Rooms 1308-10, 209 South State Street, Chicago.

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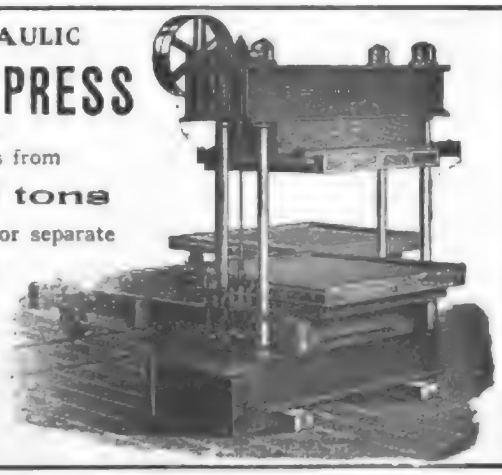

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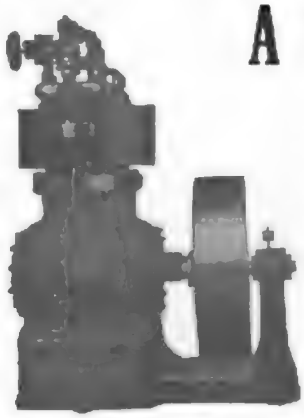

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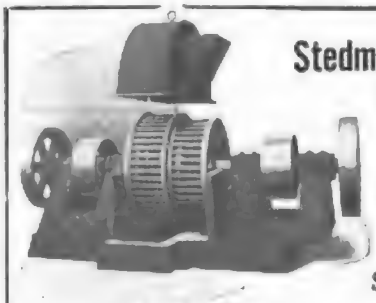

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Borax may also be applied to garbage, floors, crevices in barns, stables, meat markets, etc., as well as to street sweepings. Water should be added, as is the case with manure.

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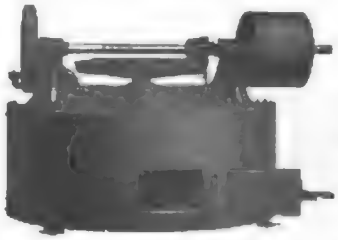

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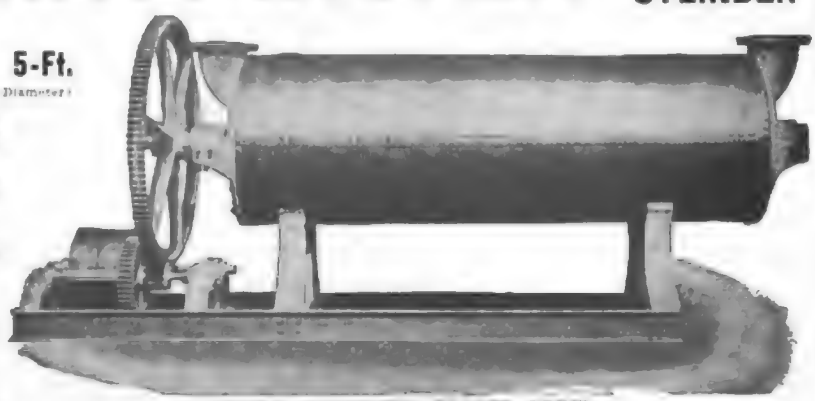

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Vol. 55 No. 6

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AUGUST 5, 1916

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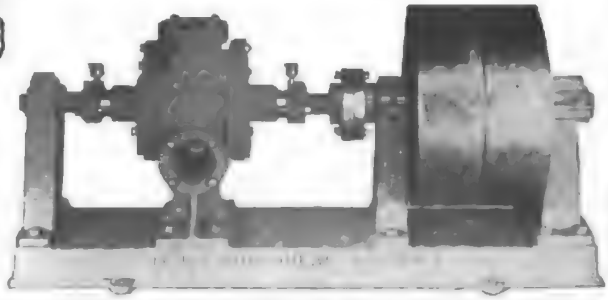

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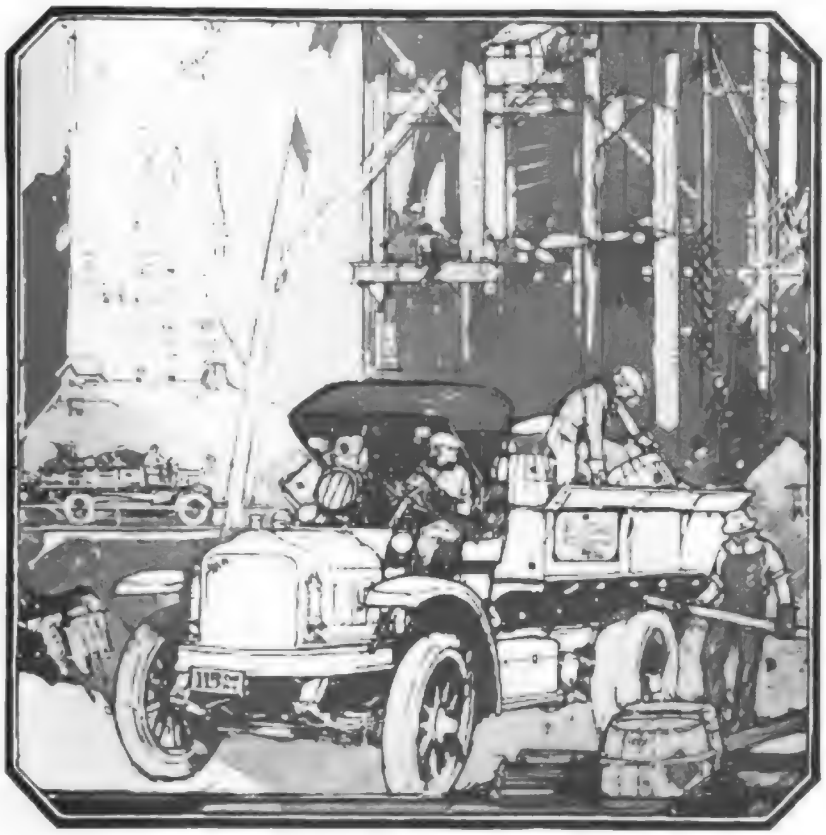

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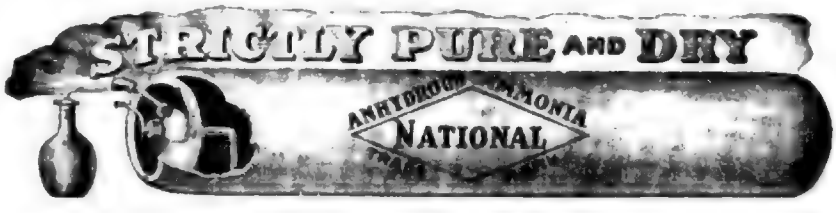

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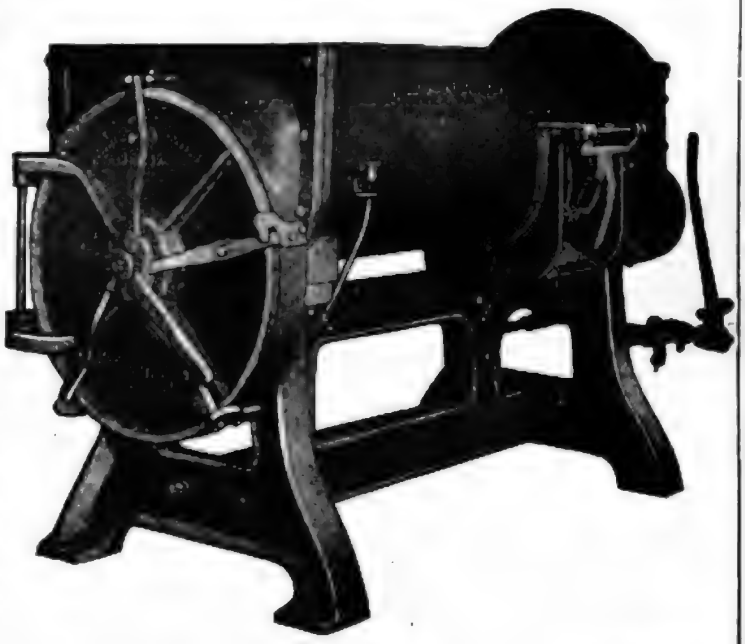

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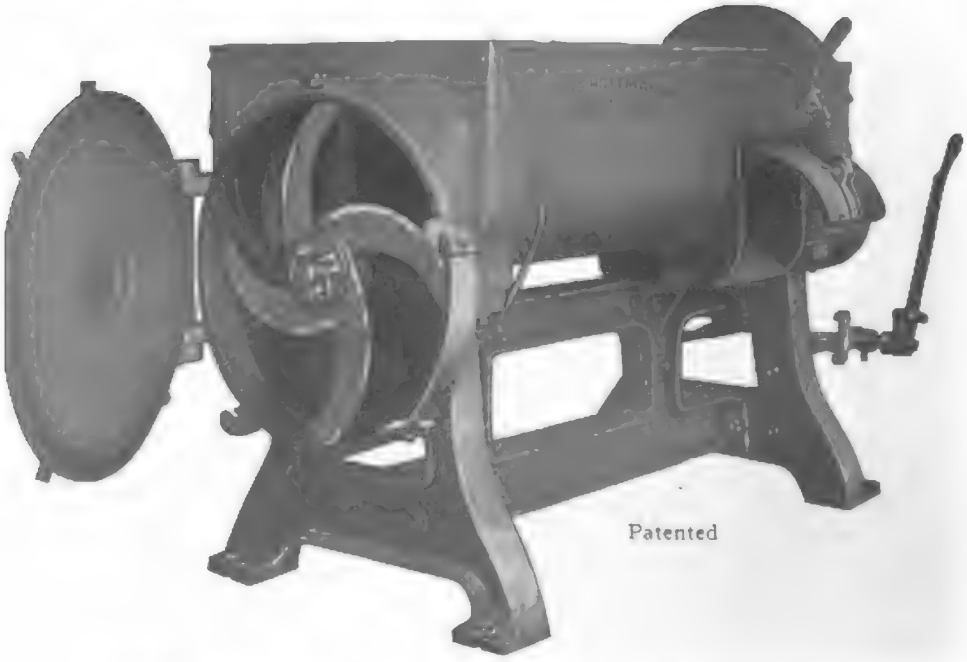

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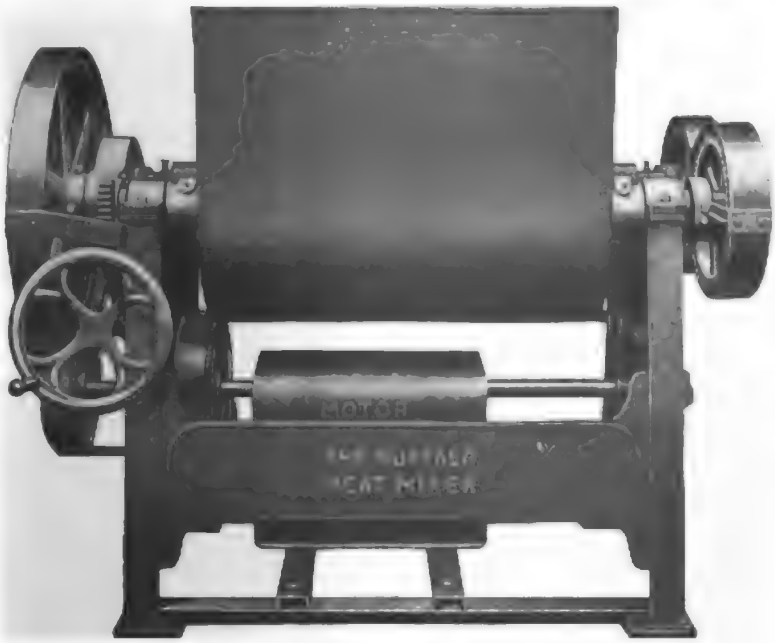

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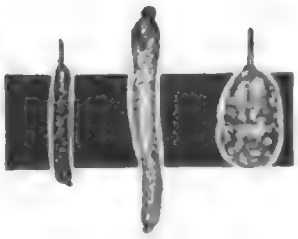

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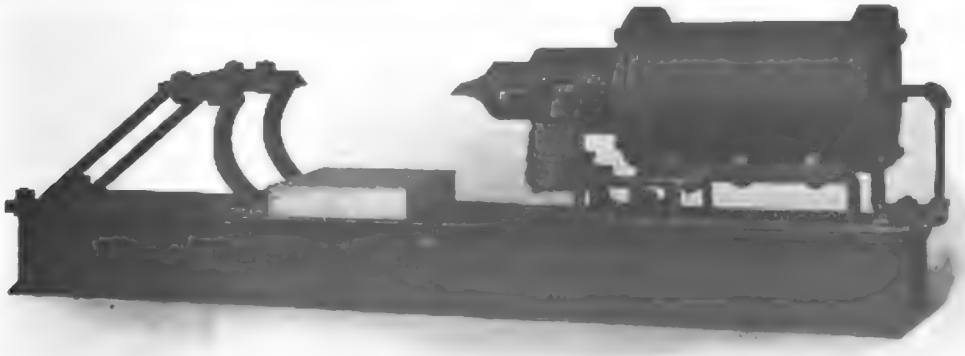

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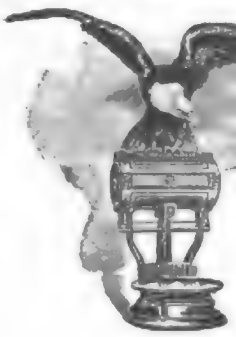

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That is to say, the Ridgway Steam Hydraulic elevator is ABSOLUTELY FOOLPROOF.

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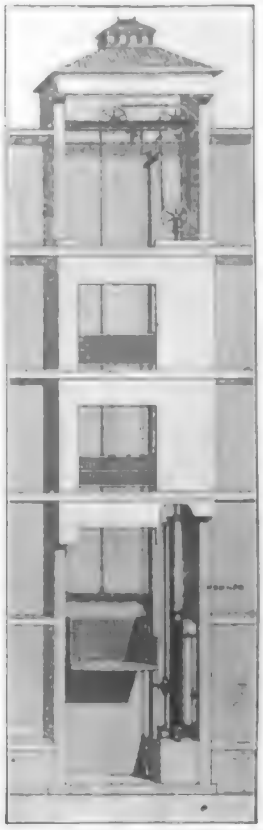

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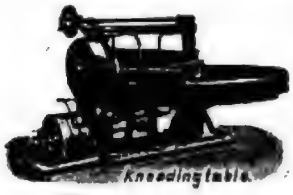

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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 55. New York and Chicago, August 5, 1916. No. 6.

BEEF IMPORTS OF REDUCED VOLUME.

In spite of meat scarcity in this country, reflected in high meat prices in all markets, the imports of foreign meats are of almost negligible quantity. A little comes in from Canada and a very little from Argentina, heretofore the source of large beef and mutton imports. European demands now take all that meat, and all the United States gets is an occasional shipment of frozen beef from Brazil, a comparatively new source of supply. This beef comes from the new plants in the province of Sao Paulo, and cannot as yet be shipped chilled because of the tropical conditions at the shipping port of Santos.

Federal inspection reports for May, the last month available, show imports of 1,499,943 pounds of beef, of which 1,129,542 pounds was from Brazil, 368,876 pounds from Canada and only 468 pounds from Argentina. For the eleven months ending with May beef imports totaled 81,073,897 pounds, compared to 173,054,483 pounds for a like period a year before.

COST OF A PACKERS' INQUIRY.

Representative Borland's resolution to investigate the big packers for alleged violation of the act to prevent combinations in restraint of trade, and to have the Federal Trade Commission conduct an extensive investigation, is still in the hands of the subcommittee of the House judiciary committee, headed by Representative C. C. Carlin of Virginia.

The delay is said to be due to the fact that the sub-committee does not want to saddle the country with more burdens if the cost of the self-appointed probe is going to be too high. So they have asked the Federal Trade Commission just how much such an investigation would cost.

An estimate was submitted on Thursday, August 3, but it is still being held confidential. However, it may be said with safety that the Commission found, and so reported, that a complete investigation, from the time the calf drops until it is on the consumer's table, would take one or two years and cost perhaps $200,000. This was a modest estimate.

It will be interesting to find out what the "anti-beef trust" boys in Congress will do. It is a safe guess they will decide on only a modest little investigation, one big enough to make a noise like getting somewhere, but not to be so thorough and long-drawn-out as to cost much money.

AGAIN SCORES DISEASE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS

Linthicum Responds to Attacks of Butter Lobby Congressmen

Proceedings in the House of Representatives at Washington this week were enlivened by a speech by Congressman Linthicum of Maryland urging action on his resolution for a Federal investigation of the unsanitary dairies and disease-breeding dairy product traffic of the country. Congressman Linthicum took occasion to score those who have tried to discredit his resolution by charging that he was a representative of oleomargarine interests.

These charges in the House have come from Congressmen from strong dairy districts, who have been spurred on by their constituents, apparently, to do something to check the undesirable publicity now being given to dairy product conditions. They have pretended great alarm because they thought Linthicum was an oleomargarine sympathizer.

Declaring that he knew no one in the oleomargarine business, and that he took up the fight for clean dairies and pure dairy products at the instance of the Maryland Federation of Labor, Linthicum charged that "the defenders of the tubercular cow are afflicted with 'oleophobia.'"

He again referred to the official figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on which his statements have been based throughout, pointed out that there are over 2,000,000 tubercular cows in this country, which cause the death of 6,000 American babies every year, and he demanded that the dairy interests try facts instead of abuse hereafter in defending themselves against his charges.

In his speech on the floor of the House on Wednesday Congressman Linthicum is reported as follows:

Replies to the Dairy Congressmen.

On July 19, 1916, there appeared in the Congressional Record, on page 13100 to 13105, the extension of the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Burke). Charges are made therein that H. Res. 137, introduced by me, was introduced "to degrade and to prejudice butter in the minds of the consuming public." The gentleman also charges that "the real purposes and the hypocrisy which prompted the introduction of this resolution were indirectly exposed in this House by a speech made by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Linthicum) delivered on the first day of April, 1916.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin has exceeded his rights in his charges against me. He has, wittingly or unwittingly, flatly disregarded the facts. He has made no attempt to place in the record the terrible situation disclosed at the hearing before the Committee on Rules on H. Res. 137, held April 11, 1916. He has carefully ignored the testimony of Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, the testimony of Dr. John R. Mohler, Assistant Chief of that Division, the testimony of Dr. E. C. Schroeder, Superintendent of the Department Experiment Station at Bethesda, Maryland.

The gentleman charges that the "oleomargarine interests are behind and actively supporting H. Res. 137, and that the farm papers, dairy journals and newspapers from which I made quotations in my speech of April 1, 1916, are all owned and controlled by the oleomargarine interests.

I wish now to state to the House that the charges made by the gentleman from Wisconsin are false. In answer to these false charges the House shall have the facts.

How the Dirty Dairy Crusade Started.

H. Res. 137 was introduced by me after a long investigation of the subject. The matter was first brought to my attention by John H. Ferguson, President of the Maryland Federation of Labor. The central labor body of my state instructed its president to take up the fight for clean dairy products. Solely in the interests of my constituents, and seeking only to protect them and other consumers, I introduced H. Res. 137.

On investigation I found the gravest charges had been brought against the dairymen of this country by the Department of Agriculture. I found that expert bacteriologists had charged that twenty per cent. of our dairy cattle were dying or infected with bovine tuberculosis. I found that post mortem examinations of the bodies of very young children proved that a shocking number of them were dying of bovine tuberculosis. I found that unsanitary conditions in dairies were putting filth and disease into the mouths of consumers of dairy products.

I felt the public should know the facts, that a full, free and honest investigation by members of this House would produce those facts, that the members who made the investigation would be especially qualified to recommend to this House legislation, if any be needed, to correct the conditions found.

A hearing was had on H. Res. 137, on April 11, 1916, before the Committee on Rules of the House.

Facts Brought Out at the Hearing.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, was asked, "Is a large percentage of the dairy products that are consumed by the American people unfit for food or not?" and Dr. Melvin answered, "We think so."

Dr. E. C. Schroeder, expert bacteriologist of the Department of Agriculture, stated to the committee that three hundred children die annually in New York City of bovine tuberculosis, and, on this basis, the annual death rate in the United States from bovine tuber-

(Continued on page 42.)

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PROVIDING MEAT PRODUCTS FOR THE U.S. ARMY

Army Officer Tells Facts About Filling These Orders

Army officials are authority for the statement that if soldiers in the field are not getting the best obtainable meats and meat products in their rations, it is not the fault of the packers who fill the orders, or of the government inspectors who furnish the specifications and supervise the packing.

Colonel A. D. Kniskern, U. S. A., chief quartermaster at Chicago, is quoted by the Chicago News in a long interview describing the conditions of filling army meat orders, and giving a very different aspect from that of the sensation-mongering dispatches "from the front." He says:

"Most complaints we receive come from the militia regiments, and they may be charged up to inexperience. Incompetent cooks—that is, cooks who may be first class men in a restaurant or club, but who have had no experience in the field, cooking for hundreds without the tools and equipment at hand that they would have at home—that is the chief reason.

"Others reasons may fall upon the inexperience of commanding officers. They may not at first know how to provide for their men. One company may be starving because of foods spoiled through lack of proper care—the next company may be living in plenty on the same rations."

That the food is first class when it leaves Chicago was verified by the Chicago News representative, by a visit to the big packing plants where government orders for 3,000,000 pounds of bacon, 480,000 pounds of corned beef, 240,000 pounds of roast beef and 240,000 pounds of corned beef hash is being prepared and rushed to the border posts.

"Uncle Sam is buying the best meats to be had," declared Col. Kniskern at the quartermaster's depot, 115-123 East Ontario street. "If there is any criticism as to the quality of supplies or the manner in which they are prepared, then the fault lies entirely with the government officials, for the packers prepare the foodstuffs from formulas furnished by the government; they pack it in manners prescribed by the government, and during this unexpected demand occasioned by the calling out of the militia of all States the packers have held up other orders and have gone out of their way to get government foods out first.

Every Detail Is Watched.

"Every bit of meat purchased is picked out by the government inspectors. It is followed to the cooking rooms, where every process of handling is watched from the time the meat is trimmed of excess fats, gristle and bone to the sealing up of the can or package in which it is delivered. It is doubly inspected, for the packers have their inspectors on the job as well, and they have pride and a reputation to sustain and they do not like to have a government inspector pick them up on some detail they have neglected or overlooked.

"The packers have urged me to complain," continued Col. Kniskern, "if I find anything that is not being done as demanded by the government specifications. They appear to be more than anxious to please and not one has tried in any manner to slight or skimp his orders."

At the invitation of Col. Kniskern a reporter for the Daily News visited the stockyards plants and witnessed the entire process of preparing food for the soldiers from the time the carcass was picked out in the cooling rooms to the sealing of the packages and the loading into the cars that rush the food to the border.

The meat was cooking on a large scale. It was cooking for the entire world side by side with the government's orders. On one side was the bacon picked by the inspectors for the use of American soldiers and sailors. Over on the other rose tier after tier of British bacon, and in still other rows was piled "commercial" bacon, the bacon which is seen hanging in every butcher shop.

Government Is Very Particular.

Army specifications for the curing of bacon say the sides must not weigh less than ten pounds nor more than twenty when laid down green. They average from sixteen to eighteen pounds. The strips must contain a good streak of lean in each piece, and be not more than three inches thick at the shoulder. They must be allowed to dry out at least one day before being submitted to smoking with hickory wood for a period of eight days or more. The excess salt must be brushed from the slabs instead of being washed off with water.

The government prescribes the exact manner in which the pieces shall be wrapped. Two sheets of heavy paraffin paper and one of heavy absorbent are required. Some of the bacon has an extra wrapping of sheeting sewed on. Others are packed for shipment in hermetically sealed cans, twelve pounds to the can.

Cans of corned beef hash and of roast beef were picked here and there from among the finished products and opened for inspection. Some of the cans had been packed only an hour, others had been packed for days. Cans of the "commercial" beef and cans of that prepared for the European armies were opened and compared with those of the government. In each instance the government product graded somewhat higher in looks and in the care with which the meats had been selected.

British Rules Are Less Strict.

A British inspector was on the ground looking after the supplies for his armies. The British specifications do not call for as careful preparation or grade as do those of the American army. Epecially is this true in the matter of bacon.

Corned beef, according to the specifications, must be packed in two pound cans, the meat to be cut from brisket, chuck and plate. The quantity of each is prescribed. The brisket furnishes the necessary fat, of which not too much is permitted. No flank pieces are used. The cuts must be made from young cattle in good condition. Not more than 33 1/3 per cent. of chuck meat may be used; the other two cuts are in equal proportions.

Skinny and connective tissue and all blood clots must be removed. The cans must not contain more than one ounce of clear jelly made from soup stock and bones and must not show excessive liquor when opened for inspection. Every can is thoroughly washed and wiped dry before being packed.

The roast beef is prepared from the same grade of fresh meats. The meat is subject to inspection on the carcass and at any other time the inspectors may desire. The beef is first soaked in water to remove blood clots and is parboiled a few minutes to remove excess of water. It is then placed in the cans and the cooking is completed after being sealed.

The hash requires an equal quantity of meat and vegetables, properly seasoned, and is as tasty a dish as can be served anywhere. Every bit of gristle, bone or objectionable fat is cut away by the "trimmers."

Each can is stamped so that it can be told at a glance when it was packed and by whom. The government saves out several cans of each batch prepared, so that in case criticism arises they will have proof at hand to determine who is at fault.

Eleventh Annual Convention

of the

American Meat Packers' Association

will be held at

CINCINNATI

Oct. 9, 10 and 11

Get Ready to Go

You know that "Cincinnati Bunch!"

FRANCE ADMITS BORAXED MEATS.

An acknowledgment of the value of borax as a meat preservative, if only in keeping flies and vermin away and otherwise protecting meats from deterioration, is contained in the ruling of the French government permitting the use of borax on American hams shipped to that country during the war. The Federal meat inspection authorities say:

Information has been received from the French Minister of Agriculture to the effect that during the period of war American meat cured in the ordinary way, and then rubbed with salt containing a small quantity of borax, will be permitted importation into France. All hams cured in this manner must be offered for sale under the designation "American hams." Each consignment of such meat must be accompanied with a certificate and be subject to inspection at one of the following authorized ports of entry into France: Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseille.

CANNOT RAISE LIVESTOCK RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has rejected the plea of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. for permission to require return transportation hereafter for caretakers of cattle, sheep and hogs from North and South Dakota points.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE. This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

ANIMALS IN RELATION TO POPULATION IN MANY COUNTRIES.

The various countries are not fully comparable in the matter of meat animals of the same kind, for the reason that the animals are of different varieties and grades and differ in meat production per head. That there are varying degrees of this general fact should be borne in mind.

Cattle in the United States.

The number of cattle on farms in the United States was ascertained for the first time in the census of 1840, when nearly 15,000,000 head were counted. The number had increased to 25,600,000 in 1860, to nearly 36,000,000 in 1880, to 51,400,000 in 1890, and to 67,700,000 in 1900, including ranges. At the time of the census of 1910, taken April 15 instead of June 1 as before, 61,800,000 cattle were counted on farms and ranges, but the number would have been about 65,500,000 had they been counted June 1, or about 2,200,000 less than in 1900.

The estimate of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the number of cattle on farms and ranges is made January 1, but the bureau endeavors to adjust it to the census time basis. As nearly as can be determined, the number of cattle reached its height about 1907, when the estimated number was 72,534,000.

According to the estimates of this bureau, the census number of cattle for 1910—61,800,000—declined year by year to 56,500,000 in 1913, and the number remained about the same in 1914, but there was a perceptible increase in 1915, and again in 1916, when the number of cattle on farms and ranges was estimated at 61,441,000. The number of cattle not on farms and ranges in 1910 was nearly 2,000,000.

The two geographic sections next west of the Mississippi River contained 34,300,000 cattle on farms in 1900, or a little more than one-half of the total for the whole country. By 1914 the number on farms and ranges in these two divisions had declined to 24,660,000, or 42 per cent. of the total, a loss of about 10,000,000 head, equal to one-third of the cattle of Argentina. The West North Central group of States lost nearly 5,000,000 of its 20,000,000 cattle; the West South Central division lost nearly the same number of its 14,000,000 cattle, or a larger fraction than the West North Central States did; the East North Central division lost over 1,000,000 of its 10,500,000 cattle. During the same 15 years all of the other divisions of States lost cattle, except the South Atlantic and Pacific.

In 1915, however, there is some recovery of cattle in the two divisions of States next west of the Mississippi River, and this was continued in 1916; the gain of 1916 over 1914 is estimated at 1,776,000 cattle in the West North Central States and 542,000 cattle in the West South Central. New England appears to be slightly gaining, and there are more distinct gains in all other divisions of States.

The decline in the number of cattle seems to have been arrested in 1914, and a turn toward a gradual increase is indicated for 1915 and 1916.

What Caused Cattle Supplies to Decline.

In partial explanation of the decline of cattle on farms and ranges since 1900, it will be remembered that in the great corn belt cattle breeding has largely changed to cattle feeding since 30 years ago. While this change was taking place in the corn belt, range and ranch began to supply feeders cheaper than they could be raised on the farm, or at any rate the farmers more easily bought feeders than they could raise them. But limitations to the production of feeders began to appear, and were found in the enforcement of the no-fence law on the public land, in homesteading, in dry farming, and in the corn belt itself in dairying, in the increasing cost of stockers and feeders, and in neglect to feed roughage.

The turning of a decline in the number of farm cattle into an increase in the corn belt appears to be a matter of changes in farm and animal husbandry, management, and practices; and such changes, pertinent to local conditions, are needed in the South and East.

Milch Cows.—This class of animals is included because of ultimate beef production. Milk being regarded as more fixed than meat in the family dietary, the number of milch cows in this country has steadily increased from the earliest enumeration in the census of 1850, when the number of these cows on farms was ascertained to have been 6,400,000. The number had increased to 8,600,000 in 1860, and had increased about 50 per cent. above 1860 by 1880, and about 100 per cent. by 1890, when the number was 16,500,000. The next census, in 1900, showed only a slight increase above 1890, or a total of 17,100,000 milch cows on farms, but in 1910 the census found that the increase had been to 20,600,000. The estimate of this department for 1916 is 21,988,000.

Various obstacles have stood in the way of producing milk. Farmers have become more

(Continued on page 35.)

SWIFT & CO. ANNOUNCE A NEW PENSION PLAN

Employees Are Not Required to Contribute to the Fund

Announcement was made this week by Swift & Company of the formulation of a pension plan for the benefit of the 30,000 employees of the company, to go into effect August 1. The foundation of the pension fund is a sum of $2,000,000 set aside by the company for this purpose.

One of the features of the plan, as announced by Louis F. Swift, president of the company, was that the employees do not contribute to the fund, and that in addition to the income from the $2,000,000 fund, $400,000 a year will be added by the company to care for the demands upon it.

"All we ask of our employees is that they give us efficient and continued service," said Mr. Swift. "When a man or woman has been with us without a break for twenty-five years, and has reached the age of sixty for the man and fifty for the woman, we believe that he or she is entitled to a rest.

"Swift & Company have been considering the various pension plans in operation in other corporations for many years, and we have chosen, I believe, the best features of these and added some features of our own that are distinctive. When our employees stick to us, we intend to stick to them, and we believe that we can best show our appreciation by providing for their comfort in old age."

The pension board as organized will consist of five members who are officers or employees of Swift & Company. They are to be appointed annually by the board of directors, to serve one year or until a successor is named. The board will elect a chairman and secretary. The treasurer of the company is ex-officio treasurer of the fund.

Features of the Pension Plan.

The salient points of the plan as outlined in the formal announcement to employees follow:

1. The employees do not contribute to the fund.

2. Income from the $2,000,000 foundation fund is to be supplemented annually by Swift & Company to meet the necessary demands.

3. More than 30,000 employees benefit by the plan.

4. Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years, who have reached the age of sixty, *may* be pensioned.

5. Men in the employ of the company twenty-five years, and who have reached the age of sixty-five, *shall* be pensioned.

6. Women in service twenty-five years, who have reached the age of fifty, *may* be pensioned.

7. Women in service twenty-five years, who have reached the age of fifty-five, *shall* be pensioned.

8. Employees in service fifteen years and up to twenty-five years, who are permanently incapacitated for work, may be pensioned.

9. Pension of those retired on account of age and length of service, or if incapacitated after a service of twenty-five years, but prior to the age of retirement, shall be one-half of the average salary for the five years preceding retirement.

10. Pension of those retiring on account of incapacity after from fifteen to twenty-five years of service shall be computed on a basis of one and one-half per cent. of the average salary for the five year period preceding retirement, for each year of continuous service.

11. No pension shall be less than $240 a year.

12. No pension shall be in excess of $5,000 a year.

13. The widow and children of an eligible employee shall receive one-half of the pension to which an employee shall be entitled at the time of his death.

In their efforts to work out a plan which would be fair to all employees, the company have allowed employees who were working for other concerns absorbed by Swift & Company in the past credit for the full length of their service with these concerns prior to their absorption.

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

POINTS ON SMOKING MEATS.

A reader in the West writes for particular information concerning the smoking of meats as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please send me the best information you can on the time required for smoking medium-weight hams, picnics and bellies? Where time permits is the slow, intermittent Smoke better than the continuous one?

The meats, after being soaked according to average and time they have been in pickle, should be hung in the smoke house and allowed to drain several hours, until they have ceased dripping and have become reasonably dry. Then the fire may be built of wood, not too dry, and the temperature of the house raised to about 110 degrees Fahr., and there held, say, four to six hours, or until the surface of the meats has become thoroughly dry and partially glazed.

Then sawdust may be added and the temperature of the house gradually raised to around 120 degrees in twelve hours, and there maintained as nearly as possible up to 24 hours, then reduced to around 110 degrees by the time the meats have been in smoke, say, 30 hours or less. After this time the fire may be put out and a free circulation of air admitted through the house until the meats have become cool and dry, when they may be run to the shipping room.

The less smoked meats are handled the better, and the cooler they are before handling also the better. Meats can be smoked satisfactorily in 24 to 36 hours, according to conditions, and may hang in the smokehouse several days if so desired at around 90 degrees Fahr. This means, of course, additional shrinkage, but it is not excessive, considering.

We do not see anything whatever to be gained by intermittent smoking. In fact, we would consider such a method disadvantageous. Better get through with the smoking and allow the meats to hang in the smokehouse without fire but with a circulation of air not permitting of humidity.

Care should be taken not to manipulate the fires and dampers so that fine ash may arise and become deposited on the meats. Fire sufficient to produce a fairly heavy smoke is the desired result, with not excessive heat accompanying.

If meats are properly soaked, washed, trimmed, drained, smoked and cooled off and hung in cool, dry storage they will present a good appearance in every particular. Scraping the skin side of the washed meats with a bell scraper thoroughly will greatly improve the appearance when smoked, and admits of clean, plain branding with indelible ink.

A smokehouse operates to the best advantage when never allowed to get really cold, especially in winter or wet weather. Smokehouses act differently, owing to difference in construction, position and climatic variations, which are frequently quick and radical. Hence successful smoking is up to the operator, considering these conditions as they arise.

Appended is a smoking schedule for April to October, inclusive: S. P. hams, 6 to 14 lbs. average, 30 to 32 hours; 14 lbs. up, 32 to 34 hours. S. P. bellies, 3 to 8 lbs. average, 28 to 30 hours; 8 to 16 lbs. average, 30 to 32 hours. Picnics, 4 to 8 lbs. average, 28 to 30 hours; 8 to 12 lbs. average, 20 to 32 hours.

When hanging meats allow for free circulation of smoke and hang those requiring the most delicate smoke at the top and dry salt meats at the bottom in a mixed house. Hickory wood and sawdust give the best results.

REMOVING METAL TAGS FROM MEATS.

The federal meat inspection authorities caution packers to see that small metal tag fasteners are removed from meats before processing, to avoid any possibility of their being included in canned or other prepared products. The notice to the trade says:

The attention of proprietors and operators of official establishments is directed to the necessity of seeing that the metal fasteners, commonly used for affixing lot and weight tags to carcasses and cuts, are removed therefrom as soon as they have served their purpose and before the meats are placed in cure or otherwise processed. The purpose of this requirement is to prevent the inclusion, through accident or carelessness, of such fasteners in canned meats or in other form of meat food products.

The requirement applies to all forms of metal fasteners, but with especial force to those which on account of their small size are not readily perceived in products undergoing preparation or which on account of barbed points are a menace to the consumer of products from which the fasteners have not been removed.

Inspectors in charge are directed to report to the bureau failure on the part of any establishment to observe strictly the foregoing requirement.

USING MEAT LABELS OVER AGAIN.

Attention is called by Federal meat inspection authorities to the practice of irresponsible persons in some localities who have been using second-hand containers, which bear the United States meat inspection mark, in which to ship their goods. The Bureau says that to use such containers, no matter what is shipped therein, without first destroying all reference to United States inspection, is a violation of the Federal law. Users of second-hand containers should see that all reference to United States meat inspection, whether in the form of a domestic meat label, lithographed label or other mark of inspection, is obliterated before they refill or ship these containers.

BREWERY FOR PACKING PLANT.

The Cudahy Packing Company has purchased the old Ingle street brewery building at Evansville, Ind., from the Evansville Brewery Association and will convert it into a branch packing plant. More than $100,000 will be spent in equipment. The local plant will distribute to the South and will also be used for the cold storage of eggs and butter purchased in that section. Arthur Seymour will be the local manager.

Many large and successful firms buy Swenson Evaporators for only one reason, while others buy for two or more. Even one or two reasons are important enough to swing the decision.

However, there are a lot of vital reasons why you should buy Swenson Evaporators.

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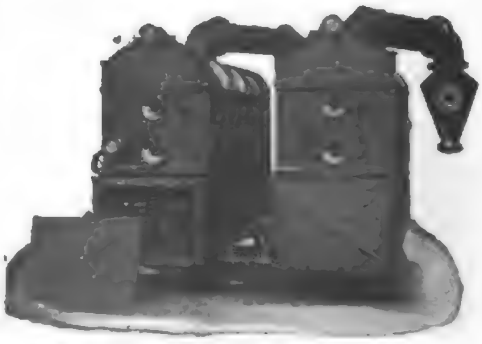

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WHERE PROSPERITY HARMS

Labor troubles multiply and threaten to take the place of the European war and politics as our chief topic of interest. Fortunately the meat industry has not been largely involved in these troubles, except as they affect all business.

The unrest among those who work for wages everywhere appears to have reached the epidemic stage. Commenting on the situation a distinguished economic authority says it is a deplorable fact that there are circumstances and authentic reports going to show that labor, in some instances, instead of being inspired by higher pay to greater productiveness is becoming less efficient.

In one instance under observation a large employer, whose attitude toward labor is that of sympathetic consideration, reports that after raising wages three times within a year the output per man is in serious degree less than before. The superintendents in immediate charge of operations attribute these results to indifference, loss of discipline, and the fact that other jobs can be easily had.

It is needless to say that this development is disappointing to all who are sincerely interested in seeing the standard of wages and of living advanced, but it illustrates the fact that normal progress is by gradual rather than revolutionary processes.

CHECKING ANIMAL DISEASE

Announcement was made in a recent issue of The National Provisioner of the appointment by the Secretary of Agriculture of an Advisory Committee on Live Stock Sanitary Affairs composed of the leading animal experts of the Department. This advisory board was to consult and act on important matters affecting livestock and meat conditions.

One of its first actions was to approve an order of the Secretary removing a quarantine for tuberculosis in cattle on certain counties in the State of Illinois which for two years have been forbidden to ship out cattle in interstate trade except for immediate slaughter, unless such cattle had been tuberculin tested. In order that the removal of the quarantine may not be misconstrued by enemies of the tuberculin test or others, the Department explains the reasons for the action.

This quarantine was placed at the request and with the co-operation of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Illinois, in order that the interstate movement might be prevented of breeding and dairy cattle which in numerous instances were found to be affected with tuberculosis on arrival in other States. This condition was brought about by the fact that Illinois did not have a law providing for the tuberculin test of cattle shipped either into or out of the State.

In the absence of such a law, certain persons in Illinois were able to make a business of buying up cattle in Illinois and elsewhere which the tuberculin test showed were infected and shipping these cattle throughout the country. This trade grew to considerable proportions. The men engaged in it operated in the five counties which were quarantined, and the co-operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Illinois State authorities has resulted in stopping the traffic in reacting cattle from those counties.

Prior to the time the five counties in Illinois were placed under quarantine a number of states refused to receive breeding or dairy cattle from any portion of Illinois unless accompanied by a Bureau of Animal Industry certificate of inspection and tuberculin test. In order to protect cattle in other states, as well as in other counties in Illinois, from this disease, the United States Department of Agriculture placed in quarantine the five counties in which it was found that most of the diseased animals originated.

The purpose of the original quarantine has now been met. The State of Illinois now has a law enabling the state authorities to control the local situation, and there appears to be no further necessity for the Federal quarantine.

The Illinois law prohibits the movement into that state of breeding and dairy cattle over 9 months of age, unless accompanied by a certificate of health, supported by a tuberculin test chart issued by the state veterinarian, assistant state veterinarian, or a Bureau of Animal Industry veterinary inspector, showing the animals to be free from tuberculosis.

The authorities specifically state that the action of the Department in revoking this quarantine should not be construed as indicating that the control of tuberculosis in cattle is not possible by means of proper sanitary and quarantine measures. The government evidently intends to continue such rigid supervision to prevent the spreading of livestock disease, but is not going to be arbitrary about it when state laws cover the desired ground.

COTTON OIL MILL PROBLEMS

A series of conferences of cottonseed crushers who are members of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held last week at various Texas points under the direction of Chairman Jo W. Allison of the Texas Association's Bureau of Publicity. Colonel Allison presided at the meetings and led the discussions toward a review of the crop situation and the prospect for the ensuing season. It was another striking demonstration of the practical use to which the Texas organization puts its association machinery, and the value of such leadership as that of men like Colonel Allison.

The oil mill men when they got together discussed general cotton crop conditions, the possible size and effect of the peanut crop, the developing of avenues of trade for cottonseed and products and the matter of traffic rates. It was generally agreed that the cotton crop, though late and exhibiting a rather small plant, is likely to be very fair, and with favorable conditions in August, may be large.

This coming season promises to be one of the most uncertain in the history of the industry. It is generally admitted that it looks "like one big gamble." Wise heads are preparing to turn whichever way the cat jumps, and the tendency toward diversification of oil mill operations is more popular than ever. And yet if the country knew the value of cottonseed products as it should know of them, there would not be so much need of studying up on diversification.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Changes and improvements will be made to the branch house of Wilson & Co., Roanoke, Va.

An addition will be built to Armour & Company's branch house at Fort Worth, Texas.

The Milwaukee Stockyards Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $200,000.

A cottonseed oil mill and cotton gin will be built by the Patty Gin Company, Bristow, Okla., capitalized at $50,000.

Fire at the Rath Packing Company's plant at Elm and Sycamore streets, Waterloo, Iowa, did considerable damage to the smokehouse.

The Dixie Crushers Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by C. J. Murphy, T. J. Ross and C. Blatz.

The King Cotton Seed Company, Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with James Mulden as president and Cyrus W. Beale as secretary and treasurer. Capital stock, $25,000.

The Basic Products Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware to prepare for market chemicals, agricultural and animal products of all kinds. Capital stock, $100,000.

It is expected that the concrete and brick packing plant that the Ware County Light & Power Company is erecting in Waycross, Ga., will be completed by September 15. The capacity of this plant will be about 3,000 hogs and 500 beeves a month.

Only four cities, Fargo, Mandan, Valley City and Minot, remain in competition for the proposed state packing plant to be established by the Society of Equity of North Dakota. The Equity Society says it proposes to construct a $1,000,000 plant.

The Ropeen Products Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture soaps, powders, cleansers, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 by J. D. Peckner, C. P. Root, 17 Battery Place; A. M. St. Arnaud, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Georgia-Carolina Packing Company, of Augusta, Ga., was held on July 25 and the following officers chosen: J. P. Wood, president; R. C. Berchmans, vice president, and A. G. Hackett, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock was increased to $1,000,000.

Contract has been let by the Bulloch Packing Company, Statesboro, Ga., organized with a capital stock of $150,000, for the erection of a four-story tile and concrete building to cost $55,000. This plant will have a capacity of 300 hogs daily. The officers of the company are: Brooks Simmons, president; W. G. Raines, vice president and D. N. Riggs, secretary.

The Charles Wolff Packing Company will begin at once the erection of a new $60,000 slaughter house at its Topeka, Kans., plant. It will be four stories high and contain nearly 16,000 feet of floor space. It will be built of reinforced concrete and will enable the plant to kill 3,000 more animals a day. This will be the eighth big building in connection with the plant. The new building will be built L-shape, and the killing room will be on the third floor. It will be equipped throughout with the most modern appliances.

DISMISS MEAT IMPORTERS' PLAINT.

Two formal complaints made against the New York Central Railroad Company by B. Frankfeld & Co. and others, importers at New York of foreign beef, mutton and lamb, have been consolidated and dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The complainant set forth that the defendant furnished unclean cars, failed to furnish suitable cars for the shipment of chilled meats, and maintained an unreasonable and discriminatory rule fixing the minimum number of cars per float, entitling shippers to free floatage to and from vessels in New York harbor. The commission held that there was not sufficient justification to the complaints.

The Frankfeld complaint asked that the railroads be ordered to supply properly equipped refrigerator cars, with meat hooks and racks, for the transportation of dressed meats, since they did not operate their own line of refrigerator cars. The commission ruled that the railroads need not do this. The decision said:

"During the past three years the complainants have imported about 35,000,000 pounds of chilled meats. The shipments of chilled beef by rail during the year 1914, as indicated by the incomplete statements of the complainants, amounted to about 6,000,000 pounds, or 300 minimum carloads. To what extent the volume of shipments was affected by the adverse transportation conditions described in the record cannot be determined even approximately. Defendants testified that the cost of refrigerator cars equipped for the transportation of chilled meats would be from $1,800 to $2,000 per car, and that the cost of alterations in ordinary refrigerator cars necessary to fit them for such service would be at least $800 per car.

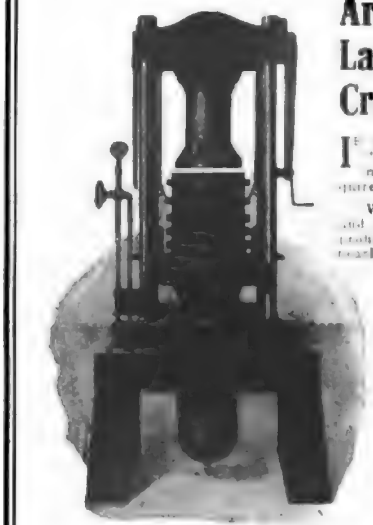
"The complainants stated that owing to the uncertainties of future tariff legislation and to the unsettled conditions due to the war, both affecting the permanency of their business, they would not now feel warranted in providing their own cars, as the packers have done. They further testified that frozen meats have become popular in England, and may eventually come into favor in the United States. Such meats may be safely transported in ordinary refrigerator cars. Upon this showing we would not feel warranted, irrespective of jurisdictional authority, in requiring the defendants to provide the special equipment requested for the transportation of chilled meats."

Commissioner McCord dissented, saying: "A refrigerator car is not suitable for the transportation of dressed meats unless it is equipped with racks or hooks, or both. Under the tariffs of these defendants in which they hold themselves out to carry frozen and chilled meats, I am of opinion that it is their duty to furnish refrigerator cars properly equipped to perform the transportation for which their rates are published."

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1916. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, August 30, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned goods, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, rolled oats, rolled barley, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Fairly Steady Market—Some Foreign Inquiry—Economy in England—Meats in Relatively Firm Position—Monthly Stocks Show Decreases in Meats but Larger Lard Holdings at Chicago—Hog Receipts Fairly Liberal—Feed Stuffs Advance in Price.

The provision market has moved within circumscribed levels the past week. Several features have been emphasized but without much market effect. Authorities generally concede a firm position in meats and a rather uncertain position of lard. Quite a little interest was given to the Chicago monthly stock statement, which showed moderate losses in the holdings of pork at Chicago and slight decreases in the stocks of ribs, while the lard stocks were increased by about 8,000,000 pounds.

Chicago provision stocks, with comparisons:

	July 31, '16.	June 30, '16.
Pork, new, bbls	8,826	18,194
Pork, old, bbls	1,567	2,082
Pork, other, bbls	50,279	48,298
Lard, new, lbs	64,071,300	56,757,047
Lard, other, lbs	11,789,311	9,405,076
Short ribs, lbs	14,561,132	15,492,038
Total meats, lbs	124,411,536	124,860,409
	July 31, '15.	**June 30, '15.**
Pork, new, bbls	62,336	61,528
Pork, old, bbls	3,784	6,139
Pork, other, bbls	52,902	35,397
Lard, new, lbs	96,236,000	87,104,850
Lard, other, lbs	8,719,550	11,285,900
Short ribs, lbs	40,024,911	41,189,106
Total meats, lbs	172,586,573	184,290,743

Cash trade has not been of as large a volume as generally expected. There have been inquiries for foreign governments, the Belgium Commission taking the usual fair amounts, but the trade has become so accustomed to this that only temporary market effect was exerted. Something was said of the British Buying Commission being in the market for a large line of lard. On the other hand more has been heard of efforts being made in England to restrict the meat consumption. This move is wholly economical and authorities believe that the effect will be important as with the indications of a longer war than had been recently counted on and the high prices for meats, it would not seem difficult to impress upon the consuming factions as a whole, the need for economy.

Home trade has been fair as far as meats are concerned. It is still argued that the industrial prosperity will offset the effect of the high prices. On the other hand, the great heat prevailing through the country has not been conducive to active buying, and it is believed that the distribution will not be increased further for the next seven weeks at least.

The general hog movement has continued larger than counted on, but taken collectively, shows some diminution. Packing operations have been at about the same rate as were noted about a year ago, and the estimated packing for the week was 420,000 against 480,000 the previous week and 425,000 last year. Since about the first of March the packing has approximated about 12,300,000 as compared with 11,656,000 last year. The weight of hogs recently as recorded at the principal Western points averaged about 230 pounds, this being slightly lower than previous reports, while about a year ago the weights averaged about 239 pounds. Prices of the hogs have ranged slightly higher than those of the previous week and, as compared with last week, values are roughly $2.70 higher.

The further advance in the principal feed stuffs has not been overlooked. Not very much moisture has come to the corn crop and the continuation of the drought for another week or so will bring down the conditions very materially. There have been official reports of important losses in the Southwest and unofficial claims that Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas will import corn this year. While crop experts have talked of a promise of 2,870,000,000 bushels, there are many authorities in the trade who claim that another week of heat and drought will cut these estimates to 2,700,000 bushels. In consequence of the deterioration noted in corn, other feed stuffs have advanced moderately in price.

LARD.—The market has been irregular and lower with the West. The effect of the monthly lard stock was to check interest and buying has been light. City is quoted at 12¾@12⅞c.; Western, $13.15@13.20; Middle West, $12.90@13; refined Continent, $13.90; South American, $14.15; Brazil, kegs, $15.15; compound, 10½@10¾c.

PORK.—The market is firm with a very good trade for distribution. Stocks are small and go into the trade channels with steadiness. Prices are quoted at: Mess, $28@28.50; clear, $25@27.50, and family, $28@29.

BEEF.—The market is very firm for all grades, with fairly steady demand. Distribution is fair nothwithstanding the high prices quoted. Mess, $18@18.50; packet, $18.50@19; family, $19.50@20.50; extra India, $30@31.

SEE PAGE 19 FOR LATER MARKETS.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at five principal centers at the end of July show reduced supplies of meats and pork, but increased lard stocks as compared to a month ago. A synopsis of the official reports is as follows:

	July 31, 1916.	June 30, 1916	July 31, 1915.
Pork, Bbls.			
Chicago	60,072	68,524	119,112
Kansas City	5,642	5,221	5,120
Omaha	3,571	2,783	3,108
St. Joseph	3,306	2,650	2,446
Milwaukee	2,513	2,877	12,277
Total	75,106	82,064	142,063
Lard, Lbs.			
Chicago	75,800,701	66,253,323	104,955,550
Kansas City	3,117,486	3,479,902	2,708,080
Omaha	4,256,444	3,701,588	4,165,000
St. Joseph	2,070,299	1,943,473	1,128,120
Milwaukee	1,398,050	1,251,750	5,067,440
Total	86,702,980	76,720,036	118,714,290
Cut Meats, Lbs.			
Chicago	124,411,536	124,860,409	172,586,573
Kansas City	52,266,500	57,799,000	50,620,900
Omaha	49,855,178	48,018,560	58,000,353
St. Joseph	32,446,251	33,433,765	26,791,094
Milwaukee	10,408,400	9,702,703	27,425,825
Total	269,387,865	273,875,337	335,494,313

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to August 2, 1916:

HOGS.—Chile, 1 hd.; Panama, 18 hd.; Trinidad, Island of, 4 hd.

BACON.—Bermuda, 4,615 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 52 lbs.; British India, 4,418 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,227 lbs.; Colombia, 1,130 lbs.; Cuba, 108,240 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 236 lbs.; England, 1,367,014 lbs.; France, 492,527 lbs.; Gibraltar, 56,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 62,667 lbs.; Norway, 904,013 lbs.; San Domingo, 100 lbs.; Scotland, 57,619 lbs.; Siam, 250 lbs.; Spain, 100,433 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Bermuda, 11,794 lbs.; Brazil, 148 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,460 lbs.; British West Indies, 647 lbs.; Colombia, 1,717 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,007 lbs.; Cuba, 55,446 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 1,408 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 294 lbs.; England, 1,391,424 lbs.; France, 140,234 lbs.; Guatemala, 123 lbs.; Honduras, 1,449 lbs.; Jamaica, 441 lbs.; Newfoundland, 32,813 lbs.; Nicaragua, 202 lbs.; Norway, 188,043 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,719 lbs.; Scotland, 103,849 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,214 lbs.

LARD.—Bermuda, 160 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,450 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,825 lbs.; Colombia, 10,277 lbs.; Cuba, 31,854 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 350 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,061 lbs.; England, 398,970 lbs.; France, 444,952 lbs.; Gibraltar, 11,200 lbs.; Netherlands, 202,205 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,460 lbs.; Norway, 363, 112 lbs.; Panama, 3,228 lbs.; San Domingo, 54,706 lbs.; Scotland, 27,087 lbs.; Sweden, 26,251 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 12,982 lbs.; Venezuela, 17,925 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Bermuda, 9,528 lbs.; British Guiana, 300 lbs.; British Honduras, 300 lbs.; British West Indies, 17,675 lbs.; Colombia, 960 lbs.; Costa Rica, 185 lbs.; Cuba, 157,975 lbs.; England, 246,404 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,800 lbs.; Norway, 56,540 lbs.; Panama, 360 lbs.; Scotland, 144,713 lbs.; Spain, 700 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 140,616 lbs.

LARD OIL.—France, 1,600 gals.; Jamaica, 113 gals.

FRESH PORK.—England, 253,949 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Bermuda, 4,800 lbs.; British West Indies, 54,879 lbs.; Cuba, 7,984 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 13,000 lbs.; France, 3,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 11,700 lbs.; Newfoundland, 5,200 lbs.; Norway, 44,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,190 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 44,700 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—British Guiana, 75 lbs.; British India, 234 lbs.; British West Indies, 19 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 5,929 lbs.; England, 44,649 lbs.; France, 4,550 lbs.; Scotland, 20,400 lbs.; Strait Settlements, 847 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 4,551 lbs.; British East Africa, 726 lbs.; British West Indies, 238 lbs.; Colombia, 753 lbs.; Cuba, 21,857 lbs. Dutch East Indies, 1,059 lbs.; England, 560 lbs.; France, 149,800 lbs.; Gibraltar, 2,750 lbs.; San Domingo, 11,597 lbs.; Strait Settlements, 402 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,496 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to August 2, 1916:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 36 hd.; Brazil, 2 hd.; Ecuador, 1 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Bermuda, 6,600 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,694 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,800 lbs.; Cuba, 1,500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 12,800 lbs.; England, 10,079 lbs.; Guatemala, 3,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 12,000 lbs.; Norway, 495,341 lbs.; Scotland, 15,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 26,400 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 32,618 lbs.; England, 455,902 lbs.; San Domingo, 100 lbs.

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OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 4,565 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,400 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,270 lbs.; Colombia, 1,940 lbs.; Gibraltar, 100 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,800 lbs.; Norway, 90,201 lbs.; Switzerland, 38,844 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,300 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—British Honduras, 1,400 lbs.; England, 95,270 lbs.; Norway, 1,321,659 lbs.; Scotland, 26,476 lbs.; Sweden, 18,685 lbs.; Switzerland, 38,844 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,310 lbs.

STEARINE.—Colombia, 4,057 lbs.; Costa Rica, 6,645 lbs.; Cuba, 505 lbs.; England, 62,485 lbs.; Peru, 11,075 lbs.

ANIMAL FATS.—Guatemala, 600 lbs.; Honduras, 7,914 lbs.

TALLOW.—Colombia, 415 lbs.; Cuba, 9,000 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 55,800 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,439 lbs.; Ecuador, 18,012 lbs.; Guatemala, 5,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,750 lbs.; Sweden, 5,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,582 lbs.

CANNED BEEF (VALUE).—Bermuda, $274; British India, $547; British West Indies, $118; Colombia, $50; Cuba, $996; Dutch East Indies, $6,143; Dutch Guiana, $25; Dutch West Indies, $26; England, $52,136; France, $1,688; French Guiana, $180; Guatemala, $119; Honduras, $86; Jamaica, $49; San Domingo, $18; Strait Settlements, $620; Trinidad, Island of, $65; Venezuela, $751.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (VALUE).—Bermuda, $462; British Guiana, $1,991; British Honduras, $9; British West Indies, $296; Colombia, $18; Costa Rica, $79; Cuba, $404; England, $45,743; France, $1,997; Gibraltar, $7,263; Italy, $1,809; Jamaica, $88; Newfoundland, $16; Norway, $3,292; San Domingo, $282; Strait Settlements, $46; Trinidad, Island of, $5,194.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to August 2, 1916:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 12,124 lbs.; British Guiana, 400 lbs.; British Honduras, 200 lbs.; British West Indies, 984 lbs.; Colombia, 781 lbs.; Cuba, 144 lbs.; England, 124 lbs.; Honduras, 1,252 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,277 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,292 lbs.; Scotland, 9,695 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,724 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 1,910 dz.; British Guiana, 5 dz.; British West Indies, 24 dz.; Panama, 15,000 dz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 5,317 lbs.; British Guiana, 260 lbs.; British India, 500 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,947 lbs.; Colombia, 654 lbs.; Costa Rica, 888 lbs.; Cuba, 989 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 492 lbs.; England, 17,304 lbs.; French Guiana, 45 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,843 lbs.; Norway, 5,954 lbs.; Panama, 184 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 1,900 lbs.; San Domingo, 8,067 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,954 lbs.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 4.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4 71⅝
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75⅞@4.75⅞
Commercial bills, sight	4.75⅝
Commercial, 60 days	4.70⅞
Commercial, 90 days	4.68⅝
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.91⅝
Bankers' cables	5.90⅛
Bankers' checks	5.91
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	71⅞
Bankers' cables	71⅞
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41⅛
Commercial, 60 days	41⅛
Bankers' sight	41⅝
Copenhagen—	
Checks	28.50

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EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 29, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending July 29, 1916.	Week ending July 31, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 29, 1916.
United Kingdom	.....	5	11,682
Continent	15	200	3,576
So. & Cen. Am.	211	148	17,221
West Indies	509	1,395	39,308
Br. No. Am. Col.	21	750	12,703
Other countries	.....	.....	805
Total	846	2,498	85,356

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom	5,677,275	9,547,600	473,812,647
Continent	3,947,244	5,433,450	172,327,788
So. & Cen. Am.	33,304	18,001	2,392,615
West Indies	153,388	147,466	8,880,738
Br. No. Am. Col.	13,120	2,120	482,698
Other countries	12,386	.....	602,703
Total	9,736,717	15,148,859	658,499,089

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	1,916,774	2,767,040	213,550,562
Continent	1,235,050	490,850	141,111,611
So. & Cen. Am.	1,095,146	939,604	50,145,364
West Indies	703,220	378,737	20,368,234
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	579,809
Other countries	44,848	66,532	1,796,466
Total	5,085,048	4,622,763	407,550,976

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	585	5,991,697	2,213,794
Boston	11	1,506,020	648,254
New Orleans	250	..	1,650,000
Montreal	.....	2,239,000	553,000
Total week	846	9,736,717	5,085,048
Previous week	1,271	13,821,252	11,978,148
Two weeks ago	787	7,604,907	4,640,002
Cor. week last y'r	2,498	15,148,859	4,622,763

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to July 29, '16.	Same time last year	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	17,071,200	15,190,600	1,880,600
Meats, lbs.	658,499,089	595,240,096	63,258,993
Lard, lbs.	407,550,976	399,141,036	8,418,940

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has tended downward during the past week, although at the basis of about 7⅝c. for City Specials, pressure was lifted. Odd lots of City Specials were reported sold at under 7¾c., but no important business was claimed even though the price of 7½c. was given much prominence.

It is now claimed that holdings of tallow in first hands have been well cleaned up, which advices are not unusual after the recent slump of more than three cents a pound. To this time, the turning point has long been coming and under the circumstances, it is not surprising that small interests are very much unsettled in their views, and the larger buyers are not over anxious to anticipate the lowest probable level for the market.

There are fears of further imports of foreign oils from Europe and tallow from South America. For the present, the offerings of oils and greases from the Pacific coast have subsided. The London auction sale resulted in offerings of 1,403 casks of which 680 were taken at unchanged prices. More is being said of the prospects of the war continuing for a longer period than early supposed and gossip of this sort has had a little effect in steadying the general tallow market.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 7¼c. nominal, and City Special at 7¾c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—A slightly steadier tone has been reported. There has been light buying for compound lard makers, but very little inquiry is noted for leather interests.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market is quiet, but values continue very steady. Extras are quoted at 13¼c., and medium at 13@13¼c.

PALM OIL.—The market is easy with other oils. Supplies are not increased, but demand is affected by the weakness in competing oils and the tone is heavy with light trade. Prime red, spot, 9½@10c.; Lagos, spot, 10@10½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14@15c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is easier in tone with demand quiet and in small lots. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—Prices are easier with moderate demand. Declines in other oils have affected the market. Prices at 8¼@8½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices have weakened with the weakness in competing oils. Demand is less active and offerings continue liberal. Spot is quoted at 7¾@8c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trade is quiet, with the market about steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—The heaviness in edible oils and decline in other fats has made a dull and heavy market. Ceylon, 13½@14c.; Cochin, 14½@15c.

GREASES.—Prices have weakened sharply. Demand is slow and the buying at the decline has been of a limited character. Yellow, 6¾@7¼c., nom.; bone, 7@7¼c., nom.; house, 6¾@7c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and 34,579 quarters for export two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no other imports, except 75 casks of casings, 7,240 bags of fertilizer, 8,518 casks of tallow, 2,621 bags of bones, and 54 bbls. of jerked beef.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 4, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 36,231 quarters; to the Continent, 14,138 quarters; to Africa, 31,647 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 101,872 quarters; to the Continent, 101,965 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending July 29, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 89,614 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 13 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 21,771 pounds and averaged 15 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.25	$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	5.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.50	.50	175c.	100c.
Butter	1.50	2.00	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 3.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16@16¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18⅛c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17⅞c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11⅛c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c. Swet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 3. Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 20c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19c.; city steam lard, 12¾c.; city dressed hogs, 14⅜c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; 10@12 lbs ave., 16@17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; skinned shoulders, 12½@13c.; boneless butts, 15½@16c.; Boston butts, 14@14½c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c.; regular trimmings, 9@9½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12½c.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 3, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Aug. 3, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	6,398
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	—	2,294
Bergen, Norway	—	5,390
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	8
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Central America	22	654
Cette, France	—	900
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	294	8,701
Genoa, Italy	—	10,444
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,400
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3
Haiti	—	376
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havre, France	—	12,005
Hull, England	—	100
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,128
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	—	954
Naples, Italy	—	375
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Rotterdam, Holland	7,737	111,081
St. Johns, N. F.	—	497
San Domingo	—	2,572
South American ports	997	45,277
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies, Other	227	11,624
Total	9,277	355,320
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway	200	1,625
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216
Christiania, Norway	1,300	65,960
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Minatitlan, Mexico	—	75
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	100
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	10	210
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	1,510	123,687
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,916
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	2,024
From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	—	201
Total	—	1,056
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Total	—	9,531
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,847
Liverpool, England	—	979
London, England	—	975
Total	—	4,801
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,290
Rosario, A. R.	—	150
Total	—	3,440
From Detroit—		
Canada	—	53,825
Total	—	53,825
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	8,188
Total	—	8,188
From other ports—		
Mexico	—	6
Total	—	6

Recapitulation—	Week ending Aug. 3, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period. 1914. Bbls.
From New York	9,277	355,320	555,324
From New Orleans	1,510	123,687	93,070
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,094
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,880
From Philadelphia	—	1,056	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	36,604
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,801	28,773
From Boston	—	2	112
From San Francisco	—	221	213
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	—	53,825	36,663
From Buffalo	—	8,188	9,704
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	8,205
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,195
From Vermont	—	44	159
From other ports	—	6	156
Total	10,787	578,187	793,078

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 3, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾@4c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¾@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 4½@5c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4¼@5c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 9½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 12c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9¾c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 14½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 88@90c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, — per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 9@9¾c. per lb.; cotton oil, 9¾@10c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7¾@8c. per lb.; corn oil, 8½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent., 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 7c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, —— per lb.; brown grease, 6@6½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7@7¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 35c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 28@29c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 24@25c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 40c. per lb.

WITH FORT WORTH LABORATORIES.

R. H. Fash, former chief chemist and refiner of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, will be with the Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex., who are consulting analytical chemists and chemical engineers, after September 1. Mr. Fash, who owns an interest in this laboratory, has had eleven years' experience in the cottonseed oil business.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1916.—September crude cottonseed oil, 55c.; very little interest. Seven and one-half per cent. prime meal, new crop, $29, September and forward. Hulls $10@12 loose, as to location.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, July 27, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Saxonia, Liverpool	....	....	291	420	...	100	....	399	3340
St. Louis, Liverpool	679	....	....	1518	...	127	....	100	50
Baltic, Liverpool	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....
Foyle, London	....	....	....	46	....	....	....	1500	2030
Mesaba, London	....	....	....	301	....	....	....	....	1175
Francisco, Hull	....	....	....	493	....	15	....	55	2854
Bassano, Hull	....	....	....	414	....	....	....	....	....
California, Glasgow	....	....	....	997	....	150	50	50	400
Exeter City, Bristol	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
Germanic, Cork	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	175	....
Narcis, Rotterdam	....	....	....	7038	....	....	....	2744	....
Sommelsdyk, Rotterdam	2350	2500	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Dania, Copenhagen	1417	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frederick VIII, Christiansand	6379	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oreland, Havre	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....
Nordanger, Havre	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	4500
San Guglielmo, Genoa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....
Giuseppe Verdi, Genoa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	398
Total	10825	2500	291	11362	....	492	65	5123	14759

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Bullish Cotton Crop Estimates Alter Opinions—Market Irregular—New Crude Oil Selling—Consumers Not Anxious Buyers—Somewhat More Speculative Demand—Generally Mixed Situation.

Bears on cotton oil abounded recently, but following the issuance of the government cotton report there were not so many pessimistic opinions heard relative to the intrinsic merits of the commodity. The official estimate was for a cotton crop of 12,916,000 bales, and the condition of 72.3 as of July 25 was the lowest on record with the one exception of 1909, when the yield per acre was discouragingly small.

The realization that the cotton crop has a critical few weeks ahead of it, and that the state of the plant is none too good in a majority of sections to ward off ordinary deterioration was also responsible for the modification of bearish cotton oil views. Interests who are familiar with the factors governing the maturing of the cotton crop asserted that unless the weather conditions were propitious, there would be a further material reduction in the prospective outturn.

In the government's estimate of 12,900,000 bales allowance is made for only normal deterioration. The cotton crop last year was 11,150,000 bales. Assuming no change in these respective sets of figures, there would be suggested an increased cotton oil crush of about 425,000 barrels.

Not long ago, the cotton oil trade was counting on an increased oil crush this year of more than 700,000 barrels of oil. On the basis of so large an increase it was not surprising that there were doubts as to the working off of the crush at prices that prevailed. In the interim there has been a drop in the market of 2c. a pound and a drop in the oil crush prospects of nearly 300,000 barrels.

The increased speculative demand for cotton oil has not come as a surprise, therefore. Technically the market is believed to be in excellent shape. There has been liquidation for the past six weeks, and while the big declines have also permitted speculative shorts to cover their commitments, a firm technical position can easily be brought about without a short interest. It may be created by unwarranted confidence in lower values which in turn deters speculative buying and more important, restricts the absorption for consuming account.

The best that can be said about the present oil situation, however, is that developments are being awaited and opinions are more divided. There are a few plain reasons for the continued lack of confidence in values. Among these are the prevailing levels which are 2c. a pound above last year, the knowledge that the position of cotton oil is not attractive to soap makers and latterly, the fear that the early movement of the new oil crush will affect the price list adversely.

On the other hand, it has been a long time since compound lard has ruled at a discount under animal lard as prevails at present with a satisfactory premium of compound lard over cotton oil. This feature should easily counterbalance the soap making feature according to unbiased authorities, while it has often been recited how the trade has counted in vain on a hurried selling movement from the South. Evidence of a well-formed speculative move on the bull side would unquestionably interfere with the hand to mouth policy now followed by consumers and offset to some degree at least the inevitable hedge selling against purchases of new crude oil.

The liquidation thus far for Southern account has not been very important; the basis for hedging in the New York market has been fairly satisfactory. It is generally admitted that factors bearing on the cotton

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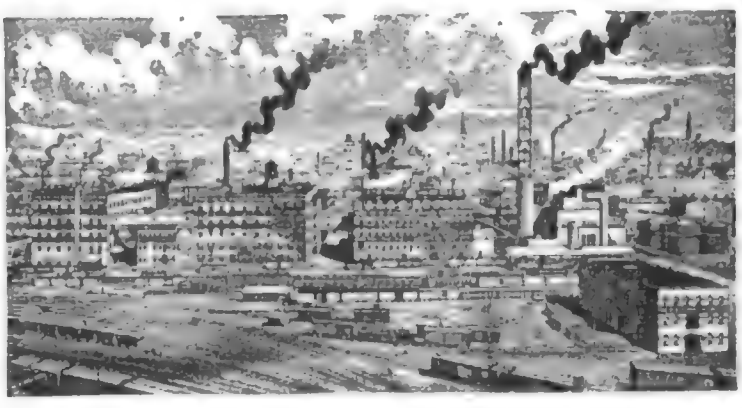

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oil markets of the country will have to be closely followed this season as there are many cross currents and theories to be reckoned with, not the least of which is the foreign situation. Export demand for cotton oil continues quiet.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 29.—Spot, $9; August, $9.18@9.25; September, $9.09@9.11; October, $8.54@8.55; November, $8.08@8.10; December, $8.08@8.09; January, $8.08@8.11; February, $8.08@8.15; March, $8.08@8.20. Futures closed 3 decline to 6 advance. Sales were: August, 100, $9.21; September, 3,500, $9.12@9.08; October, 1,200, $8.57@8.53; November, 4,100, $8.12@8.09; December, 2,800, $8.10@8.06; January, 700, $8.10; March, 300, $8.19. Total sales, 12,700 bbls. Good off, $8.90; off, $8.75; reddish off, $8.60; winter, $9.50; summer, $9.50; prime crude, S. E., $7.20 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, July 31.—Spot, $9.05; August, $9.13@9.15; September, $9.01@9.03; October, $8.49@8.50; November, $8.06@6.08; December, $8.05@8.08; January, $8.05@8.08; February, $8.05@8.15; March, $8.12@8.20. Futures closed 2 to 8 decline. Sales were: August, 1,800, $9.14@9.08; September, 6,000, $9.03@8.95; October, 4,200, $8.50@8.40; November, 3,200, $8.08@8; December, 1,200, $8.03@8; January, 2,300, $8.05@8. Total sales, 18,700 bbls. Good off, $8.90; off, $8.70; reddish off, $8.50; winter, $9; summer, $9; prime crude, S. E., $7.07 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, August 1.—Spot, $9.25; August, $9.27@9.30; September, $9.17@9.18; October, $8.57@8.59; November, $8.16@8.17; December, $8.15@8.17; January, $8.15;@8.17; February, $8.15@8.25; March, $8.15@8.30. Futures closed 3 to 16 advance. Sales were: August, 900, $9.32@9.25; September, 6,700, $9.35@9.14; October, 3,800, $8.73@8.56; November, 2,300, $8.20@8.16; December, 3,600, $8.23@8.15; January, 3,200, $8.21@8.16.

Closing prices, Wednesday, August 2.—Spot, $9.35; August, $9.39@9.45; September, $9.24@9.30; October, $8.66@8.67; November, $8.19@8.23; December, $8.18@8.20; January, $8.18@8.20; February, $8.20@8.32; March, $8.25@8.35. Futures closed 3 to 12 advance. Sales were: August, 400, $9.40@9.35; September, 3,500, $9.24@9.14; October, 4,900, $8.68@8.54; November, 1,200, $8.12@8.10; December, 1,700, $8.20@8.08; January, 900, $8.19@8.10. Total sales, 12,600 bbls. Good off, $9; off, $8.80; reddish off, $8.60; winter, $9.50; summer, $9.60; prime crude, S. E., $7.20 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, August 3.—Spot, $9.35; August, $9.40@9.54; September, $9.32@9.35; October, $8.75@8.77; November, $8.34@8.35; December, $8.32@8.35; January, $8.32@8.34; February, $8.32@8.38; March, $8.44@8.47. Futures closed 1 to 19 advance. Sales were: August, 1,400, $9.56@9.52; September, 8,100, $9.42@9.32, October, 8,600, $8.82@8.75; November, 3,000, $8.35@8.27; December, 4,600, $8.35@8.25; January, 6,800, $8.35@8.21; February, 100, $8.30; March, 900, $8.48@8.37. Total sales, 33,500 bbls. Good off, $9; off, $8.80; reddish off, $8.60; winter, $9.50; summer, $9.50; prime crude, S. E., $7.33 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 28 FOR LATER MARKETS.

BETTERMENT OF COTTONSEED END OF BUSINESS

Practical Suggestions for Cottonseed Oil Mill Men

By H. H. Orton, Ashdown, Ark.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the article which tied for second prize in the contest inaugurated by President J. J. Culbertson of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association among oil mill men, asking for suggestions from them for improvement in the cotton seed end of their business. Papers were submitted anonymously and judged by a committee consisting of five presidents of state associations.)

I would recommend that a movement be started by our association to have the Federal Government fix the standard grades on raw cottonseed; that grade to be fixed according to the oil and protein content. Also as to the amount of foreign matter contained in the seed.

That official graders be appointed by the Government and be established at convenient points; necessarily these officials would have to be recognized chemists. That official samplers be appointed by these officials at all mill towns, whose duty would be to get a fair and impartial sample of all seed received by the mill, and submit same to the official grader, whose findings would be final.

That members of this association bind themselves to buy cottonseed only on grade After the grades have been fixed, that a movement be started by this association to have the standard grade on prime raw cottonseed quoted on the New York and New Orleans Exchanges, and handled in the same manner as cotton and cottonseed oil.

If this was done, the manufacturer of cottonseed products could sell his seed against his purchases, and in that manner be guaranteed a reasonable manufacturers' profit. As conditions now exist, we can only protect ourselves on the oil contents of seed, which this year, would leave us about one-half protected.

The speculator will always be with us, but I believe that if the price of cottonseed was dealt in openly and above board, that this practice would be mitigated to a great extent.

The trouble has been that cottonseed has been considered a by-product of seed cotton, and I look for the day when the seed will be worth equally as much as the lint cotton.

ECONOMY IN COTTON OIL MILLING.

There is Such a Thing as False Economy in Oil Mill Operations.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Texas, August 1, 1916.—You are familiar with the expression "true and false economy." It is concerning this that we are writing this time, illustrating as far as possible by cases in the oil mill business that have come to our attention.

One season a mill finished crushing in April. The manager, figuring on making a saving on his summer repairs, cut his crew down to the lowest point possible and still have some work done. He thought that the small crew working all summer could get the mill ready.

As the time drew near for the new crush, the mill was not near ready. The repair crew was greatly increased and told to rush things. Toward the end a night repair crew was also put on and things were gotten together in a hurry.

One week after the mill should have started, it started, ran a few hours and then was shut down for a week straightening out the rush repairs. That season was a continual nightmare of shut downs, accompanied by high labor and operating repair costs.

Another mill with which we are acquainted put on a good-sized crew and finished their repairs in good time. That season they ran with only six hours shut-down, and had the lowest working cost in their history.

Skimping in buying and equipment does not pay, as is illustrated by the following:

Two mills, fairly close together, were operating on practically the same kind of seed. One mill produced prime-colored oil and the

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other mill produced off-colored oil, season after season. A careful investigation revealed the fact that the off-colored oil of the one mill was due to insufficient cooking capacity.

The superintendent of an oil mill has more things to watch than the press room. Therefore, the press room crew is on its honor for a considerable portion of the day. More money can be made or lost in the press room than any other place in operating a mill, leaving out of consideration the buying and selling. If the meats are insufficiently cooked, good pressing will not reduce the extraction. If the meats are cooked properly, and the presses don't do their work, high extraction again. While if both are done poorly, pity the stockholders of the mill.

Recording thermometers will show the time of cooking and the temperature reached in cooking, and recording pressure gauges will give a check on the pressing. The manager and superintendent can know what is being done in the press room for all of the twenty-four hours. No matter how good a press room crew you have, there will be more attention paid to business if they know that carelessness in operation will be discovered.

There are managers who think that one sample a day of cake is sufficient and figure that by so doing they are saving money. Considering the fact that the day and the night crews are made up of different individuals, it can readily be seen that the analysis of the cake produced by one crew does not represent the work of the other crew. The opportunity to lose money at this point is great compared with the small extra expense for the additional analyses. Therefore, a large number of mills are sending in samples of cake representing day and night work.

We could cite other instances that have come to our attention, but the above will serve to make our point clear.

FINANCIAL.

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on August 1, 1916, declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1916, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on August 15, 1916.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

TEXAS COTTON OIL CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the general crop conditions in Texas and the prospects for the coming crushing season, Colonel Jo W. Allison, of Dallas, who is chairman of the Inter State and Texas Association publicity bureaus, said last week:

"Around Corpus Christi the cotton crop conditions are very unusual. Elsewhere in the State they are more nearly normal. There the major part of the crop is just coming up, though planted in February. It was the recent rains that have caused the germinating of the seed, all within the last two weeks. There will be ginned in that section, usually the very first in the State, possibly 500 to 1,000 bales, where cotton grew in low damp land or was favored by local showers. The general ginning in that territory will begin about October instead of July.

"Elsewhere the crop outlook is good. The ginners are pleased at the winning of our fight against the proposed increase of 3 cents in our freight rates, a victory we hope will be secure.

"No one is alarmed at the promise of a peanut crop, though the peanut will be handled very much as the cottonseed is handled and for very much the same use. Practically all of the mills over the State are prepared to crush the peanuts grown in their territory and with very slight adaptation of their plants and machinery.

"The planting of 225,000 to 250,000 acres of peanuts in Texas this year does not mean there has been any reduction of the cotton acreage on that account. It is corn, wheat and other crops that are being substituted by the peanut, because in many instances the lands did not seem to bring forth the hoped for crops of those grains.

"This acreage, then, of a competing producer of oil and meal, or concentrated feedstuffs, means a virtual increase of 6,000,000 acres in cotton in Texas. The oil of the peanut enters into every competition with cottonseed oil, except that it is not a suitable oil as a base for lard compounds, the nut oil failing to permit the necessary firmness, under the present methods of handling the oils and greases in this manufacture.

"Cottonseed products are feeling, probably more than any other products the direct hurt of a lack of a merchant marine for the United States. Last season we entered upon a market practically bare, and there was some foreign trade with European nations in our products, for the Scandinavians are large users of meal and oil. But the freighting overseas, except to England and her allies, has almost ceased, and these nations have not been and are not now our large consumers of the cottonseed products.

"So unless German submarine freighters can solve the problem, and frankly I do not believe they will be a considerable element in the matter, or our own people place freight ships on the waters, we shall be restricted in our export. For harder than most industries we are feeling the effect of the English 'blacklist' recently published. Nor is the published list the whole number concerned, it seems. Hence our desire to make Americans, and especially our own Southern people, appreciate the products of the cottonseed for food and for feed, and this is what chiefly concerns us now.

"Some idea of the effect of the 'blacklist' on our trade may be seen in the fact that while July oil was selling at 68 cents, and September at as high as 65 cents within the last fifteen days, the market today is at 45 cents or thereabouts. Seed that were bringing $42 on the higher price of oil, have with the drop experienced a like reduction to about $30. If only our nation might carry its products on its own bottoms, no country need feel the lack of our commodities and we need have no fear of restriction of our market. But even this merchant marine matter can hardly be of relief until a long period of preparation shall have passed."

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VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS
Oils Hardened to Order
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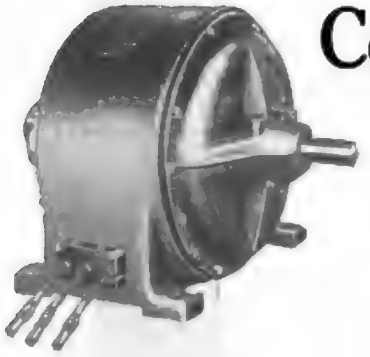
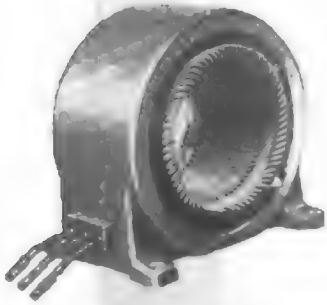
Specially Designed Centrifugal Pump Motors



G-E alternating current motors have been specially designed to operate pumps under any operating conditions—even dripping water and moisture saturated air when combined with infrequent inspection. These motors should be used where absolute reliability of pump operation is desired.

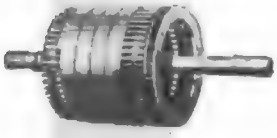
Moisture resisting windings in rigid box type frames give these motors the needed protection against water and humidity.

Strong feet are cast integral with frame and leads are brought out in a substantial manner.



Electrically welded end rings are used on the rotors in the squirrel cage type of these motors making a rotor which is practically indestructible. Note the fine mechanical construction—amply strong shafts and liberal provision for ventilation.

Coupling end shield is split to facilitate bearing inspection or repair, which can be done without removing pump coupling. End shields are shaped to protect stator winding, provide ventilation and in practically all sizes they have air gap adjusting devices.



Bearings have liberal oil grooves in their hard babbitt lining and have provision against oil throwing. Split oil rings with snap catch are used where necessary.

These motors can be supplied in sizes 75 to 300 H. P., at both 1200 and 1800 r.p.m., and in 200 to 300 H. P. sizes at 900 r.p.m. for direct connection to centrifugal pumps.

Special types of controllers have been designed to give the measure of safety and reliability required in this service. These motors can be operated either by the drum controllers (hand operated) or from remote points by automatic control.

General Electric Company

General Office, Schenectady, N. Y.

District Offices in:

Boston, Mass. New York, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Atlanta, Ga.
Cincinnati, Ohio Chicago, Ill. Denver, Colo. San Francisco, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo. Sales Offices in all Large Cities

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 4.—Market steady, Western steam, $14 nom.; Middle West, $12.75@12.85; city steam, 12¾@12⅞c.; refined Continent, $14.35; South American, $14.60; Brazil, kegs, $15.60; compound, 11⅝@12c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 4.—Copra fabrique, 145 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 121 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, August 4.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 167s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 140s.; shoulders, square, 69s. 6d.; New York, 67s. 6d.; picnic, 69s. 9d.; hams, long, 97s.; American cut, 97s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 87s.; long clear, 89s.; short back, 84s.; bellies, clear, 88s. Lard, spot prime, 70s. 6d.; American refined 28-lb. box, 72s. 6d.; September, 72s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 48s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 90s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 48s. 4½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was steadier on claims of a better foreign demand and with grain.

Tallow.

The tone is still unsettled but with more inquiry at 7¾c. for city specials, loose.

Oleo Stearine.

The market is quiet and steadier at 10c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Further advances in cotton and lard caused moderate upturns in cotton oil.

Market closed bearly steady on hedge selling. Sales, 27,500 bbls. Spot oil, $9.25 bid. Crude, Southeast, $7.53 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: August, $9.40@9.50; September, $9.33@9.35; October, $8.81@8.82; November, $8.40@8.41; December, $8.39@8.40; January, $8.39@8.40; February, $8.39@8.48; March, $8.48@8.53; good off oil, $9 bid; off oil, $8.80 bid; red off oil, $8.60 bid; winter oil, $9.50 bid; summer white oil, $9.50 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 4.—Hog market steady, 10c. higher. Bulk of prices, $9.15@9.80; light, $9.40@9.95; mixed, $8.95@10; heavy, $8.80@9.95; rough heavy, $8.80@8.95; Yorkers, $9.70@9.95; pigs, $7.75@9.40; cattle, steady; beeves, $6.70@10.35; cows and heifers, $3.50@9.15; Texas steers, $7.15@8.40; Western, $6.65@8.40. Calves, $8.75@12.25. Sheep, steady; lambs, $7.50@10.75; Western, $8@11.

Omaha, August 4.—Hogs higher, at $8.60@9.55.

Buffalo, August 4.—Hogs lower; on sale, 4,800, at $10.25@10.30.

Kansas City, August 4.—Hogs steady, at $9.30@9.70.

St. Joseph, August 4.—Hogs strong, at $9.10@9.65.

Sioux City, August 4.—Hogs higher, at $8.55@8.65.

Louisville, August 4.—Hogs steady, at $9.65@9.75.

Indianapolis, August 4.—Hogs steady, at $9.85@10.

St. Louis, August 4.—Hogs higher, at $8.60@8.90.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 29, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,847	14,500	15,125
Swift & Co.	4,150	9,000	21,597
Wilson & Co.	3,717	6,200	8,908
Morris & Co.	3,918	6,100	6,712
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,962	5,200	...
Anglo Amer. Provision Co.	648	5,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	900	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 9,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,400 hogs. Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,900 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,700 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,400 hogs; others, 12,800 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,774	7,277	787
Fowler Packing Co.	499	...	670
Wilson & Co.	3,561	5,070	2,235
Swift & Co.	4,657	6,372	2,274
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,170	4,739	3,408
Morris & Co.	3,497	6,033	1,337
Blount Packing Co.	104	520	...
John Morrell & Co.	405	1,544	...
Others	162	709	26

Wolf Packing Co., 62 cattle; Graybill & Stephenson, 494 hogs; L. Levy, 147 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 6,239 hogs; Rice & Kirk, 321 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 208 cattle; I. Meyer, 297 cattle; Hiel Packing Co., 841 hogs; S. Kraus, 368 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,154	6,228	5,870
Swift & Co.	2,260	10,103	17,469
Cudahy	2,449	11,962	12,855
Armour & Co.	1,726	11,859	14,830
Swartz & Co.	...	1,718	...
J. W. Murphy	...	5,841	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 141 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 13 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 217 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,505	2,816	1,855
Swift & Co.	3,561	3,218	4,227
Armour & Co.	1,907	2,041	3,934
East Side Packing Co.	501	1,852	1,295
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	382	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	636	...	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	302	...
Heil Packing Co.	12	359	...
J. H. Biel Provision Co.	9	1,057	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	13	295	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	430	...
Others	1,165	17,411	3,440

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	991	9,538	...
Armour & Co.	774	8,813	...
Swift & Co.	...	3,246	...
Others	2,061	1,287	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 29, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	23,017
Kansas City	22,487
Omaha	7,696
East St. Louis	13,588
St. Joseph	2,874
Cudahy	369
Sioux City	1,901
South St. Paul	6,004
New York and Jersey City	7,373
Philadelphia	2,468
Pittsburgh	725
Denver	1,364

HOGS.

Chicago	86,330
Kansas City	32,072
Omaha	39,798
East St. Louis	30,112
St. Joseph	20,071
Cudahy	4,334
Sioux City	18,323
Ottumwa	11,450
Cedar Rapids	5,210
South St. Paul	16,558
New York and Jersey City	16,972
Philadelphia	5,129
Pittsburgh	2,410
Denver	4,093

SHEEP.

Chicago	50,462
Kansas City	11,652
Omaha	41,529
East St. Louis	14,760
St. Joseph	7,208
Cudahy	224
Sioux City	2,759
South St. Paul	1,027
New York and Jersey City	43,606
Philadelphia	8,506
Pittsburgh	640
Denver	10,606

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	10,000	8,000
Kansas City	200	500	600
Omaha	100	8,000	1,000
St. Louis	250	1,000	500
St. Joseph	100	3,000	1,200
Sioux City		4,000	1,000
St. Paul	200	1,000	100
Oklahoma City		700	
Fort Worth	300	500	
Milwaukee		100	
Denver		300	
Louisville	500	1,200	500
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		532	
Indianapolis	100	4,000	1,250
Pittsburgh		2,000	500
Cincinnati	100	400	2,400
Buffalo	400	1,600	100
Cleveland	120	1,000	1,200
New York	590	1,714	

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.

Chicago	19,000	41,000	17,000
Kansas City	25,000	8,000	5,300
Omaha	6,300	7,000	15,500
St. Louis	5,200	4,000	4,100
St. Joseph	3,500	8,000	2,800
Sioux City	2,500	3,000	1,000
St. Paul	5,000	8,000	1,700
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,500	
Fort Worth	3,000	5,000	
Milwaukee	150	3,000	50
Denver	719	905	4,080
Louisville	1,700	3,200	8,800
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		284	
Indianapolis	850	10,000	
Pittsburgh	2,000	4,500	400
Cincinnati	1,300	3,787	1,800
Buffalo	2,900	10,000	2,000
Cleveland		4,000	4,000
New York	3,108	7,420	12,005
Toronto, Canada	1,584	682	646

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

Chicago	3,000	17,000	16,000
Kansas City	12,000	15,000	9,500
Omaha	4,400	13,000	18,500
St. Louis	3,600	7,000	400
St. Joseph	1,800	8,000	2,000
Sioux City	500	12,000	1,800
St. Paul	900	2,000	100
Oklahoma City	800	600	
Fort Worth	2,500	2,000	
Milwaukee	500	1,084	500
Denver	425	327	
Louisville	150	400	700
Detroit		1,200	
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		2,050	
Indianapolis	950	9,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	500
Cincinnati	200	1,817	3,700
Buffalo	150	2,500	600
Cleveland	200	2,000	1,200
New York	690	2,165	3,628

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916.

Chicago	18,000	30,000	17,000
Kansas City	8,500	9,000	4,000
Omaha	2,500	15,000	6,700
St. Louis	6,900	12,000	4,600
St. Joseph	1,400	5,000	1,000
Sioux City	500	9,000	1,300
St. Paul	900	2,325	200
Oklahoma City	1,400	600	
Fort Worth	1,800	1,300	800
Milwaukee	190	1,774	50
Denver	112	297	
Louisville	400	500	2,664
Detroit		3,100	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		1,036	
Indianapolis	1,400	11,000	
Pittsburgh		1,800	500
Cincinnati	900	15,000	9,000
Buffalo	100	1,600	100
Cleveland	200	1,000	1,200
New York	1,726	3,714	5,467

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.

Chicago	3,000	23,000	13,000
Kansas City	3,700	8,000	2,000
Omaha	2,400	14,000	5,300
St. Louis	3,500	11,500	3,000
St. Joseph	1,200	10,000	500
Sioux City	600	4,700	200
St. Paul		2,000	
Oklahoma City	1,000	900	
Fort Worth	2,400	1,000	200
Milwaukee		917	
Louisville		1,000	
Detroit		1,200	
Cudahy		1,100	
Wichita		1,022	
Indianapolis		11,000	
Cincinnati	1,000	2,489	7,500
Buffalo	100	2,500	100
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,489	1,316	1,800

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916.

Chicago	1,500	13,000	900
Kansas City	1,000	2,500	1,000
Omaha	600	5,500	5,500
St. Louis	1,000	8,000	1,500
St. Joseph	200	4,000	500
Sioux City	500	3,800	
St. Paul	800	1,600	100
Fort Worth	1,500	1,500	
Oklahoma City	800	1,200	

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Close to 50,000 packer hides changed hands this week at half a cent reduction. Sentiment has been easy for a couple of weeks. Native steers sold at 23c. early in the week for a thousand March hides. This is the same rate as paid the preceding week for February hides. Two sellers moved 16,000 June and July kill of native steers at 26½c., which is ½c. off from prior business in straight July hides. Some early June hides are now offered at 26c. without attracting attention. Spready native steers sold at 27¼c. for a thousand June hides and a like quantity of July kill brought 28c. Texas steers sold at 24½c. for heavies and 24c. for underweights. One killer moved about 9,000 July kill at these prices. Other sellers have refused the business and some recent bids at 25c. and 24½c. were rejected. Butt branded steers sold at 23½c. in connection with eastern butts at 23c. About 7,500 western June-July hides were involved. Colorado steers brought 23c. for about 2,000 July hides. These were moved in connection with eastern Colorados at 22½c. Only one seller has thus far moved any branded hides at reductions. The kill of branded hides is becoming larger all the time. Texas and Colorado steers being received in large numbers now. Branded cows went at 24c. for 3,000 July kill. One seller did the business. The slaughter of branded cows is still small, but is expected to pick up sharply with the advent of cooler weather. Heavy cows did not sell. These are in meager supply and held at 25½c. for current take-off, especially from Chicago. Recent business has been effected at outside slaughtering points as low as 24½c. for current kill. Light native cows sold at 24½c. for a thousand May hides in weights 25@45 lbs., being mostly testers out of 45 lbs. up sorts. Straight light cows of current slaughter last sold at 25c. Only one killer has Julys unsold and he has steadfastly refused 25c. This seller usually sells his summer hides on an auction basis, and bids so far are not to his liking. Native bulls were not moved. Last sales were at 22¼c. for late June kill. No Julys have moved yet. They are offered at 23c. and slaughter to the end of the year is offered at 23½c. Nominal market considered at 22@22½c. Branded bulls continue quiet and nominal at 18@19c. asked as to seller, salting and slaughtering point. Unsold stocks are small.

Later.—Packers fairly steady. Tanners looking for low rates. One lot of 10,000 July branded cows brought 24¼c., being ¼c. advance over prior movement. Car June Colorados brought 23c. This price bid and refused for July's. Hinted there has been trading under cover. Details lacking. Two Pacific packers sold 7,500 July branded hides 23½c., a ¼c. advance over Junes.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Efforts to move country hides were rather fruitless this week. The easier tendencies noted in other hides and skins were reflected in these varieties. Heavy steers were not sold locally. Last business was at 20½c. Most lots are held at 21c., but it is believed last trading figure would be acceptable. Unsold stocks are moderate. Heavy cows went at 20c. for a car of all number one long haired hides and a car of mainly short haired heavy cows brought the same price. Current receipt heavy cows which still contain a few winter quality are quoted at 19½c. for business. Buffs went at 20c. for a car of number one winter quality which means practicaly fall hides. A car of mainly short haired buffs brought 20c. early in the week. Tanners' views on further business are at 19½c. As high as 21c. is demanded for all number one short haired buffs, which is a special selection. No seconds were moved alone, but efforts to sell them were made. Buyers were not anxious to buy and refused to meet sellers half way. The situation in the country sections is steady at 19¾@20¼c. delivered basis paid and asked for all weights of seasonable hides as to quality. Extremes were not moved. Efforts to interest buyers in all short haired hides running three quarters firsts at 22c. were futile. Similarly described hides lately sold at 22½c. There are still plenty of winter extremes around awaiting buyers and they are available at 21c. Branded hides were quiet. Country lots as currently received are quoted at 18c. flat basis. Local stocks are moderate as most of the hides from the branded sections have been moving toward the Pacific coast lately. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 22@24c. nominal as to varieties and descriptions. Bulls were also quiet. Local stocks are moderate and the call lately has been nil. Country lots are quoted at 17@17½c. nominal with the outside usually asked. Country packer bulls are quoted at 21@21½c. last paid for local slaughter ahead to the end of the year.

Later.—Countries quiet. Buyers lending market no support. No. 1 short haired buff offered 20½c.

CALFSKINS are easier. One sale marked the week, that being effected early in one car of outside city goods at 31½c. First salted Chicago city calfskins last sold at 33c. More are offered at that figure and another collector offers his skins at 32c. Best bids are at 31c. Outside city skins quoted at 30c. on the basis of the bid for cities and countries at 29c. Packer skins which were formerly held up to 40c. firmly are now offered at 37c. and bids at 36c. have been several times refused. Tanners believe sellers will shortly accept the bid ideas. Prior movement was at 38c. Deacons are slow and nominal at $2@2.30 and light calf at $2.20@$2.50; outside asked for city collection. Kipskins are still wanted, but stocks are too small to permit of active operations. Country skins last sold at 23½@24c. and these seem to be the ruling figures for further business. City skins quoted at 25@26c. nominal and packers at 28c. last paid and recently bid for slaughter ahead.

Later.—Calfskins lower. One killer sold 22,000 May, June, July packers at 36c. More offered. June, forward kill at same rate Cities 32c. nominal. Packer kipskins sold 28½c. for 20,000 August, September and October kill.

HORSE HIDES are steady. There is a moderate call for country lots running back into better quality at $6.50@6.65 while sellers are endeavoring to get $6.75. Some business is being done at buyers' views principally, as their needs are not so urgent as to require immediate purchases. City hides are valued at $6.75@7.25. Ponies and glues are quoted at $2.50@3 and coltskins at $1@1.50 nominal stocks are moderate.

HOGSKINS are moving out in small parcels to local buyers as fast as accumulated at 80@90c. for the regular country run of stock with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigs in strips are steady at 10½@11c. last paid; No. 2's quoted at 9½@10c., and No. 3's at 5@6c. nominal.

SHEEP PELTS.—This was a sort of in between week in the sale of sheepskins. Packers generally sell for a couple of weeks ahead, but their last business took slaughter to the end of the month as a result, there are no offerings around. Last business in sheepskins was at $1.30 for local slaughter. Future take-off quoted at $1.35 nominal; lambskins last sold at $1.55@1.60 as to descriptions and future kill is quoted at $1.65 nominal. Dry western pelts are quoted at 23@24c. nominal with the outside last paid for best Montana described lots.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—A good week's business took place in the packer hide market during the period under review at ½c. decline since previous trading. Three up-town packers sold 6 to 7 cars of July native steers at 26c. which registers a decline of ½c. as similar months take-off sold about two weeks ago at 26½c. These killers were then bid 26½c. by tanners but refused same and were asking 27c. firm for business. Fully 20,600 June and July branded steers sold by all killers to the large sole leather tanners at a similar decline cleaning this market up on all July native steers and June and July butts and Coloradoes with the exception of one packer that has a car for each and expects momentary trading on these hides at unchanged prices. About 8,900 June and July butts sold at 23c. and 11,700 Colorados at 22½c. Along with the local packers, a Jersey City packer sold about 2,000 June and July butts and Colorados at 23@22½c. respectively. No trading is noted on June to January spreads but are nominally quoted at 27@27¾c. inside for June and Decembers. Cows all weights are nominal at 23@23½c. and native bulls 20@21c. asked as to seller and take-off. Small packer hides were active and

(Continued on page 41.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 2.

Opening fully steady on choice cattle on Monday, with other kinds off 10@15c. because of the rather liberal Monday run of 18,488 cattle, including 1,200 Westerns, the trade closed in fairly decent shape, and on Tuesday with 3,840 cattle on sale the market was a fully steady proposition at Monday's prices. On Wednesday, with a liberal midweek supply of 18,000 cattle, including 2,500 Westerns, the trade was very slow to start, buyers making strenuous efforts to purchase the rank and file of the offerings at 10@15c. further decline, but salesmen were equally as insistent that the market had subsided to a point where more stability to the trade could be expected, and after sparring until almost the noon hour the market finally resolved itself into a strong to 10c. higher proposition on the choice cattle, while on other kinds the trade closed fully steady. The three days' total of 40,000 included about 3,500 Westerns, which marks the virtual opening of the range cattle season, but thus far no good "rangers" have been on sale, the light supply being the first end of the roundup and consisting entirely of common to fair, "grassy" cattle, which kinds come in direct competition with the medium and low-priced Natives. A week ago we had evidence that the steer market could "come back," a 25@40c. upturn having taken place, and, while part of this advance on the medium and fair kinds of cattle was ceded back to the buyers on Monday, the market on anything above 9½c. has been well sustained.

Considering the liberal supply of medium and low-priced steer cattle, including a goodly percentage of Northwest "rangers," most of which have been very mediocre in quality and flesh, thus exerting a logical bearish influence on the market for the she-stuff, the trade on cows and heifers has been well sustained, a very slight decline having taken place, and while some of the market papers call the trade on the better grades of cows and heifers 25@40c. per cwt. lower than a week ago, we do not believe she-stuff has suffered more than 10@15c. decline during the period mentioned. The bull trade on the contrary has been strong, active and higher because of a revival of the Eastern order demand.

Quality of hog receipts is deteriorating and the increasing receipts include a heavier percentage of common and "grassy" hogs, and as a consequence the range in values is growing decidedly wider, values of the latter mentioned kind showing 25@40c. decline as compared with a week ago, while good, corn-fed hogs are off 10@15c. An early top of 10c. was paid on Wednesday, at which time the bulk of the good shipping and butcher grades sold $9.75@9.95, but the market closed very weak and late in the session it was difficult to get over $9.90 for the best hogs on the planks. Good to choice lightweights sold from $9.70@9.90; a good class of mixed, carrying a good top, from $9.50@9.75; fair to good mixed, $9.25@9.50; mixed packing and heavy packing, $9@9.25, and pigs met with an exceptionally good demand and sold largely from $9@9.40. The lower cost of beef "over the block," due to the recent severe decline in the cattle market, is having more or less effect on the trade for pork products and even though there is every indication of a broad outside demand we feel that the hog trade has seen its best time and are rather inclined to the belief that any change of consequence will be towards a lower level, especially on the common and "grassy" hogs.

A change to cooler weather conditions has injected activity and vigor into the sheep and lamb trade, and Wednesday morning, with receipts estimated at 15,000, the native portion of supplies was well bought up before 10 o'clock, and, light sorts considered, the market looked strong to 15c. higher. A continuation of normal weather conditions is bound to invite a still higher range of values as available supplies from all contributing quarters are far below average years. Several droves of choice range lambs have appeared on the market during the past few days and have met a broad demand at record-breaking prices for the time of year. The prolonged drouth throughout local sections has had its effect on most of the native lambs, many of them seeming to have lost condition through lack of proper feed. Such a condition puts the choice range lambs to the fore, so far as filling particular orders are concerned. We quote: Westerns: Good to choice lambs, $10.85@11.15; yearlings, for slaughter, $8.50@9; fat wethers, $8@8.15; fair to best ewes, $7.50@7.75; feeding lambs, $9.50@9.65; feeding yearlings, $8@8.25; aged breeding ewes, $9@9.25; yearling breeding ewes, $9.50@10; feeding ewes, $5.25@6. Natives: Good to choice lambs, $10.25@10.50; poor to medium, $9@10; culls, $7@8; yearling wethers, $8.50@9; fair to best ewes, $6.75@7.25; poor to medium, $6@6.50; culls, $4.50@5.50; short-mouthed breeding ewes, $6@7; two and three-year-old breeding ewes, $9@9.50; yearling breeding ewes, $9.50@10.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 2.

Receipts of cattle for the week ending today are 10,400 which includes 3,400 on the southern side. The light run was due in part to a packinghouse strike which closed down our three large abattoirs for five days. The packers and their men got together on Monday of this week and settled their differences, the strike was declared off and operations were resumed normally on Tuesday morning. The strike had little or no effect on the market, it holding steady during the entire time and at this time is 10@20c. higher than a week ago, on the native side. The market is active and the advance in prices affects all grades except stockers and feeders, these just now are a drug on the market. Choice to prime beef steers are still quoted at $10@10.25, and they can be good enough to bring the top figure. We are not having any of this grade now, however. Our top for the week was $9.50, with quite a good many real good steers selling at $9@9.25. The big end of the trade ranged from $7.85@8.85. In the western division, Kansas and Oklahoma cattle are finding active trade. On two trains of these on sale here yesterday prices ranged on the Kansas steers from $7.85@8.55 and on the Oklahoma steers from $6.25@7.65. Butcher stock and she-stuff was on an active steady basis; yearlings were strong. A few loads of the latter of a fairly good kind are showing each day, but we are receiving very few of the finished kinds. The top for yearlings is $9.50, although they are quoted some higher, and the bulk is selling from $8@8.95. Fancy cows are selling up to $7.50; the bulk of the good kinds ranging from $6.25@7, and the medium ones from $5@5.50. On the southern side the market is holding fully steady. A train of 1,050-lb. Texas grassers sold today at $7.40; they were fat and well conditioned, but a little horsey in quality. The south Texas run is now about over.

Hog receipts 42,100 for the week. The market is active and averages close to steady. The top for the week was $10.05 made on mixed and butchers, good heavies and light hogs last Saturday. These prices were again paid yesterday. Our general quotations today are: Mixed and butchers, $9.50@9.85; good heavy, $9.75@9.85; rough, $8.80@9; lights, $9.50@9.85; pigs, $8.60@9.60; bulk, $9.50@9.80. The quality of our hogs is still running fair, but we are not receiving many of the well finished kind. We note a scarcity of heavy hogs just now.

Sheep receipts were 17,000 for the week, and in keeping with cattle and hogs the market is active and the quotations show a slight advance over this time a week ago. Slaughter ewes are quoted at $6.90@7.25, the higher price being paid for the light ewes. Yearlings, of which we are receiving very few, are quoted at $6@9.50. There is still a strong demand for breeding ewes. We could use a great many more than we are receiving. The quotations on the best good mouthed ewes range from $9@10. Lambs are selling up to $10.10 for the best grade. Fair to medium lambs are selling from $9.25@9.75; what few culls and common lambs we are receiving range from $7@8.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 1.

The pasture cattlemen have plenty of resistance left, notwithstanding the continued lack of moisture, and the lower prices of yesterday caused many car orders to be cancelled. Receipts today are 13,000 head, considerable short of indications yesterday. The market averages steady today, exceptions strong on cows, medium grass steers slow. A number of droves of good corn and grass cattle from Missouri sold at $9.70@9.90, other fed steers down to $8.25. Offerings from Kansas pastures were only medium grade, selling at $7@7.50. Best Kansas wintered steers would sell around $8.50. Texas cattle grazed in Kansas and Oklahoma sell at $6.50@7.10 this week, and some cheap steers, bought here last winter around $5.50 are coming back from Oklahoma this week and selling at $6.50@6.80. Quarantine arrivals of 40 cars contained good Texas fed steers at $7.50@8.50, Oklahoma grass steers at $5.75@7.25. Butcher grades sell strong, cows up to $7.50, fancy mixed yearlings up to $9.75, bulls $5.50@6.50, veals up to $11. Choice light stock steers sell at $7.50@7.90, and some fleshy feeders brought $8, but most of the sales of stock and feeding steers range from $7.30 downwards, feeders to $6.70, stockers $6.40, some plain cattle under these prices. Stock cows and heifers bring $5 to $6.50.

Hog prices are not yet on a plane satisfactory to killers, and most sales were lower today, with a strong finish, almost equal to the market of yesterday, top $9.65, bulk of sales $9.40@9.60, receipts 15,000 head. Order buyers are a prominent factor, and they are able to pick the offerings over before packer buyers start, packers realizing that any show of strong competition from them would boost prices immediately. The hog market is in a peculiar position, with conditions entirely in favor of growers.

The market is showing some weakness today, after making good gains in the last ten days, but light receipts are holding prices up at a high figure. Offerings from the Imperial Valley, Cal., and from Arizona feature the market today, receipts 9,000 head. Best fat lambs today, $10.25@10.50; feeding lambs, $8.75@9, fat ewes up to $7.50; wethers, $7.85; breeding ewes, $8.50@9. Native lambs are uneven in quality, and run to heavy weights.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., August 1.

Receipts of cattle last week, 11,500 head, were nearly 5,000 short of the previous week and prices recovered sharply after the recent sharp decline. Fat cattle, both natives and rangers, showed all of a 25@40c. advance and there was a better undertone to the market than there has been for nearly a month. For the month of July receipts were 61,200 head, or nearly 7,000 more than a year ago, and there has been an increase in cattle supplies so far this year as compared with last of 95,000 head. Packers are still favoring the desirable handy weight steers and

(Continued on page 34.)

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 31, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,850	3,673	29,050	12,351
New York	1,307	4,800	56	4,621
Central Union	2,216	957	13,920	..
Totals	7,373	9,430	43,006	16,972
Totals last week	8,059	8,626	40,893	18,193

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Staunton, Va.—The Augusta Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with C. M. Ackerman as president; E. W. Ackerman, secretary and treasurer; both of New York. Capital stock, $200,000.

Brooklyn N. Y. The Municipal Coal Co., to deal in ice, coal, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. The incorporators are: L. Allen, 349 Stone avenue; I. Krastner, 287 Dumont avenue, and A. Litwinsky, 250 Dumont avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Narrows, Va. An ice plant may be installed by Clarence E. Hammer.

St. Joseph, Mo. The building of the St. Joseph Warehouse & Cold Storage Company on Packers avenue is almost completed.

Myrtle, La. An ice plant with a capacity of 60 to 75 tons daily will be built either at Myrtle Grove or Ollie by Chas. F. Rantz of New Orleans, La.

Monticello, Wis. The steel and concrete work on the cold storage building now in course of construction for Edw. Wittwer & Bro., located between the I. C. and C. M. & St. P. tracks, is now nearing completion.

COMPLAIN OF PEDDLER CAR SERVICE.

A complaint against the regulations of certain of the Eastern railroads regarding the transportation of meat and packinghouse products in peddler cars was last week filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Swift & Company.

It was pointed out that the general practice in central freight association territory is that the shipper precools and ices one of its own refrigerator cars, into which it loads, ordinarily in station order, various less-than-carload consignments of fresh meat, packinghouse products and other freight, and having so loaded the car, at its own expense, such consignments are then delivered to the railroad company to be transported to the first destination without opening. After the car has reached this first destination, the contents of the car are unloaded at the various destinations enumerated by the shipper.

The tariffs generally provide, it was claimed, for the assessment of the published less-than-carload rates applicable respectively to each of the consignments forwarded in peddler car, subject to a minimum charge per car equal to 20,000 pounds at the fresh meat carload rate to the final destination for which a consignment is loaded in the car.

It was claimed that the Norfolk & Western; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroads have failed to establish similar rules and regulations for peddler cars to be delivered at stations on the Norfolk & Western.

It was also claimed that over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad from Chicago to Columbus, thence over the line of the Hocking Valley for delivery of the contents of the car, in less-than-carload quantities along the line of that road between Columbus and Gallipolis, O., the only published rates are the fresh meat carload rate to the final point for which the car contains freight, or to an intermediate point, if the rate to such point be higher, plus a charge of $5 each time such car is stopped in transit to unload a portion of its contents.

The commission was requested to investigate these instances and to require the roads in question to apply the almost uniform practice of all the roads in central freight association territory to peddler cars.

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Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on on page 48.

BRAZILIAN MEAT CURING PROCESS.

At a meeting of business men held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June, a company was formed for the exploitation of a process for preserving meats without the use of refrigeration. The Brazilian people consume relatively very large quantities of beef and have shown great interest in the process to be employed by the new company, reports Consul General Alfred L. M. Gottschalk from Rio de Janeiro.

Most of the meat consumption of Brazil is in the form of "zarque" (jerked beef), and the new process is said to produce results almost equal to those of the ordinary refrigerating methods, while less expensive.

The treatment consists of boning the meat and putting it through a certain slight process of salting; then immersing it in special tanks containing a pickled preparation formed of meat juices and melted salt, where it is left for 10 days. It is claimed that meat so treated is preserved indefinitely, whether exposed later to air, heat, moisture, or extreme cold. It is said that the meat thus prepared has a darkish appearance, similar to that of dried meat, but that once dipped in water it resumes its original appearance.

The process has recently been patented in Brazil. It has been tried for some years on a small scale in Ceara and other places. In 1908 there was a small factory at Quixada, and in 1910 a much larger installation was put up at Estacao de Junco.

From 1908 to 1914 the company manufactured and sold meats in cases of 12 tins of 4 kilos (8.8 pounds) each, which were sent to Para and Manaos for consumption on the upper Amazon. The product sold per kilo at Para from 32½ to 39½ cents United currency (kilo = 2.2 pounds).

Those interested in the process lay stress upon its usefulness, in view of the difficulties and cost which attend the installation of

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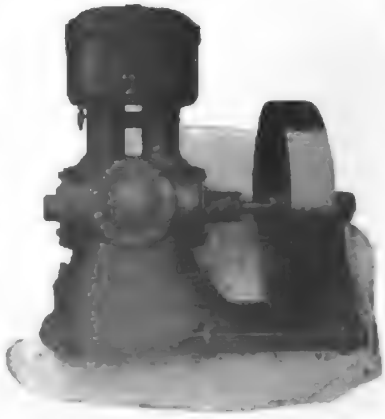

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CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
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refrigerating plants in Brazil. The company starts with capital of $25,000 United States currency, divided into 1,000 shares of 100 milreis each.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN BRAZIL.

As I have mentioned in former reports, writes Consul General Alfred L. Moreau Gottschalk, from Rio de Janeiro, the questions of the production of cattle and exportation of refrigerated beef have been the subject of a general agitation throughout Brazil for some time past.

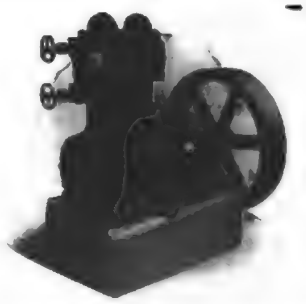
There is a decided feeling in the country at present that its economic future would be brighter were its interests more diversified—if it did not depend so much upon rubber or coffee or yerba maté, or some one popular product which may be a source of much income at present, but which is subject to economic disturbances with the fluctuations of the foreign markets, and which is always threatened with the danger, at home, of overconfidence on the part of the producers and of consequent overproduction.

The increased demand in the world's markets for refrigerated beef at this particular junction in Brazil's finances has been of considerable financial aid. The decrease in the amount of available pasture for cattle in those countries where the influx of the homesteader has greatly limited the range, the large demand of the warring European nations for refrigerated meat, and other causes have convinced the Brazilians of the fact that their country, whose extent is as great as that of the United States exclusive of Alaska, possesses all the requisites for the establishment of a flourishing cattle industry.

Vast tracts of land have for many years been devoted to cattle raising. Particularly in the more temperature south, a type of Brazilian has been evolved which is in many respects that of the American cowboy, and the life of the cattle ranch makes a strong appeal to many Brazilian young men of the out-of-doors type.

There is a large number of cattle in Brazil, but thus far no complete census has been made. The native stock, commonly known as gado crioulho, or "creole cattle," is said to be excellent, in fact, to be as good as if not better than the original native type of the Rio de la Plata, upon which the cattle industry of Argentina has been built. The Brazilian stock contains a considerable influx of East Indian Zebu blood, notably heavy imports of the Zebu having been made at

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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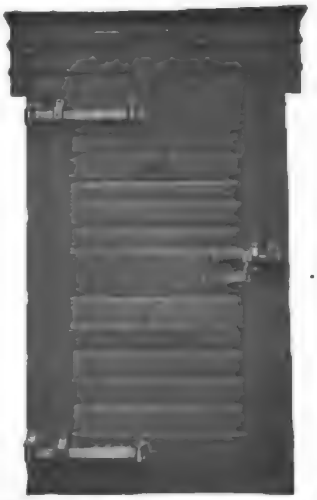

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various times in the effort to improve the quality of the Brazilian animal.

To Improve the Cattle Industry.

The Brazilian cattle industry has a bright future, provided the proper attention is directed. Some of the requirements are:

1. Care in not yielding to the incentive of making ready money by exportation, and thereby depopulating herds of the animals best fitted for reproduction. Legislation with a view to conservation in this respect is contemplated.

2. Development of the pasture by the introduction into the various regions of Brazil of grasses suitable to the climate and other conditions. The problem is a serious one in a country covering as many degrees of latitude as Brazil, and it is probable considerable experiments must be made before adequate pasture grasses are found for each and all of the varying cattle-raising climates of the country. While the industry of exporting meat may seem at present centered in the south of Brazil, there is no reason why, with irrigation and the introduction of proper grass seeds, vast stretches of country in the center and the north of the Republic should not be valuable cattle ranges, which regions, in spite of the disadvantages, have for generations been raising and are raising cattle in great numbers.

3. The occasional infusion of foreign bloods suited to the various latitudes, climates, and soils of the country, and the creation of Government stations where stud animals could be kept for the use of farmers.

The Federal Government of Brazil, although working against many difficulties, has been able to establish a Federal service of cattle inspection which, although it is not yet perfect, is yielding results and is daily strengthening its hold upon the country at large.

Packing Establishments in Brazil.

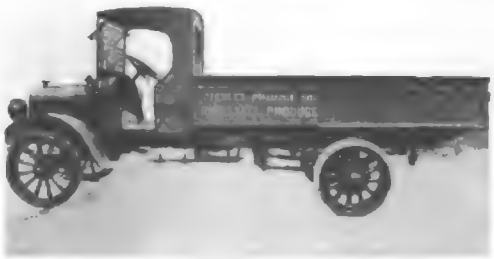
The actual exportation of refrigerated beef from this country began in November, 1914, with a shipment out of the port of Santos to Great Britain. It was but a small export of a little over 2,204 pounds, valued at something less than $300.

Already there are numerous meat-packing establishments (frigorificos) in the country. One of these is the Frigorifico dos Caes do Porto in Rio de Janeiro, one of the subsidiary enterprises of the Brazil Railway System; another is the Frigorifico at Osasco, a Brazilian enterprise in the State of Sao Paulo. There are numerous smaller ones cropping up.

The Continental Products Co., a combination of the Sulzberger interests, and those of the Brazil Railway, is operating successfully at Barretos, near the city of Sao Paulo.

The refrigerated meat exports during the first four months of 1916 amounted to 6,228,209 kilos (1 kilo = 2.2 pounds), compared with 345,513 kilos for the corresponding period in 1915. The value of these shipments amounted to $1,210,005 and $54,025, respectively. The ports of origin of the exports and countries of destination during the four months were as follows:

	Quantity.		Values.	
	Jan.-Apr. 1915.	Jan.-Apr. 1916.	Jan.-Apr. 1915.	Jan.-Apr. 1916.
Ports of origin:	Kilos.	Kilos.		
Rio de Janeiro.	615	1,544,136	$92	$275,496
Santos	344,898	4,684,073	53,933	934,519
Total	345,513	6,228,209	$54,025	$1,210,005
Ports of destination:				
United States..	...	1,105,547	...	$321,109
France	38,240	2,470,746	3,736	360,679
Great Britain .	286,270	2,020,482	46,392	401,530
Italy	21,003	631,434	3,897	126,287
Total	345,513	6,228,209	$54,025	$1,210,005



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WRITE FOR OUR LITERATURE

The Niles Car & Manufacturing Co.
Niles, Ohio, U. S. A.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

yearlings sold up to $10 today while it took prime heavy cattle to bring $9.85. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,250-pound natives sell around $8.90@9.40 and the common to fair stuff is selling at $8@8.75 and on down. Quite a few Western range cattle are coming. Choice weighty beef steers are selling at $7.75@8.25, fair to good grades largely around $7.25@7.75 and common Texas and Mexican steers at $6.50@7.25. The trade in cows and heifers has also shown considerable improvement, fully as much as in beef steers. Range of prices continues wide, from $3.75@7.75 with the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at $6@6.60. Veal calves continue steady at $9@12 and there has been no great change in bulls, stags, etc., poor to best grades selling at a spread of $5.75@7.25.

Hogs have declined sharply under the influence of a liberal run and prices are now right around a quarter lower than a week ago. Last week's run was about 48,000 head, and while there was a fair shipping demand the local packers were all decidedly bearish and careful as to the quality of their purchases. Choice light and butcher loads command the top figures while rough heavy and packing loads sell at the bottom of the list. With 12,800 hogs here today prices took a 10@15c. drop. Tops brought $9.05 as against $9.70 last Tuesday, but the bulk of the trading was at $9.05@9.15 as against $9.25@9.40 a week ago.

In sheep, receipts have been of very moderate proportions, 60,000 last week, and with vigorous buying by local packers and the keenest kind of competition from the feeder buyers prices for lambs have advanced fully 40@50c. Mutton grades have been in very limited supply and prices have also shown more or less strength right along. Fat lambs are selling at $9.70@10.70; yearlings, $7.10@8.10; wethers, $6.80@8, and ewes, $5.50@7.50.

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MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 17.)

wise with regard to keeping cows that do not pay for their keeping; they have been put to much trouble and expense because of the requirements of sanitary officers in cities; they have been told over and over again that when they sell milk they sell fertilizers; they have had many discouraging experiences with dishonest milk buyers; they have been at a disadvantage in selling milk independently as individuals to collective milk buyers; under conditions that have increased the cost of producing milk, they have often failed to sell at a price that paid the cost of production, or at any rate, a fair profit above.

Dairying Encroached on Beef Production.

Yet dairying has constantly encroached on beef production in large areas of the denser populations, mostly in the North Atlantic States, notwithstanding dairy decrease, and in the North Central States east of the Mississippi River.

The number of dairy cows on farms in New England decreased from 893,000 in 1900 to 818,000 in 1915, but there was an upward turn to 825,000 in 1916. In the Middle Atlantic States the number decreased from 2,603,000 in 1900 to 2,554,000 in 1914, but rose to 2,662,000 in 1916.

In the East North Central States the number of milch cows on farms has increased steadily from the earliest census to 5,163,000 in 1916, and similarly in the West North Central States the steady increase reached 5,708,000 milch cows in 1916.

In the South Atlantic States, milch cows on farms increased, with temporary interruption, to 1,883,000 in 1916. In the East South Central States, the number had grown to 1,628,000 in 1910, followed by a decline to 1,539,000 in 1914, and increased to 1,615,000 in 1916. In the West South Central States the unbroken increase to 2,250,000 milch cows in 1910 was followed by a decline to 2,188,000 in 1914, followed by the high-water mark of 2,311,000 in 1916.

A strong increase of milch cows on farms is observable in the Mountain States, where the total for 1916 was 774,000, and the same fact is true of the Pacific States with a total of 1,047,000 milch cows in 1916. The strong milch cow increase in the two divisions of States last named corresponds with a strong increase in population.

Other Cows and Heifers.

Nothing is known of the number of cows and heifers other than milch cows on farms and ranges in this country except for the censuses of 1900 and 1910. In the former years the number of these cows and heifers was 18,700,000; in 1910 it was 19,300,000, an increase of only 3 per cent. in 10 years, while population increased 21 per cent. These animals are the breeding stock for beef.

The number of these cows and heifers declined in New England from 1900 to 1910; and also in the Middle Atlantic and the West South Central States; in each of the other groups of States there was an increase, a very noticeable one in the South Atlantic, East North Central, the East South Central, and the Pacific States, but only a small relative increase in the West North Central and Mountain States. A large rate of increase in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River is shown. In the two great divisions west of the Mississippi River, north and south combined, there was a considerable decline in number of cows and heifers other than milch cows from 1900 to 1910.

Cattle other than cows and heifers on farms and ranges were numbered in 1900 and 1910, during which decade there was an enormous decline of about one-third, leaving only 21,900,000 in the latter year.

For all other years the class described as "Other cattle" includes all cattle except milch cows, and the statements under the head "Total cattle" substantially apply.

Briefly, the cattle other than milch cows numbered 11,000,000 on farms in 1850, 17,000,000 in 1860, 23,500,000 in 1880, 35,000,000 in 1890, 32,000,000 in 1900, 51,600,000 in 1907, 41,000,000 in 1910, 35,900,000 in 1914, and 39,500,000 in 1916, including ranges for 1900 and subsequently.

(To be continued.)

RECORD MOTOR TRUCK PRODUCTION.

With government orders taking precedence over all other work in the factory, in accordance with a recent act of Congress providing for "actual or immediate war conditions," the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit is said to be making a splendid record in motor truck production. Since March 20, when the first war department order was received, the company has built 517 U. S. army trucks. All these vehicles, with 747 drivers and mechanics, have been shipped to the Mexican border. There are about 200 additional Packard chainless trucks on order for the army and the plant is busy keeping shipments up to schedule. A representative of the quartermaster's office in New York is now stationed at the Packard factory to furnish an official record that the rule giving preference to government business in filling orders is being rigidly enforced.

The "Wyandotte" Cleaner with the Indian Brand

A large and steadily increasing number of meat dealers and meat packers are insisting upon their cleaning material bearing the name of "Wyandotte" and being branded with the Indian with drawn bow and arrow trade mark.

The "Wyandotte" specialty

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser

has a wide reputation among meat men for cleaner economy and for giving the utmost in cleaning service. These results are guaranteed when you order Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser, and to make sure that you have the genuine when ordering note that the hoops are *red* on the barrel. In your next order to the supply man specify a barrel or keg of Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser.

Indian in Circle

In Every Package

The J. B. Ford Company

Sole Manufacturers,

WYANDOTTE - - - MICH.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

IT CLEANS CLEAN

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Chicago Section

July has gone home to roost, thank the Lord.

—

The lake breeze returned from its vacation on Monday.

—

The best ham and bacon can be degraded in cooking.

—

Judge Landis ain't doing a thing to the Chicago salary loan sharks. Go to 'em, Jedge!

—

Future lard looks like an interesting matter to the speculator.

—

And the crop expert still waves—or raves, take yer choice—on.

—

Among the appointees to successorship to be pitied is the merry widow's.

—

As a summer resort in July Chicago surely has acquired an expansive black eye.

—

It does not require long study and tall figuring to determine why Swift and Company prospers.

—

Effective preparedness quietly and quickly accomplished would beat this hullabaloo newspaper blather all to shucks.

—

Mexican investors are evidently very much interested in the coming Presidential election, or rather in the result thereof.

—

Next to "Where did Friday go with Crusoe on Saturday nite?" comes "When will the Deutschland sail?" P. S.—She sailed Wednesday.

—

It takes a biter to holler when he is bitten, but it's a still small howl compared to what a speeders' court judge can put up when he is pinched for speeding.

—

The People's Gas Light & Coke Company is just worrying itself sick trying to teach consumers how to save money burning gas. Mebbe it's the heat.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 29, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.75 cents per pound.

—

Dean "Tankage" Tomkins (the dean what am in tankage) of J. B. Ziegler & Co., has again buckled on his armor and hied him forth into the field of supply and demand.

—

Jack Taylor, of Taylor Bros., has gone on a trip through Canada, taking in Toronto, Quebec and Montreal. Canada seems to be getting to be quite an "objective" for Chicago brokers. No blacklist there.

—

One is almost compelled to conclude that some food "experts" are deeply interested in Battle Creek's chief industries, or Battle Creek's industries chiefs are greatly interested in them.

—

Fortunately for the innocent bystander the crop of mad (?) dogs has been exceedingly poor this year, so far. The "cop," however, still has a crook for a target now and again, so he can shoot someone else half a block away.

—

There is one thing that cannot be said of the Agricultural Colleges of the different States. They do not teach students how to "fill" hogs. The principals are not men of that stripe. They are usually principals of principle.

—

Before using natural ice in drinking water one expert says "Wash it well first with clear cold water for hygienic reasons." The kind of natural ice we have in mind should be well washed, inside as well as out, with clear cold water, and then carefully poured down the sink.

—

What a relief last Monday brought cannot be conveyed in common everyday words. That hot spell brought home to a whole lot of transgressors a little idea of what a future state may have in store for them. Hoping they may profit thereby, I remain, yours, etc., Holier N. Thou.

—

A simple, inexpensive (to the nation) way to get satisfaction for some of these nuts who are eternally crying for war is for them to meet the first gravel train pulling in, pick out the Turkish foreman (size immaterial), and call him an A. P. A. That is all that is necessary for them to do to get all they need, and what is coming to them!

—

Frank W. Waddell of Armour & Company was bitten several days ago by some poisonous insect entomologists are puzzled to place. Developments from the bites proved serious, but Dr. Chislett overcame them, and Mr. Waddell was able to return to his office on Wednesday. The bites or stings, five or six on his hands, all produced abscesses, and the surgeon had to scrape the bone and place drains at each affected spot. Some queer bug, surely.

—

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner on the provision situation as follows: "Further liquidation and poor support in the near lard futures were again the week's features. The European demand for meats has caused better prices to be made for the cuts needed in their markets, and a good trade for fresh meats and the Canadian demand have kept hog prices strong. The English trade was still good late in the week, and a big trade from the South is looked for a little later. There is no change in the lard situation, except that December lard has been under a special pressure that has been met with indifferent support."

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the Federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: *Andalusia Packing Company, River Falls street, Andalusia, Ala.; *Independent Packing Company, 2117 Leech street, Sioux City, Iowa; Louis Pincus, 218-220 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Swift & Company, 212 River street, Woonsocket, R. I.; Boston Food Products Company, 16 New street, Boston, Mass.

Meat inspection discontinued: The Cudahy Packing Company, Beaver Falls, Pa.; *San Souci Abattoir, Wilmington, N. C.; C. E. H. Brelsford Company, Inc., 705 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, Pa.; inspection withdrawn at the 180 Erie street address of Workman Packing Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Meat inspection reinaugurated following suspension: D. M. Bodine, 32 South Stockton street, Trenton, N. J.; *St. Joseph Live Stock Serum Company, Live Stock Exchange building, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Meat inspection temporarily suspended: Cincinnati Delicatessen Supply Company, 217 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio; *S. M. Holtsinger Company, South Cumberland street, Morristown, Tenn.; American Kitchen Products Company, 281-283 Water street, New York, N. Y.; *Morristown Packing Company, Morristown, Tenn.; P. D. Gwaltney, Jr., & Company, Smithfield, Va.; V. W. Joyner, Smithfield, Va.

*Slaughtering conducted.

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

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PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. Yards

WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO
COMMISSION SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS
KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS
Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal, and all Products
Complete Government Inspection
Members American Meat Packers' Association

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

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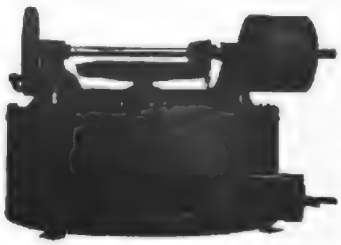

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Experience of 30 years.
The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.
Cleveland Ohio — 50 Church Street N. Y. City

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Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2814-5.

References:
Armour and Company
The Cudahy Packing Co.
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New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.
Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.

Double Refined
Nitrate of Soda
Guaranteed to Meet B. A. I. Requirements
Plants at Chauncey, New York and San Francisco, Calif.
The National Supply & Equipment Co.
Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago
Agents

BUSINESS BARGAINS TO BE FOUND ON PAGE 48

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 24	11,949	827	26,723	8,767
Tuesday, July 25	2,909	2,122	12,578	9,466
Wednesday, July 26	10,391	1,872	25,403	10,042
Thursday, July 27	3,312	1,310	15,656	11,066
Friday, July 28	2,343	450	13,188	14,564
Saturday, July 29	444	250	8,804	9,188
Total last week	31,348	6,831	102,352	63,393
Previous week	46,008	7,173	117,924	50,433
Cor. week, 1915	36,526	7,312	120,336	79,182
Cor. week, 1914	32,792	6,077	96,809	72,578

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, July 24	2,326	1	3,431	...
Tuesday, July 25	916	...	1,843	1,409
Wednesday, July 26	2,798	73	4,427	971
Thursday, July 27	1,645	5	2,641	302
Friday, July 28	444	3	2,650	1,086
Saturday, July 29	2	...	1,024	469
Total last week	8,231	82	16,016	4,237
Previous week	12,306	98	12,096	4,922
Cor. week, 1915	9,427	328	35,917	6,546
Cor. week, 1914	13,664	363	19,451	15,107

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 29, 1916	1,319,573	5,157,840	2,077,517
Same period, 1915	1,173,328	4,389,621	1,920,369

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 29, 1916	394,000
Previous week	435,000
Corresponding week, 1915	429,000
Corresponding week, 1914	367,000
Total year to date	17,718,000
Same period, 1915	15,801,000
Same period, 1914	13,716,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 29, 1916	113,100	362,600	163,000
Previous week	152,500	336,000	174,200
Same period, 1915	121,400	346,200	153,900
Same period, 1914	120,600	271,000	143,700

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to July 29, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	4,152,000	3,713,000
Hogs	14,788,000	12,084,000
Sheep	5,260,000	5,154,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 29, 1916:

Armour & Co.	14,500
Swift & Co.	9,000
Wilson & Co.	6,200
Morris & Co.	6,100
Hammond Co.	5,200
Western P. Co.	9,400
Anglo-American	5,200
Independent P. Co.	6,600
Boyd-Lunham	4,100
Roberts & Oake	3,200
Brennan P. Co.	4,700
Miller & Hart	3,400
Others	12,900
Totals	90,600
Total last week	185,400
Total corresponding week, 1915	90,000
Total corresponding week, 1914	78,500
Total for 1916 to date	4,406,600
Corresponding period, 1915	4,080,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.30	$9.65	$7.50	$10.45
Previous week	9.05	9.05	7.05	10.25
Cor. week, 1915	9.10	6.95	6.40	8.55
Cor. week, 1914	8.80	8.80	5.25	7.95
Cor. week, 1913	8.10	8.30	4.70	7.10
Cor. week, 1912	8.00	7.85	4.25	7.40
Cor. week, 1911	6.55	7.14	3.45	6.40

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$9.00@10.50
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@ 9.75
Fair to good steers	7.50@ 8.50
Range steers	7.50@ 8.25
Stockers and feeders	6.50@ 7.90
Good to choice heifers	7.00@ 8.75
Fair to good cows	5.50@ 7.50
Butcher bulls	6.00@ 7.50
Cutters	4.00@ 5.50
Canners	3.50@ 5.00
Bologna bulls	6.00@ 6.35
Good to prime calves	9.00@11.75
Heavy calves	8.50@10.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$9.85@10.05
Fair to fancy light	9.80@10.00
Prime med. weight butchers, 220-250 lbs.	9.90@10.05
Prime heavy weight butchers, 250-320 lbs.	9.85@10.05
Heavy mixed packing	9.40@ 9.75
Rough heavy mixed packing	9.25@ 9.65
Pigs, fair to good	8.25@ 9.50
Stags (subject to 60 lbs. dockage)	9.25@ 9.90

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8.25@ 9.00
Breeding yearling ewes	8.50@ 9.50
Fair to choice ewes	6.25@ 7.75
Breeding ewes	7.50@ 8.25
Wethers, fair to choice	7.00@ 8.15
Western lambs	10.25@10.90
Native lambs	9.50@10.60

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)				
July	$26.47	$26.50	$25.75	‡25.75
September	24.75	24.85	24.65	‡24.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.62	12.67	12.57	‡12.67
September	12.70	12.72	12.65	‡12.72
October	12.70	12.75	12.62	12.75
December	12.32	12.40	12.32	‡12.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.47	13.50	13.47	13.50
September				

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	25.25	25.75	24.87	25.05
September	24.57	24.60	24.30	24.60
December	23.00	23.00	22.50	.....
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.62	12.62	12.52	‡12.52
September	12.65	12.67	12.55	‡12.62
October	12.67	12.67	12.60	12.62
December			12.32	‡12.32
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	13.37	13.40	13.37	‡13.40
September	13.47	13.47	13.27	13.40

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	24.55	24.67	24.55	24.67
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	12.67	12.70	12.62	‡12.70
October	12.67	12.72	12.65	12.72
December				12.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	13.42	13.50	13.42	‡13.47
October				‡13.25

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	24.50	24.52	24.30	‡24.42
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	12.62	12.62	12.52	12.55
October	12.62	12.62	12.55	‡12.57
December				12.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	13.37	13.37	13.30	‡13.00
October	13.17	13.20	13.10	‡13.10

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	24.50	24.75	24.50	24.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	12.55	12.75	12.55	12.72
October	12.62	12.77	12.62	12.70
December	12.20	12.40	12.20	‡12.37
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	13.32	13.50	13.32	‡13.42
October	13.07	13.22	13.07	13.15

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	24.80	25.00	24.80	24.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	12.75	12.90	12.75	12.90
October	12.80	12.87½	12.75	12.87½
December	12.42½	12.57½	12.42½	12.57½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	13.47½	13.57½	13.47½	13.57½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	22	@25
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	18	@20
Pork Chops	22	@24
Pork Shoulders		@15
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@18
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 8
Leaf Lard		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet		@ 7
Tallow		@ 4
Bones, per cwt.		@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.		@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)		@65
Kips		@22½

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

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Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
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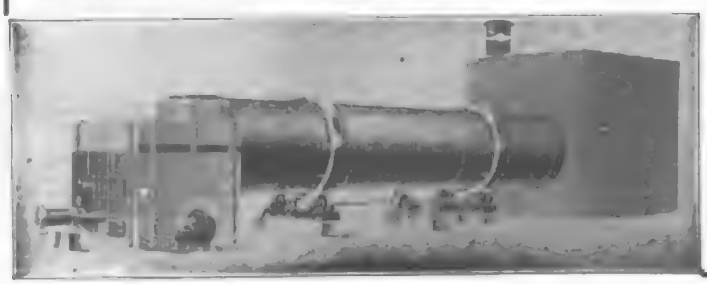

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15
Good native steers	13½@14
Native steers, medium	12½@13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½@12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@34
Steer Loins, No. 1	@24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	13 @16
Cow Short Loins	18½@20½
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@13
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@11
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@11½
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@10½
Cow Chucks	@ 9½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@10
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Naval Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	@ 7
Hearts	@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@22
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 @14½
Light Carcass	17½@18
Good Carcass	18½@19
Good Saddles	20@21
Medium Racks	@12
Good Racks	@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@16
Round Dressed Lambs	@18½
Saddles, Caul	@18
R. D. Lamb Fores	@15
Caul Lamb Fores	@14
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@14
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15½
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Mutton Legs	@16½
Mutton Loins	@15
Mutton Stew	@ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@10½
Pork Loins	@17
Leaf Lard	@13
Tenderloins	@32
Spare Ribs	@ 8½
Butts	@15
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@10½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@14½
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@13½
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@12½
Hams	@17
Calas	@12½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@13½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11
Choice Bologna	@12
Frankfurters	@13½
Liver, with beef and pork	@10½
Tongue	@15
Minced Sausage	@13½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth par-fine	@12½
New England Sausage	@17½
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@17½
Special Compressed Sausage	@15
Berliner Sausage	@15
Oxford Lean Butts	@22½
Polish Sausage	@12½
Garlic Sausage	@12½
Country Smoked Sausage	@14
Farm Sausage	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@13
Pork Sausage, short link	@13½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@26½
Luncheon Roll	@17½
Delicatessen Loaf	@14½
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@20
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@19
Mettwurst	@18½
Farmer	@22

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.00
Bologna, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ¼s@½s	2.60@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ¼s@½s	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ¼s@½s	2.20@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.00
Blood sausage, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$10.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@22.50
Mess Pork	@29.00
Clear Fat Backs	@28.00
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@24.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@14½
Pure lard	@14½
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@12½
Lard, compound	@12½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@80
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@14½

Barrels, ¼c. over tierces, half barrels, ½c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ⅛c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@16½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@16½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@13½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@13½
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@13½
Extra Short Clears	@15½
Extra Short Ribs	@15½
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@16
Butts	@12½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@24½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@27
Dried Beef Insides	@31
Dried Beef Knuckles	@27
Dried Beef Outsides	@27
Regular Boiled Hams	@27
Smoked Boiled Hams	@28½
Boiled Calas	@19½
Cooked Loin Rolls	@32
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@19½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@15
Beef export rounds	@24
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@16
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.85 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	2.00 @ 2.65
Concentrated tankage ground	2.40 @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12%	2.75 @ 2.80
Ground tankage, 11%	2.72½@ 2.75
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.65 @ 2.70
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 @ 2.40
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	21.00 @22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00@150.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	45.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00@ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00@ 33.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@12.70
Prime steam, loose	@12.25
Leaf	@ 11½
Compound	11¼@ 11½
Neutral lard	@ 13½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10½@10¾
Tallow	9½@ 9¾
Grease, yellow	7½@ 7¾
Grease, A white	8½@ 8¾

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @13½
Oleo oil, No. 2	12½@12¾
Oleo stock	10½@11
Linseed, bbls.	69 @70
Corn oil, loose	7½@ 7¾

TALLOWS.

Edible	8½@ 8¾
Prime City	8½@ 8¾
Prime Country	7¾@ 7⅞
Packers' Prime	8 @ 8¼
Packers' No. 1	7½@ 7¾
Packers' No. 2	6¾@ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	7½@ 7¾
White, "A"	@ 7
White, "B"	6¾@ 6⅞
Bone	6½@ 6¾
Crackling	6½@ 6¾
House	5¾@ 6
Yellow	6 @ 6¼
Brown	5½@ 5¾
Glycerine, C. P.	43½@45
Glycerine, dynamite	37½@40
Glycerine, crude soap	21 @24
Glycerine, candle	@26

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.68 @.69
P. S. Y., soap grade	.67 @.68
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65% f. a.	@ 4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	1¾@ 1⅞

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.05 @1.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Red oak lard tierces	1.35 @1.40
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11½@15
Borax	6¾@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@
Plantation, granulated	@ 7¾
Yellow, clarified	@ 7½
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 280 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Canned Goods as a Profitable Feature of Summer Trade

It is not a new thing to suggest to retail butchers that there is money in canned goods. Neither will it be the first time they have been advised to push canned specialties in hot weather, when fresh meat displays are inadvisable without window or counter refrigeration, and when fresh meat sales are at a low ebb.

But while it is not new, it is always worth while to repeat these suggestions. The National Provisioner long ago advised retail butchers to take up canned meats, and has also called to their attention the profit in a general line of canned goods to be handled all the year round.

In summer, and especially for hot-weather displays, there is nothing better than an attractive line of canned goods. The National Provisioner here reproduces from the Armour Magazine a picture of a shop which took advantage of such material and made money by it.

In referring to this display C. J. Engeman of the Armour dealers' service department says in a letter written to salesmen: This is the season of the year when butchers begin to look with misgivings at the vacant spaces in their display windows, scratch their heads and wonder what they are going to do to fill these spaces, and make them both attractive and profit producing.

Meat products have been transferred to the ice-box. Pails of lard have been taken off the shelves and put into the ice-box.

If the butcher has a show-case in which he has been accustomed to make neat displays of fresh meats, sausage, etc., he finds that warm weather and the need of refrigeration have forced him to remove many of these products from his show-case.

Yet he wants his place to look alive, wide-awake and prosperous, as though he was still at the old stand doing business, instead of looking as though he had moved out and gone on a summer's vacation.

And if he is a shrewd butcher he is anxious to make those vacant spaces, for which he is paying rental, a source of direct, definite profit.

Now had this butcher put a tempting display. It is a plan by which salesmen can reap a rich reward and a plan whereby butchers may solve their perplexing summer problem in a way that will make money for them. The proposal may be summed up thus: Urge your butcher trade to put in package and canned goods.

Better Than Perishable Products.

We have noticed that some butchers have attempted to solve their summer problem by filling their windows with fresh vegetables. Undoubtedly this does attract trade and is better than an empty window, but it doesn't afford any revenue to speak of because of the spoilage and waste

A week or so ago the writer came across a wholesale vegetable and fruit merchant. He was just stepping out of an automobile which we recognized at once as the property of a certain apparently successful butcher. We asked our wholesale merchant friend where he got hold of the machine. He answered confidentially, "Oh, I had to take it as part payment for a vegetable and fruit bill, from Mr. ———."

The butcher referred to had made a practice of buying these perishable products and putting them in his window with attractive prices to draw trade. Apparently it had proved to be a bad venture.

Now, we have a plan to offer as a sugplay of canned and package goods in his window, it is not assuming too much to believe that he still might have his car today.

Canned vegetables, fruits, pork and beans, sandwich meats, ketchup, evaporated milk, etc., are the butcher's best bet in the way of a summer display. With them he can utilize his window, his shelf, his counter space or show-case to most excellent advantage; and they will help to swell his profits. Almost all of his customers are users of canned goods in some form—practically one hundred per cent of them are.

Canned goods require no elaborate fixtures nor any great amount of space. The establishment of a canned goods department—perhaps a modest one to begin with—is a very easy step.

The Old Familiar Excuse.

Some butchers will say, "But this is out of my line." Yet, many of the most prosperous markets in the country, today, are equipped with large canned goods departments. The illustration herewith shows how appropriately and attractively canned commodities fit into the modern meat market.

There is no waste in handling package goods no shrinkage, no spoilage. There is no argument with customers about weights. They are the easiest products in the world to handle.

It is the particular function of the dealers' service department and the policy of Armour and Company to help customers to be prosperous. Here is a definite way in which salesmen can do this. Some butchers are only waiting for a salesman to come along and break the ice by making the suggestion and lending a little genuine aid in helping them to get a start.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

The picnic and outing season will soon be over. Push your canned meats and other commodities of this character now. Fill your window with them and make displays around the store. It is the seasonal goods that pay the best profits as a rule.—Inter State Grocer.

A MODERN SANITARY MEAT MARKET EQUIPPED WITH A WELL-STOCKED CANNED GOODS DEPARTMENT.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of Schuster Bros., 1920 Peach street, Erie, Pa., was damaged by fire to the extent of $200.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the Utah Meat Market, 76 West First South street, Salt Lake City, Utah, owned by John Edwards.

Henry Yunker, 75, of 89 Elton, street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a retired meat dealer, died suddenly of apoplexy.

Plans are under way for the establishment of a Jewish meat market in Ithaca, N. Y. Rabbi Garfienckel will be in charge of the market, which will be located at 208 Washington street.

John F. Currant, a retired meat dealer, died at his home in Somerville, Mass., from heart trouble.

A public market building will be constructed by the commissioners of King County on Lakeside avenue and Howard street, on the shore of Lake Union, Wash.

The thirty-first annual picnic of the St. Paul (Minn.) Retail Meat Dealers' Association was held in Forest Park on Wednesday, July 26.

The meat market in Liberal, Kan., formerly conducted by Len Matthews, has been purchased by S. M. Martin.

E. E. Lockard has purchased a half interest in the Star Meat Market at Fairmont, Neb.

Roy Miller and Carl Harry have engaged in the meat business at Alma, Mich., as the East End Market.

A. C. Joslin expects to engage in the meat business in Midvale, Idaho, about August 15.

J. W. Deputy is erecting a new building in Dillon, Mont., to be occupied by his meat market. New fixtures will also be installed.

A meat market will be opened at Hampton, Ark., by J. E. Goodin.

Saul R. Carroll, 1601 Virginia avenue, Kansas City, Mo., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the Central Meat Market, Osceola, Neb.

J. J. Kennedy's meat market at Newhall, Iowa, has been destroyed by fire.

A meat market will be opened in the Grote Building, Hickman, Neb., by John Royce.

A meat department has been added to the grocery market in LeRoy, N. Y., conducted by Ross & Martina.

Groom & Bough will open a meat market in Chetopa, Kan.

Eddy & Bainbridge have been succeeded in their meat business at Rockford, Ill. by C. E. Eddy.

The new market house in Warren, Ohio, which is being promoted by the J. B. Morrison Co., has been opened to the public.

Max Meuller, of Bridgeport, Conn., will open a meat market in Mullins' Block, Devon, Conn., within a short time.

J. L. Sanderson, of Troy, has purchased Ervin L. Cross' meat market in Belfast, Me.

Thomas J. Shaffer's meat market in Kenderdell, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

A meat market in Cridersville, Ohio, has been purchased by a Mr. Sharrod, of Uniopolis, Ohio.

Getz Rosenberg, a retired butcher, 73 years old, died at his home, 1242 Alabama street, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Grove has sold his butcher business on South Main street, Red Lion, Pa., to Bert E. Grove.

A meat market has been purchased by Bert Wilson in Palmer, Iowa.

Al Welslen will open a meat market in Berlin, Iowa.

Fred Stier has re-engaged in the meat business at Mingo, Ia.

Lee Mathias will open a grocery and meat market at Dixon, Ill.

H. O. Jorgenson has been succeeded in his meat business at Glenwood, Minn., by Dietz & Simonson.

William Hulet bought F. B. King's meat market in Nome, N. D.

P. J. Colvert has sold his meat market in Stanley, N. D., to Ira Wooster.

T. T. Ethun's meat business in Wolford, N. D., has been taken over by J. M. Palmer and Harry Emerson.

G. B. Norman bought the meat market in DePere, Wis., formerly conducted by E. W. Lawler.

M. F. Gleason's grocery and meat market in Fond du Lac, Wis., has been purchased by John Zah.

Harry Eustice and Ben Noble have purchased the meat and grocery business in Rewey, Wis., formerly conducted by Fred Gunsaulis.

D. A. McDonald and B. J. Bracken opened a meat market in Washburn, Wis.

The Swan Grocery Company, Sheridan, Wyo., added a meat market to their business.

A two-story building is being erected at 3046 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., by Herman Ziegler, who now conducts a meat market at 2945 Hennepin avenue. Mr. Ziegler expects to move into his new quarters about September 1.

S. H. Meckley, of Hanover, Pa., sold his butchering outfit to Anthony Strausbaugh, of York Road.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

unchanged. A Brooklyn small packer sold a car of June and early July all weight native cows at 22½c. Outside small packers have cleaned out their spready native steers June to January salting, estimated to be about 3,000 hides. Prices cannot be confirmed at this writing but it is reported by well posted operators that the price was around 27c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market keeps more or less neglected by tanners and very few sales are reported taking place, on either current or long haired stock. A sale is reported by a local tanner of a car of western buffs running about 75 per cent. short hair at 19¼c. Also small lots of 2 to 300 New York state hides changed hands at 19c. flat, but holders of good quality stock continue to ask up to 20c. flat for business. Small lots of New England 100 or so are reported bringing as low as 18½c. flat while most dealers are talking for strictly short haired goods 19½c@20c. flat. Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs are nominal at 19¾@20c. asked; inside last paid for 2 cars recently. One dealer reports refusing 20c. for strictly short haired hides. Extremes are commonly quoted at 22@22½c. with buyers' ideas nearer the inside figure for business; steers are nominal at 19c. and bulls 17c. asked. Southern hides are quiet and are held a little above buyers' views. Northerns are offered at 20½c. last paid for 25@60's. Southern sections are steady at 19½@19¾c. Canadians remain unchanged. All weights are quoted at 20c. asked; buffs are slow at 19½c. nominal flat basis asked; light 21½c. asked.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market continues to be active and a very good demand is noted for both New York City calf and kipskins at a 5@10c. advance for heavier weights despite the quietness in the west. A local packer sold about 2,500 7 to 9's at $3.65, 9 to 12's at $4.20, and 12 to 17 lb. kips at $4.90. Outside cities are quoted at $2.95@3, $3.45@3.50, and $3.95@4. A holder of some light weight New York City skins is still talking $3.20 for 5 to 7's but has failed buyers attention thus far, as their ideas are not over $3.15 for business. The country calfskin market continues steady with light receipts and holders talking around $2.75@2.85 for 5 to 7's; $3@3.10 for 7 to 9's and $3.75@3.85 for 9 to 12's.

HORSEHIDES.—Horsehides are steady and unchanged. Eastern cities are quoted at $6.75@7 flat and mixed lot countries range from $6.50@6.75 flat. Butts are in good demand and are moving freely at $2.65@2.75 asked. Fronts are slow at $4.50@4.75 asked. A lot of English butts measuring 24 inches are being offered in the local market at $3.40.

DRY HIDES.—Considerable business was noted in the past week on common varieties at steady to firm prices. Unsold stocks are moderate as the large buyers cleaned up practically al hides with the exception of a few thousand Bogotas and Central Americans which are held at 33½@32½c. respectively. Early in the period 1,000 dry salted San Domingos sold at 23½c. and 4,000 dry flint Peruvians at 33c. with some worm eaten hides included in this lot at ¾'s of the above price. One of the largest sole leather tanners cleaned up some 3,000 dry salted Porto Ricans at 24c. and about 7,500 Salvadors at 34c. and another about 4,000 Orinocos at 33½c. and 4,000 Puerto Cabellos at 33c. A lot of 700 Bucaramangos sold at 33½c. for export. Some business is also reported in Mexicans, with about 4,000 east coasts selling at 33c. for the drys and 30½c. selected for dry salts. Later in the period above 3,000 Tampicos sold at 32½c., registering a decline of ½c. since prior trading. Some trading has been also noted in Javas, with about 6,500 selling at a basis of 57c. Chinas are steady at 18¾ to 19 pence, with a small lot of about 500 offered in Boston at this figure. Brazils are quiet but firm at 35c. for light weight Bahia Minas with an offering noted here of 15,000 at the price on spot. Cearas are nominally quoted at 37½@38c. River Plate market is steady, with offerings noted here of 5,000 winter haired Montevideos 10-11 kilos 15 per cent. 2s at 35½c. and 6,000 B. A.'s 10-11 kilos 30 per cent. 2's, 10 per cent. summer haired at 32⅝c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—During the past week there was considerable trading reported in the frigorifico market, with good sized sales effected to both United States and England. Early in the week a lot of 3,000 July, Smithfield cows sold at 23¼c. and 2,000 Sansinena cows at 24¼c. both to U. S. buyers. La Plata sold 12,000 July steers at 23⅝c. and later in the week 8,000 at 23⅝c. Armour reports selling 7,500 July steers at 23¼c. to Liverpool and also 10,000 at 23⅝c. to the States. 8,000 Argentina steers are reported selling at 23½c. C. & F. New York. Frigorifico Montevideo sold 8,000 steers at 22⅝c. and 3,000 steers at 22¾c., both going to Liverpool. About 3,300 Povril Saladero cows sold at 20¾c. and 1,500 Tucuman Matadero cows and steers sold at 19¾c.; 1,000 Montevideo City Matadero kips brought 21⅝c.; 1,000 P. Dennis Saladero cows 21¼c. and 1,000 P. Ferres Saladero steers 23⅝c. Spot lots were active, with sales reported as follows: 2,500 Vera Cruz, Tampicos, etc., at the unchanged price of 20¾c.; 1,100 Porto Ricans 20¼c.; 1,000 Nuevitas Cubans of 40 to 45 lbs. average at 19½c.; 1,000 Havanas 40 to 45 lbs. average at 19¾c., and 1,600 Panamas at 19c.

Boston.

The domestic hide market holds steady, which is an unusual condition considering the long period of dullness. Practically nothing is selling in this locality. However, offerings of current hides are held firmly at the top figure. There are possibly some concessions being made in the offerings of long hair or mixed hair stock which have been accumulating in dealers' hands. Ohio buffs are offered from 19½@21c. selected. The last figure at which a sale was reported was 20c., but this sale was unconfirmed and further details are lacking. Extremes from the same section are quoted from 21½@23c. selected. Tanners' views are from 22@23¼c. selected. The southern hide market is relatively higher than the western. Extremes from northern sections were offered from 21@22c., but find no sale in this market. Northern southerns of all weights are offered firm at 20½c. The New England market shows no change. Offerings are extremely light and dealers are practically oversold. The Canadian market is in a similar condition, there being little stock sent to this market for sale. A light average Canadian hide is held around 21½c.

Despite the weakness noted in the Chicago calfskin packer market, the market in the east holds strong, with full prices realized on all sales. Receipts are limited, but all offerings are readily taken up. Some New England deacons recently sold at $1.35, along with some 4@5 lb. skins at $2.35. Offerings of 5@7's are made at $2.90; 7@9's, $3.40 and 9@12's, $3.90. Tanners here are more interested at present in the New York city skins, last sales of which were made on the basis of $3.15. With an increased demand for export for calfskins it is very probable that the raw market will soon take another jump.

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New York Section

Manager Frank L. Gaudreaux, of Swift & Company's soap department in New York, made a trip to New England during the week.

—

Wellington Leavitt, head cattle buyer for Swift & Company at Chicago, was in New York this week. It was his first visit in several years.

—

F. W. Pratt, office manager at Wilson & Co.'s branch house headquarters on Tenth avenue, has returned from a vacation visit to New England.

—

Miss Elizabeth Smith, secretary to General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York territory, has returned from a vacation trip.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New ork City for the week ending July 29, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.55 cents per pound.

—

The west front of the new Washington Market looked like a battle line after a grand assault on Sunday morning after the Black Tom explosion. No less than 48 windows were blown out in the market by the explosion.

—

Visitors to Swift headquarters in New York this week included A. L. Jewell, of the produce department; Morgan Weed, of the plant department, and F. A. Luchsinger and L. W. Greer, of the provision department, Chicago.

—

H. L. Skellinger, manager of Wilson & Co.'s branch house at North Sixth street, Williamsburg, returned this week from his vacation. F. W. Summerfield, manager of the Wilson branch in West Washington Market, began his annual outing this week.

—

Creditors of Henkel & Klingler, butcher, formerly of 1219 Castle Hill Road, Staten Island, have elected William R. Golden as trustee-in-bankruptcy, and he is represented by Leon Dashew as attorney. The matter was adjourned until September for further examination.

—

In the matter of Morris I. Maibrunn, butcher, formerly of 541 Columbus avenue, at a meeting of creditors held at the referee's office this week, Phineas Lewinson was appointed trustee. Leon Dashew, of 320 Broadway, New York City, was appointed his attorney. The entire matter was adjourned until September 15 for further examination.

—

The firm of Elbert & Co., who have been in the cottonseed and foreign oil, tallow, grease and stearine business since 1892, have moved from their offices in the Produce Exchange and have taken a much larger suite of offices at 71 Wall street, where they will be enabled to handle their business to better advantage.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending July 29, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 646 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,317 lbs.; Queens, 24 lbs.; Richmond, 22 lbs.; total, 5,009 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 835 lbs.; Brooklyn, 33 lbs.; Queens, 14 lbs.; total, 882 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 2,109 lbs.; Brooklyn, 149 lbs.; total, 2,258 lbs.

—

Another of the "get-together" luncheons presided over by General Eastern Manager C. J. Higgins, of Morris & Co., took place at the Hotel McAlpin last Saturday, about 85 Eastern representatives of the company being present. They included district representatives from Boston and Philadelphia, Eastern branch house managers and heads of departments in this territory. Guests from Chicago were Vice-President L. H. Heymann, Advertising Manager E. S. La Bart, Ernest Kissling, of the lard department; F. C. McDowell, of the canned goods department, and J. J. Turner, of the produce department. Plans for the year's campaign were discussed.

—

The New York City Board of Health has amended the sanitary code relating to livestock admitted to the city as follows: "Sec. 13. Tuberculin test of cows; certificate: No milch cow or cow intended for any purpose other than slaughter shall be admitted to the City of New York unless accompanied by a certificate stating that the said cow is free from tuberculosis so far as may be ascertained by physical examination and the application of the tuberculin test. Said certificate shall contain a physical description of the cow sufficiently accurate for the purpose of identification, and must be signed by a legally licensed veterinarian, who shall state the date and place of his registration. The certificate shall also bear a number which must correspond with a tag that shall have been securely attached to and be on the ear of the cow. The certificate shall also contain the date of the examination, which examination shall have been made not more than sixty days prior to the time the cow indicated therein is brought into the city; it must also contain the place of examination, the temperature of the cow for ten hours prior to the injection of tuberculin, the name, quality and character of the preparation of tuberculin used, the location of the injection, the quantity injected and the temperatures from the eighth to the twentieth hours after the injection, or until the reaction is completed."

DISEASED DAIRY PRODUCTS SCORED.

(Continued from page 15.)

culosis is six thousand children every year.

Dr. John H. Mohler, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, told the committee that he had personally examined the bodies of a number of children who died of tuberculosis and found that over twenty-two per cent. had died of bovine tuberculosis.

Dr. Schroeder said at the hearing that over nine per cent. or two million, of our dairy cows have tuberculosis and are capable of transmitting that disease to children.

The evidence shows that bovine tuberculosis is on the rise, due largely to infection of sound stock by infected skimmed milk returned from the creamery or separating stations where good and bad, pure and diseased milk is run together through the separators and the whole mass of skimmed milk thus contaminated returned to the farms for feeding purposes.

No Answer Except to Attack Oleomargarine.

There was no answer made to the charges of the Government's scientists and officials. The dairy men were present, as they always are, I find. After we had showed up a rotten, diseased and death-dealing agency, the tubercular cow, they said they were in favor of an investigation, but against the passage of my resolution.

There and then the oleomargarine business was dragged into the discussion, and at all times subsequent the answer and the only answer to the proof we have offered is now, and has been, the charge that the "oleo" men are seeking to traduce the dairy men.

No one has come forward to disprove the statements of scientists, but from time to time champions of butter, who, strange to relate, have in their districts a large number of voting dairymen, rise to ably defend the tuberculous cow by crying that everlasting bugaboo of "oleomargarine." When we show that six thousand babies are dying every year, done to death by our two million tuberculous cows, the butter champion replies, "You must pay no attention to such charges, because it is only the 'oleo' men seeking to destroy the dairy industry."

Dairy Interests Are Afraid of the Facts.

A member of this House is branded as a hypocrite because he seeks to protect his people who have no protection from the tubercular cow. All I have and still ask for is an investigation by a committee of this House, appointed by the Speaker.

Why is it that the dairymen fight this investigation? Do they believe the Speaker and the committee he would appoint would be "oleo" men? Have the dairy champions reason to believe that an investigation would be conducted solely to traduce and destroy their business?

No. They and their champions only fear the facts, they only fear that with the facts before Congress, legislation would be enacted putting a stop to their criminal practices.

Mr. Speaker, no Congress in the history of this nation and no nation in peace has ever appropriated such tremendous sums of money as we are now appropriating for "preparedness." We are following the immortal words of Pinckney and spending "millions for defense."

Yes! Hundreds of millions for defense against a possible foreign foe, but not one cent are we spending to eradicate the tubercular cow. We are paying a terrible tribute in babies' lives to the dairy industry. Almost one baby every hour of this day, and every day of the year, is dying because we will not defend them from this open and notorious source of contamination.

Over 93,000 people die annually of all forms of tuberculosis in this country. We spend vast sums for sanataria, we build health resorts, we run mad over fake cures. But here at hand is a weapon with which we can save 6,000 annually, and yet we do not take up that weapon. No, we listen rather to the cry of the dairy owners, and it is always the same old cry, "oleomargarine."

The Bugaboo of Oleo Control.

Did the "oleo" people inspire the science of the Department of Agriculture? Do the "oleo" men own and control all the eminent bacteriologists of this country? Did the greasy hand of oleomargarine write the indictment in in the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1912, wherein it is charged that over 95 per cent. of the creameries and cream-buying stations were unsanitary to a greater or less degree?

It was on the written, uncontroverted statements of the government's own scientists, eminent bacteriologists, and on the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1912, that my resolution, H. Res. 137, was based.

Now, if all those sources of information are "oleo" controlled, if the "oleo" men and not the dairymen maintain the 2,000,000 tubercular cows, then and then only is the gentleman from Wisconsin right.

But, personally, I know little and care less, about this trade war. I do not know an

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As in past sixteen years

"oleo" man nor any one connected with the oleomargarine business. What I do know is that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Burke), like all these other valiant champions of tubercular cows, is afflicted with a malady best described as "oleophobia."

This is their first, last and only argument, for they never produce any facts against positive proofs that the tubercular cows in our dairies are taking an hourly toll in the lives of babies.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin says the article in Hoard's Dairyman of May 5, 1916, is a complete answer to my resolution and my speech of April 1, 1916.

It were well here to note, and I particularly call it to his attention, that the article he has inserted in the record deals almost exclusively with two minor and unimportant charges made in my speech of April 1, 1916, that is to say, "coloring matter in butter" and "revenue frauds." If these were the only charges I had to bring I would never have entered this fight.

Let the dairymen color their butter in imitation of the June product if they want to. It is unfair and dishonest, but if the constituents of the dairy champions in this House want to be unfair and dishonest about their product, and their champions are willing to stand up here and defend them, then let them go on fooling the public. That cost only money not lives.

The same is true of the revenue frauds. I heartily commend the activities of the Treasury Department in running down the offenders against the law taxing oleomargarine. These offenders generally mixed butter and oleomargarine and sold the compound as butter. They were in the butter business, at least they said they were, and they were properly prosecuted.

Creamery Inspection As Safeguard Against Fraud.

Dr. Melvin said at the hearing of April 11, 1916, that these frauds could not have occurred had there been in effect a Federal inspection of butter-making. The only way to stamp out these frauds is to inspect butter-making plants. The straight oleomargarine plants are already under inspection. However, again this is only a matter of dollars and cents, not of life and death.

What Hoard's Dairyman did not answer, what the gentleman from Wisconsin did not answer, what no man has, what no man can answer, is this one terrible fact—that we permit 2,000,000 tubercular dairy cows in this country to take the lives of 6,000 babies every year.

While I have been addressing this House one child has given its life. Before we adjourn for the day others will have died. The toll goes steadily on, and the consumers in my district pay their toll of death to the tubercular cows in the districts of these dairy champions.

Now let us have the facts. If your dairies are clean and your cows are sound, you need not fear the verdict.

It is high time that the dairy defenders drop the "oleo" cry and come out in the open, and before another champion of the tubercular cow rises in this House to defame me, let him clean the curse of bovine tuberculosis out of his own district. (Applause.)

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To solve the transportation problems for retail deliveries this new worm-drive KisselKar "Tonner" was especially built with an abundant speed and capacity.

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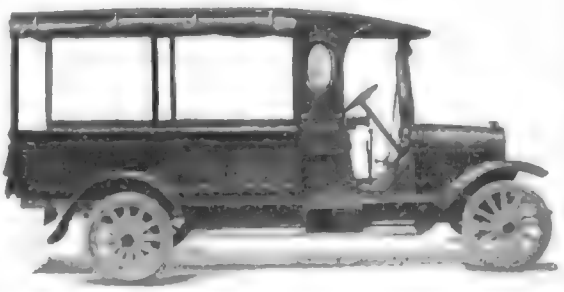

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to extra native steers	$8.75@10.25
Common to fair native steers	7.00@ 8.50
Oxen and stags	5.00@ 7.25
Bulls	5.50@ 7.50
Cows	3.75@ 7.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	8.25@ 9.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.	9.50@13.25
Live calves, yearlings	@ 6.50
Live calves, Canadian, mixed	8.25@ 8.60
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime	11.00@11.90
Live lambs, yearlings	@
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, ewes	5.00@ 5.75
Live sheep, culls	@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.40@10.50
Hogs, medium	10.40@10.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10.40
Pigs	@10.20
Roughs	@ 8.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	15 @15½
Choice native light	14½@15
Native, common to fair	13½@14½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@15
Choice native light	@15
Native, common to fair	@14½
Choice Western, heavy	@14½
Choice Western, light	@13½
Common to fair Texas	@12½
Good to choice heifers	@14
Common to fair heifers	@12
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@18	@18
No. 2 ribs	@16	@17
No. 3 ribs	@14	@16
No. 1 loins	@18	@20
No. 2 loins	@16	@19
No. 3 loins	@14	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@16	17 @17½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@15	16 @16½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@14	14½@15½
No. 1 rounds	14½@15	@14½
No. 2 rounds	13½@14½	@14
No. 3 rounds	12½@13	@13½
No. 1 chucks	12½@13	@13½
No. 2 chucks	11½@12	@13
No. 3 chucks	10½@11	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@17½
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@13½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13⅞
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@14⅝
Pigs	@14⅞

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@18½
Lambs, choice	@17½
Lambs, good	@16½
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14½
Smoked shoulders	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17½
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	@15½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@21
Fresh pork loins, Western	16 @19
Frozen pork loins	13 @17
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@15
Shoulders, Western	@14½
Butts, regular	@15½
Butts, boneless	@18
Fresh hams, city	@18
Fresh hams, Western	@17
Fresh picnic hams	@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.	16 @17c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	13 @14c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12 @13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers	@23c. a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c. apiece
Livers, beef	10 @12c. a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c. apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c. a pound
Tenderloins, beef, Western	30 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@16c. a pound
Blade meat	@14c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@30
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@16
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@65
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21	23
Pepper, red	27	30
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	26
Coriander	6½	8½
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	20	23
Mace	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Refined	25¾@27¼

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .20
Branded skins	@ .34
Ticky skins	@ .34
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .31
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.15
Branded kips	@3.55
Heavy branded kips	@3.30
Ticky kips	@3.30
Heavy ticky kips	@4.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Old hens, dry pkd., avg. best	@25
Old toms, scalded	23 @24
Dry-picked, old toms	@25

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	35 @
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	26 @27
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 3½ lbs. to pair	@26
Western, corn fed, 4 lbs. to pair	@26
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@22
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@22
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@20½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@19½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	@18½
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@21
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked	@21
Old Cocks, per lb.	@14½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs. and over	20 @20½
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@ 5.00
Long Island fresh ducklings	@20
Geese, Western, fancy	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	20 @23
Fowls	@21
Roosters, old	@14½
Turkeys	15 @18
Geese, per lb.	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (93 score)	30@
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	30½@31
Creamery, Firsts	28 @29½
Process, extras	26½@27
Process, Firsts	25 @25½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	30 @32
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	28½@29½
Fresh gathered, firsts	26½@28
Fresh gathered, seconds	24 @26
Fresh dirties, No. 1	22 @22½
Fresh chex, fair to good	20 @21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 2.95
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	nom. 2.82½ and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.30 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom. @2.70 and 35c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@ 3.71

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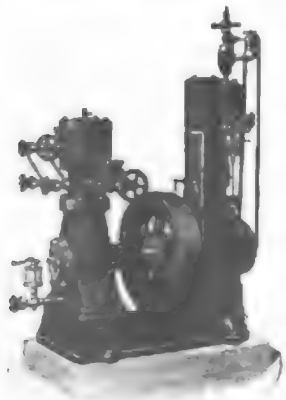

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Bulletin 2-N

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All the standard Pork Cuts for Export and Domestic trade
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AND DEALERS IN
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MYLES SALT CO., Ltd.
GRADES:
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CRUSHED No. 1 (Ice Cream)
No. 2 (Hides, etc.)
No. 3 (Capping)
OFFICES: 100 Common St., New Orleans, La.
MINES: Weeks Island, La.

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PORK AND BEEF PRODUCTS
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Pork and Beef Packers Paterson and Passaic, N. J.
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Pork, Beef and Provisions

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Des Moines, Ia., 616 Cherry St.
Duluth, Minn.,
106 W. Michigan St.
Fargo, N. D.
Memphis, Tenn., 164 No. Front St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 32 Central Mkt
Mobile, Ala., 120-122 No. Water St.
New York, 620-624 W. 36th St.
Oakland, Calif., 364-368 Second St.
Philadelphia, 418 New Market St.
Rapid City, S. D.
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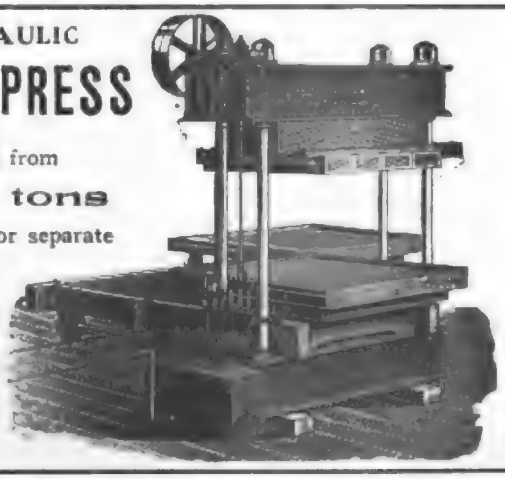

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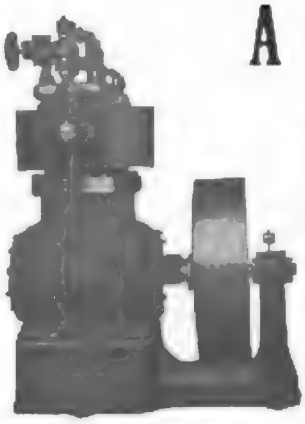

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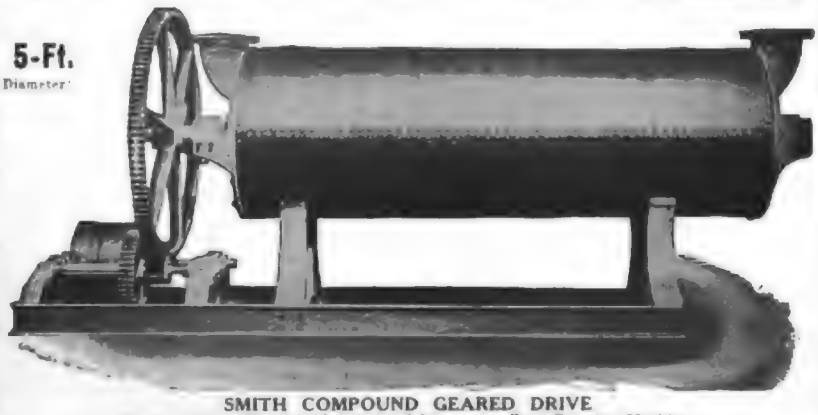

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ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.

ELEVATORS.
Ridgway & Son Co., Craig.

EVAPORATORS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Swenson Evaporator Co.

FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.
Brand, Herman.
Lesser, Fred.
Reardon & Son Co., John.
Von Riesen, Samuel Appold

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati B. S. Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co
Smith, Theodore, & Sons' Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works
Swenson Evaporator Co.
Thomas Albright Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

GEARS—SILENT.
General Electric Co.

HAM BRANDERS.
Allbright-Nell Co
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

HOG SCRAPING MACHINES.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

ICE TOOLS, ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS.
Brecht Company, The.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

INSULATING MATERIALS.
Brecht Co., The.
Cincinnati B. S. Co.
Livezey, John R.
United Cork Companies.

LARD COOLERS, MIXERS AND DRYERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John B.

LARD PAILS.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co
Johnson-Morse Can Co.

MEAT CUTTERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John B.

MEAT MIXERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John B.

MOTORS.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

OIL MILL MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Taber Pump Co.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Ford Co., J. B.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.
National Box Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Randall & Co., R. T.

PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
General Electric Co.
Hottmann Machine Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John B.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Swenson Evaporator Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

PARCHMENT PAPER.
Hartford City Paper Co.
Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.
Agar Co., John.
Anglo-American Provision Co.
Armour & Co.
Belz Provision Co.
Benjamin, A. H.
Boyd, Lunham & Co.
Brennan Packing Co.
Brittain & Co.
Buckley, J. J.
Chicago Packing Co.
Consolidated Beef Co
Corkran, Hill & Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
Danahy Packing Co
Decker & Sons, Jacob E.
Dunlevy Packing Co.
Felin, J. J., & Co.
Greenwald Packing Co.
Guggenheim Bros.
Hammond, G. H., Co.
Heil Packing Co.
Hormel & Co., Geo. A.
Hutwelker & Briggs Co.
Independent Packing Co.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.
Kingan & Co., Ltd.
Klinck, C., Packing Co.
Krey Packing Co.
Libby, McNeill & Libby.
McMillan Co., J. T.
Martin Co., D. B.
Mayer & Bro., O. F.
Morrell & Co., Ltd., John.
Morris & Co.
Muhs Co., The Henry.
Nagle Packing Co
N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.
New York Independent Meat Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Omaha Packing Co.
Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co.
Rohe & Brother.
Roth Packing Co., John C.
St Louis Independent Packing Co.
Sartorius Provision Co.
Sinclair, T. M., & Co., Ltd.
Squire & Co., John P.
Stern & Son, Inc., Joseph.
Swift & Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Western Packing & Prov. Co.
Wilson & Company.

PRESERVATIVES.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.

PRESSES.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Beomer & Boschert Press Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.

PROVISIONS. (See also Pork and Beef Packers.)
Brandt, Chas
Kern, Inc., Geo.
McMillan Co., J. T.
Miller & Hart
Reed's, C. H., Sons.
Springfield Provision Co
Vogt & Sons, F. G.
Zimmermann, M.

PUMPS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Taber Pump Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.
Arctic Ice Machine Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Frick Co., The.
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.
Remington Machine Co.
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co., The
York Mfg. Co.

REFRIGERATING SUPPLIES.
Arctic Ice Machine Company.
Brecht Company, The.
Clothel Co., The.
York Mfg. Co.

SALT.
Myles Salt Co.

SALTPETRE AND NITRATE SODA.
Battelle & Renwick.
Croton Chemical Co.
Knowles-Bradley Co.
National Supply & Equipment Co.

SCALES.
Brecht Company, The
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co
Moneyweight Scale Co.

SKEWERS.
Brecht Company, The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co
Mechanical Mfg. Co
Taber Pump Co.

SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co

SPICES.
Brecht Company, The.

TANKS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith, Theodore, & Sons' Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.

TRACKING.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg Co

TRUCKS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

TRUCKS (MOTOR) AND SUPPLIES.
Armleder Co., O.
Federal Motor Truck Co
Goodrich Company, B. F.
Kissel Motor Car Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Niles Car & Mfg. Co., The.
Packard Motor Car Co.
White Company, The.

VALVES.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co

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Vol. 55 No. 7

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

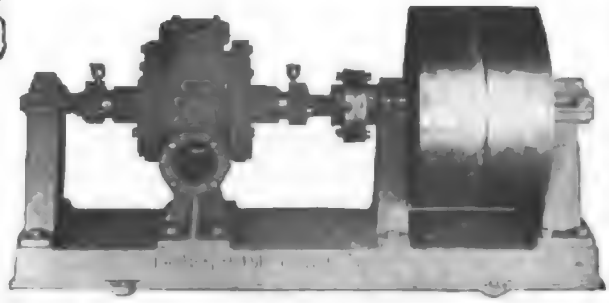
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AUGUST 12, 1916

TABER ROTARY PUMPS

FOR PUMPING SOAP, OILS, TALLOW, GLUE, TANKAGE, ETC., HOLD THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY

SEND US YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

TABER PUMP COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y.



Established 1857

Rohe & Brother

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Export Office
344 Produce Exchange

NEW YORK

Main Office
527 West 36th Street

Curers of the Celebrated "REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard.

GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME TRADE IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE

PACKING HOUSES
534 to 540 W. 37th St. 538 to 543 W. 38th St.
547 to 549 W. 35th St.

THE MODERN BOX

"NABCO" WIREBOUNDS for Strength Security

NATIONAL BOX CO.
38th St. and Racine Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

SAVE IN FREIGHT.
SAVE IN HANDLING.
SAVE IN NAILS.
SAVE IN FIRST COSTS.

Send us your specifications now and we will prove to you how to save from 25 to 40% in traffic charges.

BATTELLE & RENWICK Established 1840

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saltpetre, Dble. Refd. Nitrate of Soda, Dble. Refd.

80 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

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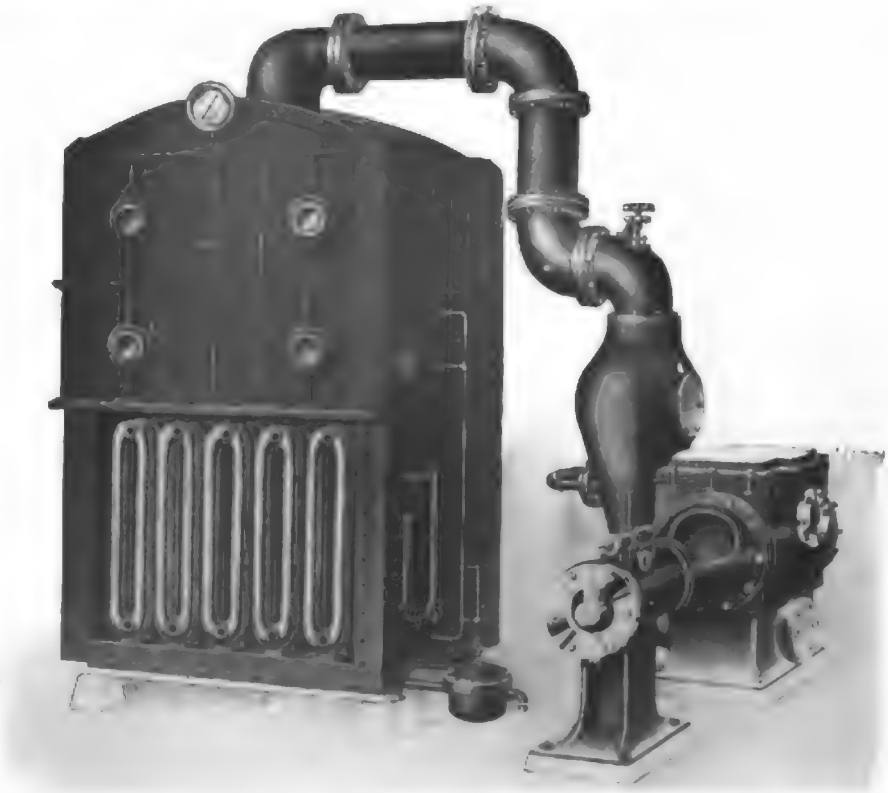
THE BRECHT
Standard Tank Water Evaporator

We make evaporators in single, double and triple effects of several designs and materials to meet your particular requirements



Cut shows front plate with steam headers removed. Our standard Cast Iron Evaporator is equipped with copper tubes or cast iron tubes as desired. We furnish the pump steam trap and connections with each evaporator.

The Brecht Company

Established 1853

Exclusive manufacturers of machinery, equipment, tools and supplies pertaining to the meat and allied industries.

Main Offices and Factories: ST. LOUIS, MO. 1234 Cass Avenue

NEW YORK, 174-176 Pearl St. Hamburg Buenos Aires

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Mr. Feilchenfeld calls his National Cash Register his "reliable" secretary

Feilchenfeld Bros., Chicago, are carrying on a large and profitable grocery business.

And since N. C. R. Receipt-giving Service has been adopted their profits have steadily increased and unnecessary losses stopped.

The proprietor's viewpoint

Mr. Bismarck Feilchenfeld, one of the partners, said:

"This business success is made possible largely through the accurate assistance of that National Cash Register. Without it I would require at least two accountants figuring all day long. The result of their calculations could not be had until next day.

"That means that I would have to stay and work at night auditing my books long after the store is closed.

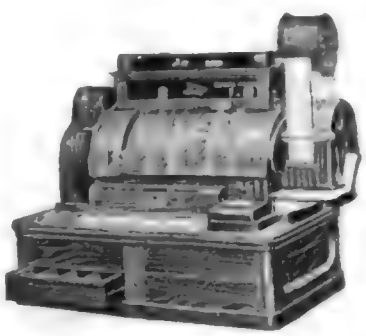
Exact information at a glance

"Instead, to-night at closing time I'll know just exactly what we did to-day—how much was charged out, how many orders went out C. O. D., how much for cash was sold during the day—all in totals, as fast as I can read them from the register.

"Printing each transaction on duplicate slips, as it does, eliminates disputes. The customer knows that a National Cash Register makes no mistakes in figuring.

"My reliable secretary"

"Its saving in time, labor, and worry over details leaves me free to plan and carry out ideas for the improvement of business, while the accuracy of transactions, curtailing of expense, and elimination of waste in money and time are taken care of by my reliable secretary, this National Cash Register."



But you don't have to have a big store to make the complete 1916 Model National Cash Register fit your business and multiply your profits. Fill out the coupon and we will send you information that fits your store and your business.

The National Cash Register Company
Dayton, Ohio

The National Cash Register Co.
Dayton, Ohio

Please send late information on an N. C. R. system that will fit our business. We employ.....clerks.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

This Advertisement Is Now Appearing in All Leading Magazines.

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SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

WILSON & CO. INC.

Successors to Sulzberger & Sons Co.

MAJESTIC HAMS, BACON and LARD

Bone-Tankage—Shell and General Fertilizer

CRUSHERS and GRINDERS

It is a well known fact that ground Bones, Tankage, Shells, etc., are in greater demand and command a higher price than when in unground form. In order to realize a profit it is necessary to grind these materials at the lowest cost possible, taking into consideration horse power, cost of maintenance, and adjustability of machine used for this purpose.

WILLIAMS

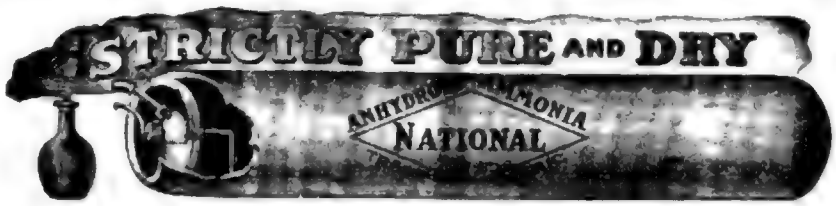
Crushers and Grinders will crush or grind these materials for Glue, Case Hardening or Fertilizer purposes with the greatest capacity per horse power, with the least cost for maintenance, and permit the operator to secure a variation of product by means of adjustments found only in these machines. Catalog No. 9 explains why. Send for your copy.

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works: 2701 No. Broadway ST. LOUIS, Mo.
Pacific Coast: 285 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
General Sales Dept.: Old Colony Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

Scientifically made, of the best material under expert supervision.

Carefully inspected and tested.



Guaranteed in quality and quantity. Serves users reliably and economically

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK.

(Write for nearest stock location.)

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THE UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Telephone No. 2300 Murray Hill, Connecting all Departments

CITY DRESSED BEEF PACKERS AND EXPORTERS

Manufacturers of Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearines, Prime City Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT, SUET, LONG FAT, HIDES, ETC.

43d and 44th Streets
First Avenue and East River

WALTER BLUMENTHAL, President
IRVING BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer MARTIN ROTHSCHILD, Secretary

CORKRAN, HILL & CO.

Pork Packers

Dressed Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Butterine

PACKING HOUSE, Union Stock Yards BALTIMORE, MD. CITY MARKET, 221-27 S. Howard Street

C. KLINCK PACKING COMPANY

NATIONAL BRAND OF PROVISIONS

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

EAST BUFFALO, NEW YORK

DAISY BRAND OF LARD

GUGGENHEIM BROTHERS

PACKERS, U. S. Yards, CHICAGO

Dressed Beef, Veal and Mutton. Boneless beef cuts and beef sausage meats

JOBBERS OF PORK PRODUCTS

INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Beef and Pork Packers

BRANCH HOUSES: NEW YORK, 407 WEST 14th ST. NEW HAVEN, CONN., 188 STATE ST. ROCHESTER, N. Y., UPTON COLD STORAGE. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Shippers of Dressed Beef and Hogs Mixed Cars a Specialty

J. J. BUCKLEY, PORK PACKER

Pure Kettle Rendered Lard Fine Hams, Bacon, etc. Philadelphia Scrapple Famous New England Brand of Sausages

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED 16 to 40 West 2d Street, CHESTER, PA.

NORTH PACKING & PROVISION CO.

Packers, Jobbers and Exporters of Provisions

MANUFACTURERS NORTH STAR BRAND PORK PRODUCTS

New York Office 444 PRODUCE EXCHANGE
Boston Store 43 NORTH MARKET STREET
General Office and Packing Houses SOMERVILLE, MASS.

COMPAÑIA SANSINENA de CARNES CONGELADAS

Plants at La NEGRA, BAHIA BLANCA, MONTEVIDEO

RIVER PLATE and URUGUAY BEEF, MUTTON and LAMB—ARGENTINE CHILLED BEEF

The Largest Independent Packers in the World

By-products—Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Tallow, Etc.

ALFRED H. BENJAMIN, SOLE AGENT U. S. A. and CANADA, 24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

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Packers of Fine Provisions
"The Best is always the Cheapest" MARSHALLTOWN, IA. "Quality Counts"

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY
CHICAGO OMAHA KANSAS CITY SIOUX CITY LOS ANGELES WICHITA
Packers and Curers of the Famous Diamond C and Rex Brand Meats and Lard

JOHN J. FELIN & CO., SLAUGHTERERS, PACKERS and CURERS,
HIGH GRADE PORK PRODUCTS AND AIR DRIED BEEF
Manufacturers of the famous PHILADELPHIA PORK SAUSAGE and SCRAPPLE
Office and Salesroom, 4142-4148 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Members American Meat Packers' Association

1874 **BOYD, LUNHAM & CO.** 1916
PACKERS and LARD REFINERS
Office: 208 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL. Packinghouse: Union Stock Yards

MILLER AND HART PORK PACKERS CHICAGO **BERKSHIRE BRAND** HAMS—BACON—LARD
SLAUGHTERERS OF HOGS, BUYERS OF GREEN MEATS, SELLERS OF CURED PRODUCT

St. Louis Independent Packing Co. BEEF AND PORK PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF
WESTERN DRESSED BEEF AND PORK
Mixed cars of Beef, Pork and Provisions a specialty. We own and operate INDEPENDENT LINE of Refrigerator Cars
Branch House: PITTSBURG, PA. Main Office and Packing House: ST. LOUIS, MO.
Eastern Representatives: BOSTON, P. G. Gray Co.; BALTIMORE, W. B. Cassell; NEW YORK, L. M. Christian

GEO. A. HORMEL & CO. PORK PACKERS AUSTIN, MINNESOTA
DAIRY BRAND HAMS, BACON AND LARD
Branches: MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, DULUTH, SAN ANTONIO

THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY
PACKERS CHICAGO EXPORTERS
DRESSED BEEF, PORK, VEAL AND MUTTON
"Rosebud" brand of HAMS, BACON and SAUSAGE
"White Star" Pure Lard and the Famous **"Tewkesbury"** Neutral.
"Coin Special" and "CALUMET" brands of Canned Meats, Beef Extracts.
"Mistletoe" Butterine.
NEW YORK—163 Reade St. HAMBURG—Paulsen Haus
LIVERPOOL—8 Victoria St. ROTTERDAM—1-b Reederijstraaf

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Announcement

A NEW MEAT CUTTER

The Hottmann

¶ It is an entirely new invention perfected after 18 years of hard and exhaustive experiments. ¶ It is entirely different from any other meat cutting machine in the world today.

¶ BEFORE PURCHASING any other so-called SILENT CUTTERS, get well-acquainted with the HOTTMANN Meat Cutter. We assure you it will prove itself one of the biggest money making machines you ever installed in your sausage kitchen. IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

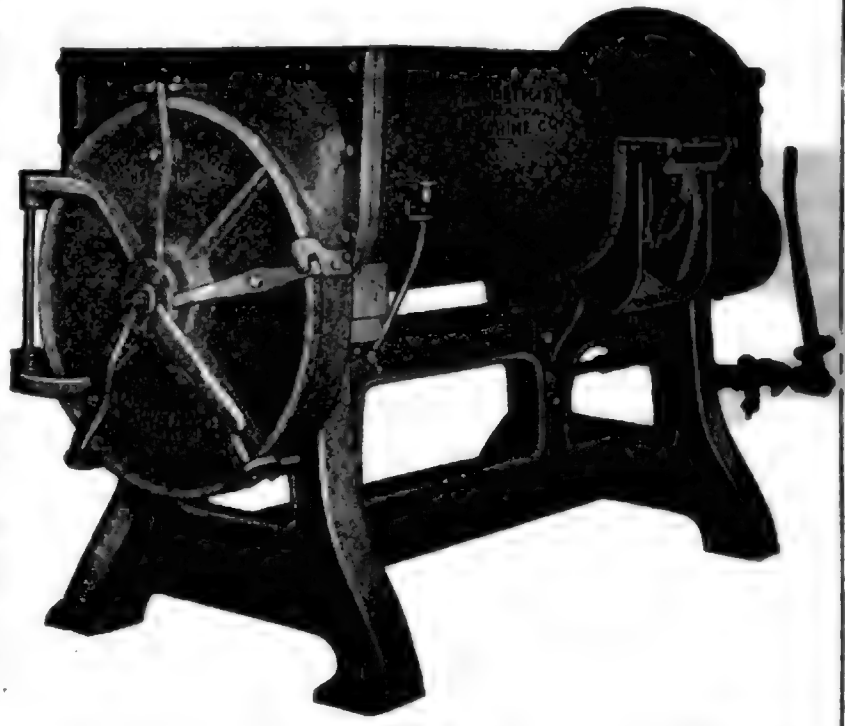
A few good reasons why you should investigate at once:

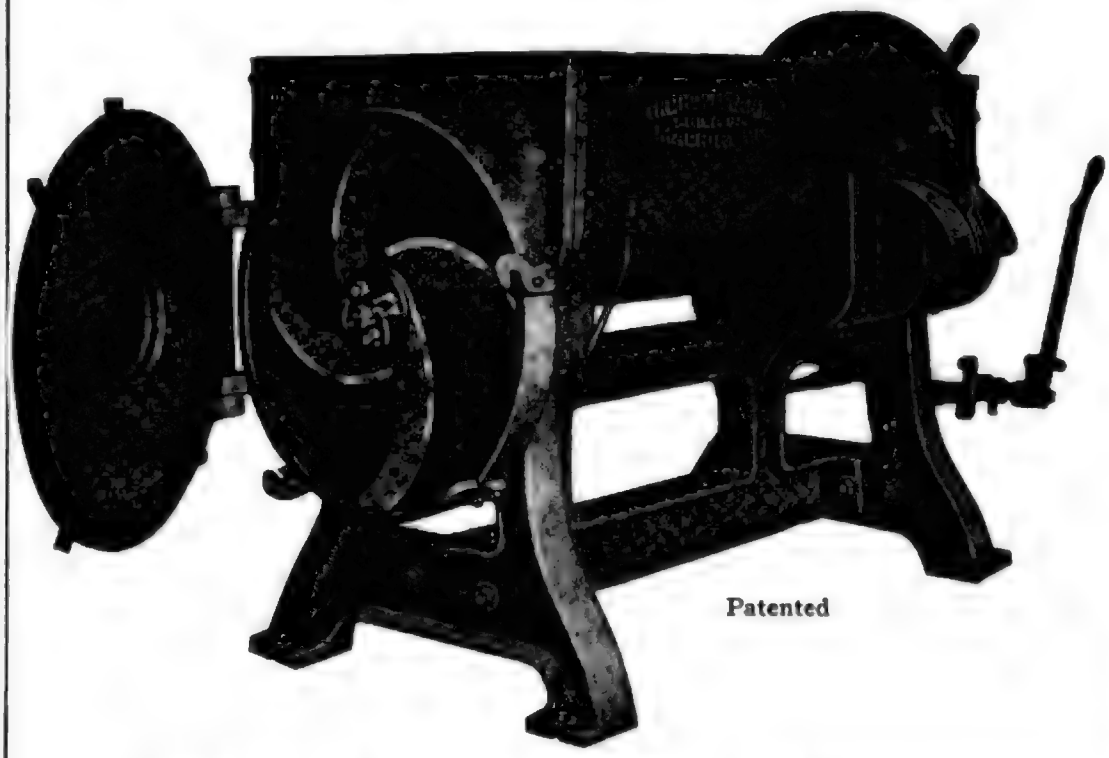
Hygienic—The U. S. Government Inspection has been looking for a machine of this character for many years, as it more than covers every point of their requirements. No human hand need touch the material—it is done automatically.

Efficiency—The quality of the finished product is far superior to goods now produced by your old machine—producing a better sausage and reducing your general operating expenses.

Safety—Built absolutely fool-proof, the most inexperienced man can operate the machine without the least danger, as there is no shaft, no cogs or revolving knives exposed.

Reference—The most *up-to-the-minute sausage manufacturers* are using the Hottmann with entire satisfaction.





Patented

Improve the Grade of Your Sausage

Reduce Your General Operating Expenses

Ask us for additional information. Our representative will be glad to call upon you.

The Hottmann Machine Co.

1360 Ridge Ave. **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Special Lard Filling Machine

(Patent applied for)

FOR ONE POUND CARTONS

This machine has accuracy and speed combined. It will fill the cartons so accurately that no scale is necessary for weighing.

The saving in labor is also a feature, as the filling can be done in one-quarter of the time that it can be done by hand.

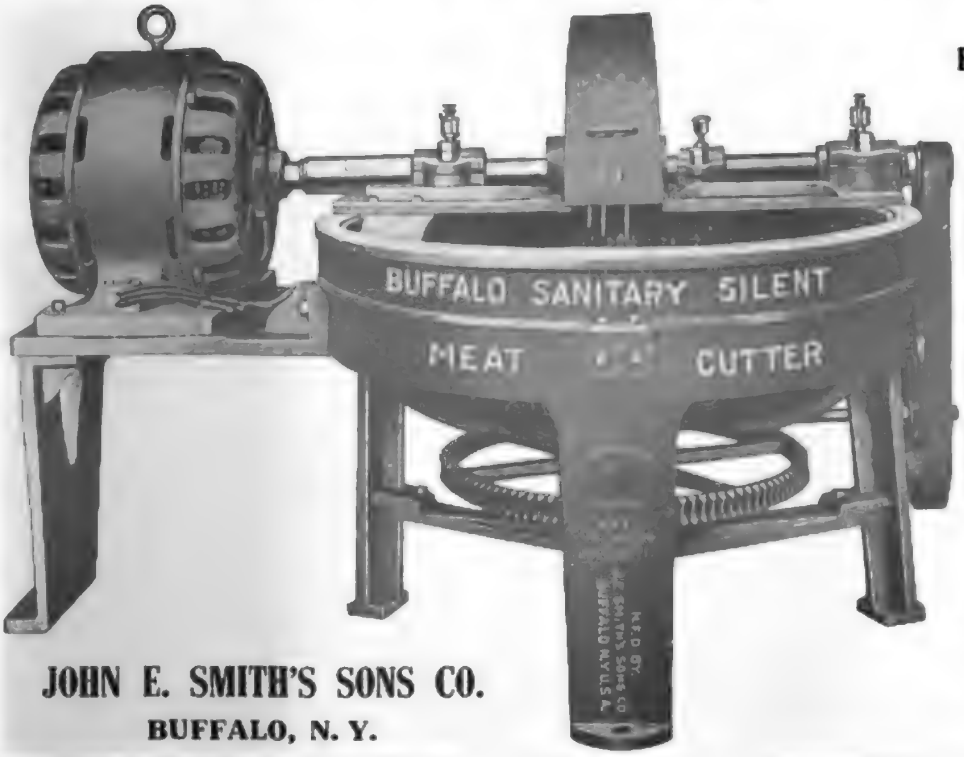
Complete information on application.

The Allbright-Nell Co.

Manufacturers

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

THE BUFFALO LATEST MODEL SANITARY CUTTER



Packers' Favorite. Strong and Powerful

Built for Constant Service

Note: Lap over bowl most sanitary.

43 inch bowl

Capacity 25,000 lbs. per day.

Used by all the large packers.

Write for Catalogue and list of users.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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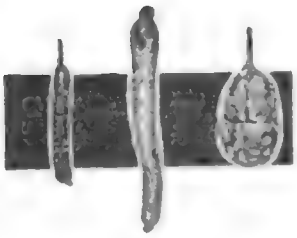
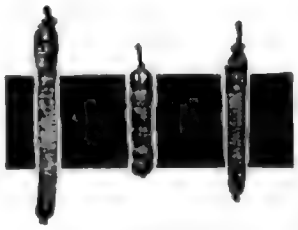
THE ANGLO LINE

Includes every known Style and Grade of



Dried Sausage



U. S. Inspected and Passed

WE SOLICIT A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE

The Anglo-American Provision Company, - Chicago, Ill.

S210

PITTSBURG PROVISION & PACKING CO., Union Stock Yards PITTSBURG, PA.

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

Manufacturers of

Oleo Oils, Oleo Stearine, Tallow, Greases, Beef Casings, Fertilizers, etc.

Crescent Brand Hams, Lard, Breakfast Bacon All Our Products are U. S. Government Inspected

THE CELEBRATED BRAND IRISH HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.

EST. 1882

SARTORIUS PROVISION COMPANY, Pork Packers

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Makers of the famous Sartorius Hams—Bacon and Lard

U. S. GOVT. INSPECTION. MEMBERS A. M. P. A.

EST. 1886 JOHN H. BELZ, Pres. E. H. BELZ, Secy. H. A. BELZ, Vice-Pres.

J. H. BELZ PROVISION CO.

BELZ BRAND

St. Louis

MEMBERS A. M. P. A. U. S. INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENT 300

GEO. L. HEIL, President and Treasurer GEO. L. LAUTH, Vice-President and Secretary

HEIL PACKING CO., Pork Packers

Makers of Fine Sausages ST. LOUIS

Our Sausages are made from selected meats and spices of the finest quality. NUFF SED. Members A. M. P. A.

KREY PACKING CO.

Manufacturers of the

Famous X-Ray Pure Kettle Rendered Lard

Send for Prices ST. LOUIS, MO.

ESTABLISHED 1866

GEORGE KERN, Inc. Wholesale and Retail **Provisions**

350-352 West 38th Street, New York

U. S. Government Inspection 454 Correspondence Solicited

CONSOLIDATED ENGINEERING COMPANY

243-253 CALVERT BLDG., BALTIMORE, MD.

Builders of Complete Cold Storage Plants

80% of the butchers and packers of Baltimore recommend our work

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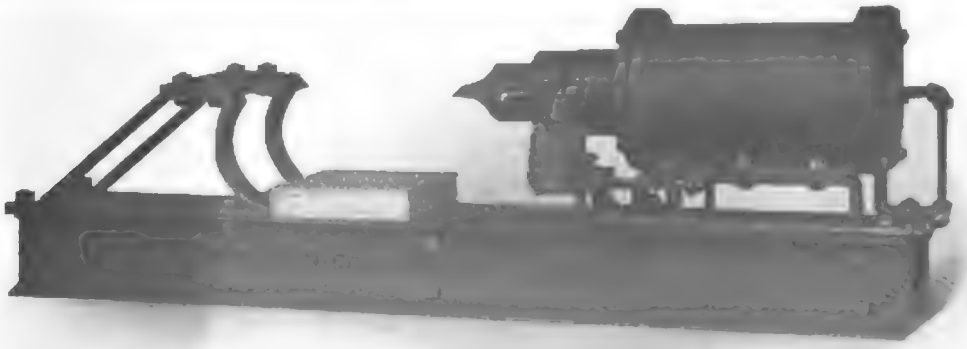

New Horizontal Type

Compressed Air Ham Press

For Compressing Hams in a galvanized covering before cooking. Air pressure required about 40 pounds. Floor space 1 x 5 feet. Shipping weight about 350 pounds.

Mechanical Manufacturing Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago

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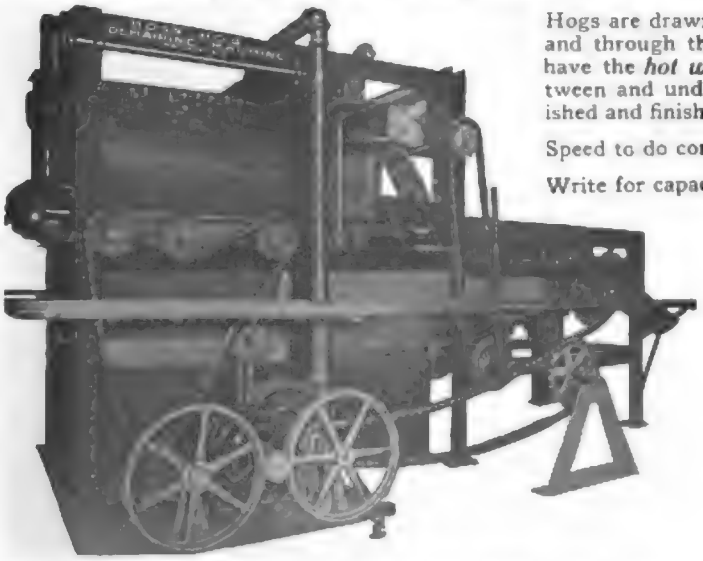
Clean hogs complete with the least cost to operate and maintain. Steel scrapers remove the hot water soaked hair; belt scrapers do the polishing.



Hogs are drawn out of the scalding water over, between and through the belly, feet, flank and body scrapers to have the *hot water soaked hair* removed, and over, between and under the belt scrapers to be massaged, polished and finished.

Speed to do complete work according to capacity.

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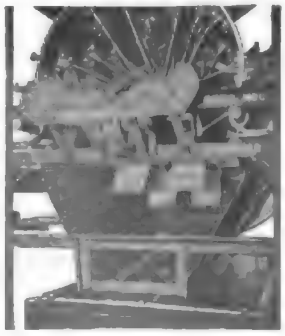

Steel used for scraping hogs is better and cheaper than belt. Belts scalded by the hot water and weakened by the rough work wear out fast. For polishing, belts give longer service.

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It's a wonder how we do it,
But we do."

He had a banjo and was uptown on a dry goods box under a big torch selling "Macedonian Oil."

When he sold "four bottles more" of the wonderful cure all "I will sing another song," he said.

The above was the chorus of the song he was singing as we passed by.

And the Macedonian Oil that cured everything that ever entered any family even the Housemaid's Knee and Rubber Neck and Blame Foolishness, made us think of Ridgway Steam Hydraulic elevators which cure every trouble that ever struck its way into a manufacturing plant.

It makes folks who don't know, laugh to talk about just such a commonplace thing as a freight elevator making any difference to speak of in the conditions of a factory.

We have seen one decent lathe or boring mill revolutionize a machine shop.

We have seen one fine sewing machine revolutionize a family.

We have seen a fine new ice machine revolutionize a packinghouse.

And many and many a time we have seen the Ridgway Steam Hydraulic with its silent, rapid and gentle getting up and down stairs put a new tone into the whole plant.

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But we do.

As you will find out if you are smart enough to

"Hook 'er to the Biler"

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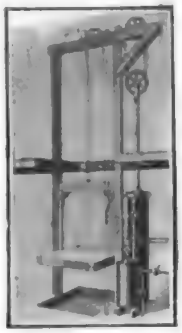
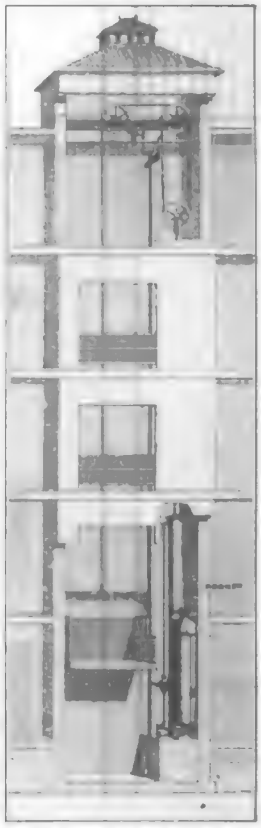


Double Geared



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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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COST OF A PACKERS' PROBE.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee referred the Borland resolution, calling for another packers' investigation, and all the testimony that grew out of it, to the full committee a few days ago. This action was taken after the receipt of a letter from the Federal Trade Commission to the effect that a thorough investigation of the live-stock situation in this country would cost $142,000 and require 18 months to complete.

No recommendation whatever was made by Chairman Carlin and his colleagues of the sub-committee. They merely referred the whole matter to the whole committee without comment. As a matter of fact, they did not feel justified in making a recommendation at this time for the expenditure of such a large sum of money in view of all they now know of the situation.

On Thursday, August 10, the full committee of the House Judiciary Committee held a meeting, but pressure of prior business, which has been waiting for some time, prevented them from reaching the Borland matter. They may be able to get to it next week, and some observers in Washington think it may go over until the next session in December.

The letter of the Federal Trade Commission is as follows:

"August 3, 1916.

"Hon. C. C. Carlin, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Congressman: Your letter of the 27th instant requesting information with respect to a proposed investigation of the meat-packing industry and related branches of business has been received, together with inclosures referred to therein, and given careful consideration.

"From an examination of the proposed resolution submitted, as well as from such reading of the printed testimony as time has permitted, it is evident to the commission that the proposed investigation is of an unusually complex and difficult character. Tentative estimates of the cost have been based upon comparisons with the cost of previous investigations, from which the commission concludes that a thorough and comprehensive investigation and study of the packing industry and its related branches of business would cost $142,000.

"Inasmuch as the investigations now required to be made by the Federal trade commission will undoubtedly necessitate the use of all the funds available to it during the present fiscal year, it is evident that if this investigation should be undertaken at this time it would be necessary to have an additional temporary force for that specific purpose and an appropriation sufficient to cover all the expenses incident to the investigation.

"Because of the complex character of the meat-packing business and related industries, it is the opinion of this commission that a comprehensive and thorough investigation, including the preparation of the report, would require approximately eighteen months. Not all of the force would be employed as long as this, but it would be at least a year and a half from the time the work was begun until it was completed, the bulk of the force being employed from twelve to fifteen months.

"In accordance with the foregoing, it is respectfully suggested that if this commission is charged with the duty of making such an investigation, an appropriation in the amount of the estimated cost, namely, $142,000, should be made for this purpose, and that it should be available for the payment of salaries of employers per diem, in lieu of subsistence and travel expenses, stationery, printing and necessary office rent.

"This estimate includes $5,000 for stationery and printing, and $2,500 for office rent. The necessity of making a portion of the appropriation available for the payment of rent is due to the fact that the present appropriation for the commission for that purpose is not sufficient to provide accommodations for any additional force.

"It is needless to sate that the commission would be very glad to undertake this investigation, but it seems desirable to inform the committee of the limitations with respect to appropriations under which it is working.

"Very respectfully.

"EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman."

Eleventh Annual Convention

of the

American Meat Packers' Association

will be held at

CINCINNATI

Oct. 9, 10 and 11

Get Ready to Go

You know that "Cincinnati Bunch!"

OFFICIALS DODGE BUTTER ISSUE.

The enlivening feature of the annual convention of National Food, Dairy & Drug Officials at Detroit this week was the effort of dairy interests to suppress action regarding the movement for dairy product regulation. A resolution reciting the danger from disease in uninspected dairy products was introduced, but the dairy people made superhuman efforts to sidetrack it.

The convention was made up of State and national food and drug officials, sworn to enforcement of pure food laws and supposed to protect the health of food consumers. But it is notorious that many of these commissioners are simply the tools in office of the dairy interests, and compelled to oppose any movement which the dairy interests object to. Consequently the effort to bring forward the plain issue of reform in manufacturing and marketing dairy products, through federal regulation, was violently opposed by these dairy-controlled officials.

A resolution was introduced by Commissioner Jones of Alabama calling attention to animal disease and its spread through uninspected dairy products, and also to the likelihood of adulteration and fraud because of this lack of regulation. The resolution called for the enactment by Congress of a law to compel rigid inspection of butter-making and other dairy product manufacture.

Its presentation so frightened the secretary of the convention, a dairy adherent, that he refused to receive and read it until forced to do so. It was then referred to the resolutions committee, which had previously been packed with butter representatives, and it was expected that an effort would be made to suppress it there.

Dairy interests demonstrated their complete control of the convention, not only by suppressing the resolution, but even went so far as to refuse Commissioner Jones a right to the floor when he rose to make the motion, on the ground that his credentials were defective. The resolution was therefore not even brought up. The maker of the motion to refuse Jones a hearing, the notorious butter maker from Minnesota, J. J. Farrell, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. Other officers are: Vice presidents, Frank A. Jackson, Rhode Island; Dr. Oscar Dowling, Louisiana, and B. J. Purcell, Virginia; treasurer, George J. Weigel, Wisconsin; secretary, John B. Bowman, Illinois.

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RELATION OF PACKER TO LIVESTOCK RAISER

Statement by Arthur Meeker Contains Illuminating Facts

Revival of attacks of the meat packing industry has taken place as a result of what is known as the Borland resolution, introduced in Congress at the instigation of certain live-stock interests, demanding an investigation of the big packing concerns on the ground that they control livestock prices to the disadvantage of the grower.

The usual amount of ignorance has been displayed in the statements, both in and out of Congress concerning this situation. At the recent hearing on the Borland resolution before a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee a statement was presented by Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Company, which takes up various charges made and analyzes the situation in a manner unusually clear and understandable. This statement is here reprinted in full, and is worth while reading by anyone, in or out of the trade, who wants to get a grasp of some of the facts which neither the politicians nor the sensational newspapers like to bring out.

Mr. Meeker said:

As I understand the situation, Congressman Borland introduced this resolution for an investigation of the packers because of the complaint of some livestock producers and feeders that they lost about fifteen dollars per head during 1915. Permit me to say that Armour & Company did not get the money which the producer lost. Our profit on cattle slaughtered during 1915 was $1.19 per head.

It is perfectly evident to any one connected with this industry, who has heard the testimony given before your committee that this agitation, or campaign, like all its predecessors, is based not on facts, its structure being built on suspicions.

Profits of the Packers.

In the first place, Armour & Company's financial statement for last year has been read in this record, showing gross sales of $425,000,000, gross profits of $11,000,000, on a net capital investment of $118,000,000, a profit of only 2 6/10 cents per dollar of sales.

Now, as a matter of fact, less than one-half of our net profits were made in the packing business proper in this country, which includes the slaughtering of 9,320,000 animals, and about one-seventh were made out of the cattle business. In other words, we slaughtered during that period 1,435,291 cattle and made a profit of $1,709,811.52, or $1.19 per head.

More than one-half of our entire profits were made in manufacturing businesses, some entirely disconnected with, and others remotely connected with, though in no way dependent upon the slaughtering business, and also in manufacturing business operated in foreign countries, where neither the raw material nor the resultant finished products were sold in this country, so that when one separates the results into the profits made in the packing industry and those that are not the packing industry shows a very poor return on the capital invested.

And, as I said during the week of the first hearing, I know of no large manufacturing industry, of any name or nature, that has ever been conducted on such a close margin of profit since the world began, and survived, and this is the reason, and the only reason that I know of, that new competitors are not entering the field, because the net results do not seem an adequate return for the capital invested, and the chances taken and the services performed.

Packer Is Always Blamed.

In this connection, let me point out that the packer, who is only one of the links in the chain between the raising of the cattle on the ranch and farm, and the beef steak on your table, figuratively speaking is at all times between the upper and nether millstone. Either some of the livestock raisers are not satisfied with the prices they obtain, or the consumers in the East, not knowing the causes of the prices they pay for beef, start an agitation, usually aimed at the packers as the biggest entity in sight.

We are accused of misconduct of our business, in which, with all the efficiency and skill we can eject into its management, we have never been able to average over $1 to $1.50 per head profit on each steer handled, in other words, about one-fifth of a cent a pound on the dressed carcass of beef, or about one-eighth of a cent per pound on their live weight.

In fact, very much less than what Mr. Burke testified he though his loss was, as between selling his cattle early in the morning in the stockyards, when their paunches and intestinal tracts were filled with undigested hay and corn and their bladders filled with water, and as against their being bought and weighed later in the forenoon after nature was allowed to take its course.

This information as to our profits could have been had by these gentlemen at any time for the asking, but it seems to suit their purpose better to bring their troubles down here.

Questions Which Are Pertinent.

I think the following questions are germane to this investigation:

1. In the first place, is the cattle industry of this country on a generally profitable basis, or not?

2. Are there times of the year, and especially last year, when the feeders of the cattle did not get prices that were profitable, and what were the causes therefor?

3. Were they due to uncontrollable conditions, for which no one was responsible, or were they due to an illegal combination among the packers, with the intention of making the producer or feeder of cattle lose money, and discouraged him from continuing in business?

The first question, as to the cattle industry, the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, showing an increase of over five millions in the number and a large increase in the value of cattle in this country in the last three years, and the great increase in the value of lands through the West and Middle West, which has been testified to before this committee, I think is common knowledge and effectually answers that question in the affirmative.

As to question 2, as to whether or not there were times of the year, especially last year, when some feeders of cattle did not get prices that were profitable, and what were the causes therefor, I regret to say that I think there is no doubt that that situation is correct.

The feeders of the country had a hard time last year, and it is perfectly well known to every one who is engaged in the industry that it was an abnormal year in many respects, and that the foot and mouth disease, the failure of the corn crop in some sections, and the poor quality in others, caused by too much moisture and early frost and high price of feed stuffs and feeding cattle, all making for the high cost of production, were responsible for it in part. The main reason, however, was the depressed conditions in business resulting in low consumer purchasing power and an inability on the part of the consumer to pay higher prices for beef.

Net Value of a Steer.

When all is said and done, in the last analysis, the net value of a steer is what its component parts will sell for, less the expense of putting them in a salable condition, and provided this is done economically and to good advantage, I think no fair-minded man will say but what the man who does it is entitled to a fair return on his money invested in a particular business.

One can live a retired life, free from business cares, and by money invested in bonds and securities of the first class earn from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. on one's capital, without taking any of the chances that go with any kind of a manufacturing or merchandizing business. But when one has his capital invested in such a business and puts his time in the management of it, taking all the necessary risks, I am sure no one would be unreasonable enough to contend that that man is not entitled to a larger rate of interest than the investor who takes no chances.

Now, gentlemen, the packing business as today conducted by the few large firms that are in it, is not only the most scientifically and economically managed of any of the links in this chain, from the ranch to the breakfast table, but it can be demonstrated, without contradiction, that the saving effected in the operation of slaughtering, and distribution of meats, by the large firms engaged in it, and the making of what were formerly practically valueless articles out of offal of animals, into merchandise of value, make them a distinct boon to all mankind, including producers of cattle and the consumers of beef.

Livestock Producers and Meat Eaters.

There may be, roughly, perhaps, a million

(Continued on page 34.)

AGRICULTURAL BILL TO PASS.

Having passed the Senate on August 4, the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill is now before the House, and it will pass with little or no amendment almost any day. Among the appropriations of interest to the trade are the following:

For the eradication of Southern cattle ticks, $150,000.

Specific authority is given the Secretary of Agriculture to expend a portion of the appropriation for investigating the disease of hog cholera in the testing of serums, vaccines and other preventives of hog cholera.

The sum of $65,000 is appropriated for gathering and disseminating information in regard to livestock.

The act authorizing the admission of tick-infested cattle from Mexico into that part of Texas below the southern cattle quarantine line is repealed.

An increase of $47,500 is given to the appropriation providing for experiments in dairying and livestock production in the semi-arid and irrigated districts of the West.

The appropriation for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease has been cut from $2,500,000 to $1,250,000, but it also provides as follows: "Provided further, That so much of the appropriation of $2,500,000 made by the Agricultural appropriation act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, for the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious disease of animals, as remains unexpended at the close of said fiscal year, is hereby reappropriated and made available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, for the objects mentioned in said appropriation act, including necessary investigations to determine whether said diseases have been completely eradicated in districts where they previously existed."

The usual $3,000,000 appropriation is included for the enforcement of meat inspection. This is a standing charge.

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MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

CATTLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Many and great difficulties were encountered in compiling the number of cattle, sheep and swine in the principal countries of the world as far back as 1890. They need not be mentioned, but the general fact should be kept in mind. For some of the countries the number of animals has been determined by census methods; in other countries by local tax officials; in still other countries by estimates that range from good to very poor.

Algeria.

Algeria had 1,210,000 cattle in 1887, and the number declined quite uniformly to 993,000 in 1900, since which year the increase has been slow, but on the whole steady, to 1,107,000 cattle in 1912. The herds of that country are a source of some beef supply to France.

The total cows of Algeria increased from 402,000 in 1901 to 440,000 in 1911; but the cattle other than cows remained at a nearly stationary number during the period, with a range from about 650,000 to 680,000.

Argentina.

The number of cattle in Argentina has been about stationary during the last seven years. In 1888 the number was 22,000,000; in 1895 the number had decreased by 200,000; in 1908 the number was 29,117,000, but in the following year, on account of drought, the number declined to 27,825,000. There was some recovery in the following year, and by 1912 the number of cattle had become 29,016,000. The number estimated for 1913 was 28,500,000 and for 1914, 29,500,000, or 383,000 above the census number for 1908.

Notwithstanding its vast ranges and the remarkable enterprise and progressiveness of Argentine cattlemen, the herds of that country, under the conditions of recent years, have remained at about the same figure. Disease and drought have made some inroads upon the herds, but these causes do not account for the failure of Argentina to increase their number.

Doctor A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, after a visit to Argentina in the summer of 1913, reported that "while statistics show that Argentina is already slaughtering up to the limit of its present stock of cattle, that country has such great resources for cattle raising that it is easily possible for the stock raisers to bring about a large increase in the meat output if the present prices are maintained." Not only has Argentina been slaughtering cattle to the limit in recent years, but in 1913 there was a slaughter of cows beyond the limit.

The explanation of the stationary number of cattle in Argentina is offered that the rapidly increasing prices and the greatly increased facilities for slaughtering and exporting in recent years have induced cattlemen to oversell to such an extent as to prevent increase of herds, or, as Doctor Melvin says, to slaughter to the limit. Eventually high prices of cattle, enormous available ranges, the extensive raising of alfalfa, and ample facilities for slaughtering and exporting will lead, it would seem, to a great expansion of the beef-producing industry in Argentina; but in recent years the first effects of high prices seem to have been to stop the growth of the industry.

Argentina had 2,164,000 dairy cows in 1908, 16,337,000 other cows and heifers, and 10,615,000 other cattle. The numbers of these classes have not since been ascertained.

Australia.

This is another country with stationary cattle herds. The severity of the droughts is much greater than in Argentina, and although Australia has many millions of cattle, yet the number now is about the same as it was 19 years ago.

(Continued on page 42.)

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Official government reports of exports of meat and dairy products for the month of June show a decrease in value of exports of four million dollars as compared to the previous month, and three millions less than June, 1915. Export totals for June were $23,579,979, compared to $27,380,375 in May and $26,718,074 in June a year ago.

Exports for the twelve months ending with June were the largest for years, due to war conditions and war orders from abroad. For the year the total value of exports was $254,944,807, compared to $200,182,672 a year ago, $132,750,468 two years ago and $126,552,407 three years ago.

Totals for June show a falling off compared to June, 1915, in canned beef of 6 million pounds, or one-third the amount a year ago; fresh beef, 7 million pounds less; bacon, 5 million pounds less; hams, 22 million pounds less, or one-half the shipments a year ago; while lard exports were 15 million pounds greater and neutral lard exports 3 million pounds more than in June, 1915.

For the year ending with June exports of canned beef were 25 million pounds less than the previous year, and lard exports 50 million pounds less. But exports of fresh beef were 62 million pounds more; bacon, 225 million pounds more; hams, 78 million pounds more; oleo oil, 22 million pounds more; cured beef, 7 million pounds more, and neutral lard, 8 million pounds more.

A synopsis of official reports of exports for June, compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	June 1916.	June, 1915.
Beef, canned, lbs.	3,624,740	9,831,730
Beef, canned, value	$858,656	$1,256,510
Beef, fresh, lbs.	40,037,431	47,981,989
Beef, fresh, value	$5,170,790	$6,255,924
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,067,007	3,167,701
Beef pickled, etc., value	$250,083	$372,193
Oleo oil, lbs.	7,140,589	8,790,635
Oleo oil, value	$958,303	$951,473
Bacon, lbs.	37,811,866	42,505,154
Bacon, value	$5,142,781	$5,752,653
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	17,891,631	39,143,120
Hams and shoulders, value	$2,672,831	$5,275,573
Lard, lbs.	45,404,643	30,541,022
Lard, value	$6,044,693	$3,248,974
Neutral lard, lbs.	4,229,531	1,409,012
Neutral lard, value	$302,522	$105,639
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	5,758,805	5,145,540
Pork, pickled, etc., value	$759,017	$584,156
Lard compounds, lbs.	3,750,618	5,024,494
Lard compounds, value	$444,203	$426,080

For the year ending with June the figures are as follows, compared to a year ago:

	Year ending June, 1916.	Year ending June, 1915.
Beef, canned, lbs.	50,695,535	75,191,269
Beef, canned, value	$9,315,442	$11,965,057
Beef, fresh, lbs.	231,206,811	169,409,660
Beef, fresh, value	$28,884,178	$21,610,144
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	38,340,007	31,790,336
Beef, pickled, etc., value	$4,021,395	$3,376,454
Oleo oil, lbs.	102,232,259	80,481,946
Oleo oil, value	$12,509,110	$9,741,198
Bacon, lbs.	551,856,561	346,734,735
Bacon, value	$78,103,324	$47,047,383
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	279,212,787	201,376,287
Hams and shoulders, value	$40,528,480	$28,710,602
Lard, lbs.	425,165,161	472,243,128
Lard, value	$47,431,569	$52,106,007
Neutral lard, lbs.	34,632,984	26,121,054
Neutral lard, value	$4,050,794	$3,022,321
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	119,274,733	49,070,938
Pork, pickled, etc., value	$13,407,968	$5,322,887
Lard compounds, lbs.	48,715,294	65,638,511
Lard compounds, value	$4,884,954	$5,656,259

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR JULY.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at eight leading centers for the month of July show an increase of 57,000 cattle, 93,000 hogs and 33,000 sheep as compared to the same month last year at these eight points. Slaughter reports for July from these centers show 11,000 more cattle killed than a year ago, 172,000 more hogs and 11,000 more sheep.

For the seven months of the calendar year the official figures for eight centers show receipts of cattle about half a million head in excess of the like period a year ago. Hog marketing was something over two million head more, and sheep receipts were about 160,000 head greater than for the seven months of 1915. Slaughtering records at these eight points for seven months show 215,000 more cattle killed, 1,195,000 more hogs and 22,000 more sheep and lambs than for the same period of 1915.

These figures indicate the stimulus of war orders, as well as domestic demand, in spite of inadequate livestock supplies. A synopsis of the official reports of receipts at eight centers for July is as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	179,615	32,159	527,246	207,822
Kansas City	152,658	11,364	174,971	70,731
Omaha	61,261	*.....	216,747	183,865
St. Louis	97,962	*.....	171,454	81,178
St. Joseph	26,659	1,366	137,223	43,353
Sioux City	24,769	712	150,021	17,373
St. Paul	42,499	14,688	135,001	11,724
Fort Worth	66,370	15,607	52,043	40,096
Tl. July, '16	661,793	75,896	1,564,706	746,149
T. July, '15	594,866	72,758	1,471,082	713,758

Receipts for the seven months ending July, 1916:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,219,661	340,226	5,155,514	2,078,218
Kansas City	913,918	43,119	1,724,814	833,176
Omaha	656,764	*.....	2,062,058	1,183,969
St. Louis	498,707	*.....	1,729,583	402,643
St. Joseph	213,566	14,094	1,241,315	464,351
Sioux City	287,019	11,727	1,340,073	92,896
St. Paul	293,451	113,218	1,657,388	192,513
Fort Worth	472,524	60,197	508,865	298,602
Tl. 7 mos., '16	4,655,010	582,581	15,511,210	5,628,378
Tl. 7 mos., '15	4,136,930	489,884	13,133,434	5,470,082

Slaughters for July, 1916:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	134,402	31,844	472,137	279,045
Kansas City	84,066	11,222	141,216	53,940
Omaha	46,377	*.....	186,621	141,094
St. Louis	68,736	*.....	126,601	67,431
St. Joseph	21,872	1,367	126,628	33,506
Sioux City	9,990	637	92,237	15,481
St. Paul	19,938	11,906	78,520	6,835
Fort Worth	44,624	5,361	42,514	12,481
Tl. July, '16	429,655	62,279	1,267,230	609,002
Tl. July, '15	418,729	68,235	1,095,215	598,079

Slaughters for seven months ending July, 1916:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	986,274	332,658	4,318,156	1,778,851
Kansas City	504,146	44,566	1,428,040	699,279
Omaha	425,902	*.....	1,610,046	908,889
St. Louis	381,448	*.....	913,564	348,778
St. Joseph	146,109	10,225	1,187,074	376,905
Sioux City	112,536	10,048	765,117	71,430
St. Paul	105,990	88,592	923,636	35,637
Tl. 7 mos., '16	2,672,805	486,629	11,154,093	4,219,169
Tl. 7 mos., '15	2,456,759	401,567	9,959,166	4,196,239

*Calves not separately reported.

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

SUGARS USED IN MEAT CURING.

A packer in the Mississippi River valley writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly advise us if there are any packers who have tried curing of hams and bacon with the use of maple sugar or maple syrup, and with what success? We have at present very good sugar producing fine-flavored meats, but would like to better our line of smoked meats if possible with some cured with maple sugar, if this could be used successfully.

A well-known French Chemist, M. Vasseux, says: Sugar will preserve meat and many other products indefinitely without any risk. From its nature and from the ways of extracting it the sugar is perfectly free from injurious bacteria and its antiseptic properties cannot be denied. Applied dry in powdered form to freshly killed meats it produces a kind of "tanning" of the meat; under its action the meat becomes hard and keeps all its properties without alteration.

The first three or four days the sugar absorbs the water of the meat and is thus reduced to a syrup, which can be purified and crystallized again. After that the meat is covered with another quantity of powdered sugar; a dehydration of the meat takes place, but the elements of the blood remain intact. It is a kind of desiccation, at the same time of antisepsia. A simple immersion in water before cooking takes away the sugared taste from the meat thus preserved.

The essential point is the separation of the syrup formed during the first three or four days. Former tests in this direction have been made by using liquid syrup instead of dry sugar, but the meat thus preserved could be kept only a very limited time.

The foregoing explanation of the merits of pure crystallized sugar may also be the experience of some packers who have discontinued the use of raw sugars and syrups in curing meats, in favor of purified white sugar.

There may be some packers using maple sugars and syrups. In fact, all kinds of sugars are used, from the cheapest to the most expensive. "White clarified," "Plantation granulated" and "yellow clarified" are largely used. One prominent packer, whose brand is practically unexcelled, uses the former on his first grades of meats, and another packer whose brand is equally famous uses the latter sugar, and claims he has tried all the sugars on the market, but considers the yellow clarified produces the most acceptable flavor.

Any sugar or syrup used in curing meats should be practically pure, and the same applies to all curing ingredients—sugar, syrup, salt, saltpeter or nitrate of soda. As in anything else, packers have their individual ideas as to certain brands of curing material, but usually insist upon absolutely purified material in every case.

Some packers use different grades of sugar and syrup on different grades of meats. On some meats syrup is used entirely, and again on other meats coarse sugars. On first brands of meats, however, the best sugar possible to obtain is used, and especially on fancy bellies, dry cured. The best for the purpose is the cheapest.

Cheap sugars and neglect of curing temperatures is doubtless responsible for "ropy" pickle, a condition to be positively avoided. Widely fluctuating temperatures in curing cellars should not be tolerated under any circumstances. It is also as important that all curing receptacles are kept clean and well aired as frequently as possible. Clean water, pure curing materials, clean receptacles and correct temperature are necessary to successful and uniform curing.

RECIPES FOR SOFT SOAP.

The following inquiry comes from a Western subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us several recipes for soft soap, which we might possibly use in the packinghouse?

Making soft soap is a ticklish proposition, especially around a packinghouse. You can't tell what is likely to happen. However, here is one recipe for soft soap with potash:

To 20 pounds of clear grease take 17 pounds of pure white potash in as fine lumps as can be procured and place in the bottom of the soap barrel, which must be water tight and strongly hooped. Boil the grease and pour it boiling hot upon the potash. Then add two Shaker pailfuls of hot water. Dissolve one pound of borax in two quarts of boiling water and stir all together thoroughly. Next morning add two pails of cold water and stir one-half hour. Continue this process until the barrel containing 36 gallons is filled up. In a week or less it will be ready for use. The borax can be turned into the grease while boiling, and also one pound of rosin.

Soap made in this manner always "comes" and is said to be a superior article. The grease must be tried out and free from scraps, rinds, bones or other debris; then the soap will be clear and as thick as jelly.

Another recipe calls for potash, 7½ pounds; grease, 10 pounds; water, 37½ gallons. Dissolve the potash in part of the water, add one-third of the grease and heat. Mix in the remainder of the grease and then add remainder of the water a little at a time for several days. Stir often. Will be ready for use in two weeks.

RAILROAD REFUNDS TO PACKERS.

By order of the Interstate Commerce Commission the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Company must refund to Armour & Company $389.40 because of an overcharge on 10 carloads of jellied glue from Sioux City to South Omaha.

A refund of $730.10 has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of the Nuckolls Packing Company, Pueblo, Colo., against the Colorado Southern Railway Company, because of an overcharge on 52 carloads of hogs from Kansas points to Pueblo, Colo.

Many large and successful firms buy Swenson Evaporators for only one reason, while others buy for two or more. Even one or two reasons are important enough to swing the decision.

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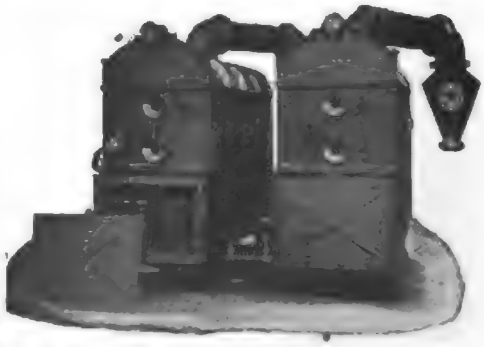

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FACTS AND BUNCOMBE

This is the season when the Congressional Record is swollen to prodigious size—despite the enormously increased cost of white paper—with the emanations of members of Congress who are up for re-election this fall. It is a cheap way of campaigning, for the Government pays the bill, and an attack on anything that can be called a "vested interest" is apt to attract more or less votes.

Therefore the spectacle of a Missouri Congressman trying to ride into another term on the back of an attack on the much-abused meat packers. His charges of packers' domination of livestock markets are so ridiculously exaggerated as to be laughable when compared with the facts as they appear on the market records from day to day, but not nearly so funny as his assumption that the introduction of his investigation resolution has been responsible for a rise in livestock prices, which rise he was forced to explain in the face of the facts.

Livestock prices are high because meat animals are scarce and the producers are holding back the limited supply to keep the market up where they want it. This is not mere assertion of opinion; livestock market papers gloat over it. This sort of "market manipulation," like the notorious "fill" fraud, does not come within the scope of Congressional investigation or public condemnation, of course.

By the way, what would happen to a member of Congress up for re-election who had the hardihood to sponsor a resolution to investigate livestock shippers' methods of market manipulation?

DAIRY REGULATION FEARED

Dairy interests are much annoyed at the latest speech delivered by Congressman Linthicum of Maryland in the House in support of his resolution for an investigation of the conditions surrounding the marketing of dairy products in this country. It is the sort of publicity they have been getting too much of lately, and they would like to see an end of it. Talk about 2,000,000 tuberculous cows "killing 6,000 babies every year" may be a shockingly plain way of putting it, but the people have to be shocked sometimes to wake them up.

And such statements are too unpleasantly near the truth to suit the dairy interests. Evidence of this is shown in the raising of a fund of several hundred thousand dollars to start a counter-propaganda of magazine and newspaper advertising of the merits of dairy products. Instead of agreeing to an investigation which might clear up the abuses which are admitted to exist in the dairy product trade, these interests will spend a pot of money trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the public.

So manifestly weak is their attitude in this matter that one of their organs, more honest than the rest, advocates an investigation as the best way to stop this undesirable publicity. Referring to Congressman Linthicum it says that "he will doubtless continue his efforts until the better element in the dairy industry is induced to join him in a request for an impartial investigation of their business."

Doubtless Congressman Linthicum would be delighted to have such a thing happen, but it is hardly likely that his wish will be gratified at present. Majority opinion in the dairy councils would bitterly oppose such a course, for ensuing revelations would only serve to vindicate the Linthicum charges.

The real fear of the dairy interests is adequate federal inspection and regulation of creameries, which is just what Congressman Linthicum specifies as a possible result of the proposed investigation. That is why they are raising thousands just now to start a backfire advertising campaign.

This same honest dairy organ hastens to declare that "opposition to Linthicum and his ilk" is not prompted by a wish to "champion filthy or unwholesome products, or to fight against an exposure of such products, if they exist." It candidly says that the anger against Linthicum is due to "natural antipathy against gross misstatements, unfounded damaging conclusions, *and a fear of the centralizing effects of federal inspection upon the dairy business.*"

The italics are ours. They tell the story. Federal inspection would not only clean up the rotten conditions existing in the dairy product trade, but it might also tend to hamper the freedom with which the butter interests have been able to hamstring the consuming public whenever they felt like it.

A SETTLED TARIFF POLICY

The necessity for a settled American tariff policy was emphasized in a recent address at Chicago by Dr. Frank R. Rutter, assistant chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. If the country is to hold its own in the bitter competition for trade that will follow the war, the Government must be given the opportunity to make favorable commercial treaties with foreign countries. "It should be borne in mind," said Dr. Rutter, "that concessions cannot be obtained in the tariffs of other countries if we are not willing to make concessions ourselves."

A fixed commercial policy is particularly necessary at the present time, he said. With rumors of trade agreements that will give preferential rates of duty between the allies, and with rumors of a customs union to cover Germany and Austria-Hungary, we must be in a position to know definitely the effect on our industries of any proposed foreign action. If we know the situation well enough to make proper representations, we can obtain rates of duty that will at least put our products on an equality with those of other countries, a privilege which we do not now enjoy in France, and possibly in a position of even greater advantage.

The proposed tariff commission was referred to as a step in the right direction, as it would serve the excellent purpose of taking the tariff out of politics. The commission is also authorized to study commercial conditions, and to advise regarding commercial policies and commercial treaties, and in this way will be of the greatest possible assistance in establishing a settled tariff policy.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The Blacksburg Cotton Oil Mill, Blacksburg, S. C., has been burned with a loss of $20,000.

The slaughter house of the Beermann Company, Lincoln, Placer County, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

The plant of the Winona Soap & Packing Company, at Winona, Minn., has been destroyed by lightning.

The cheese factory at Twelve Corners, Center, Wis., operated by Gus Schueler, has been completely destroyed by fire.

The Zohrlaut tannery at North Water and Pleasant streets, Milwaukee, Wis., was sold at auction to Frank P. Bloodgood.

Plant of the Collingwood Packing Company, Collingwood, Ontario, Canada, has been totally destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

Packinghouse and storerooms of the Lake County Meat & Produce Company, Lakeport, Cal., have been destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

Wilson & Company are planning the erection of a plant in Scranton, Pa., at Spruce street and Mifflin avenue, which will cost from $100,000 to $150,000.

The Hollow Center Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000, by Ernest H. Smith, E. N. Marcy and William A. Rogers.

The cheese factory owned and operated by Joseph Kralovet at Swanson, Menominee County, Wis., on the Wisconsin & Michigan Railroad, has been destroyed by fire.

J. B. Bruce, C. O. Allen, R. I. Woodside and others plan the organization of a company with a capital stock of $75,000 to build a meat packing plant at Greenville, S. C.

The Ideal Packing Company, San Francisco, Cal., to deal in greases, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000 by S. T. Beattie, J. Vallentine, D. C. Barrett and others.

The Springdale Meat Company, Springdale, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by John Keefer, of Springdale, and A. C. Hepps and B. Hepps, of Homestead, Pa.

A meat packing plant will be erected at Waycross, Ga., by the Waycross Packing Plant, organized with P. R. Bomeisler as president. The cost of the building will be $40,000 and machinery, $15,000.

The Central Products Company, Wilmington, Del., to carry on a general business of slaughtering, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,500,000 by C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner and Norman P. Coffin.

The Union Stockyards & Packing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been incorporated by Judge R. B. Cook, R. Y. Pursley, J. Scott Price, S. A. Conner, Paul Heyman, M. Rosenheim, W. P. McBroom and E. B. Ogden, all of Chattanooga.

It is reported that the packing plant of Brittain & Company, Marshalltown, Iowa, stopped killing last week and will not resume until further plans are matured. Cessation of operation is said to be due to illness of the principal stockholder, a resident of London.

Cooper-Marshal, Inc., New York, N. Y., to conduct a general cotton, oilseeds, cocoanuts, and other produce business in Central America and elsewhere has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 by R. Cooper-Marshal, A. Thornton and A. Draper, 203 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

It is stated that Armour & Company have suspended construction on their new packing plant at Jacksonville, Fla., temporarily, pending the revision of plans for the enlargement of the plant. The killing capacity is to be 1,000 hogs per day instead of 500, and cattle and sheep killing capacity will also be increased.

The Illinois Smoked Meat Company, Chicago, Ill., have purchased from the Acme Packing Company about 70,000 square feet of land at the northeast corner of Western avenue and Forty-fifth place, 150 x 464 feet. The construction of a three-story and basement factory of steel, concrete and brick, and to cost about $170,000, is contemplated.

Harry P. Hale, manager of the Boston branch of John Morrell & Company, and general Eastern branch house manager for that company, has tendered his resignation, to take effect August 15. He established the first Eastern branch for this concern, and has continued to manage it for 23 consecutive years. He leaves with the good will and best wishes of all concerned.

The Pennsylvania Oil Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to produce and deal in mineral and animal fats and oils and their products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are: T. J. O'Neill, 123 Locust avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; S. Hellinger, 1229 Park avenue, New York, N. Y., and E. F. Kinkead, 242 Harrison avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

The Stockyards Company, Sioux City, Iowa, is expending close to a quarter of a million dollars this summer in rebuilding the hog department of the yards and addition of close to a 1,500 day capacity to the cattle division. The construction is of reinforced concrete and the entire hog division will be double decked when completed. It will practically double the hog capacity.

It is reported that work on the new $1,000,000 farmers' packing house at Newport, Minn., will begin within sixty days on plans adopted by the directors of the Farmers' Terminal Packing Company. The plant probably will be completed in six months, and plans provide for a daily killing capacity of from 1,000 to 2,000 hogs and 300 to 500 cattle. Building will cost about $432,000.

The Ogden Union Stockyards Company, Ogden, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000 and will proceed at once with the construction of stockyards on the west bank of the Weber River, near West Twenty-fourth street. The stockyards will comprise 70 acres. The following are the officers of the company: W. H. Wattis, president; Fred J. Kiesel, vice-president; S. S. Jensen, secretary, and James Pingree, treasurer, and who with L. F. Whitlock comprise the board of directors.

DEATH OF NEW ENGLAND PACKER.

Herbert Barnes, one of the pioneer packers and meat wholesalers of New England, died at his home in New Haven, Conn., on August 8 at the age of 83 years. He was one of the founders of the New Haven house of Strong, Barnes, Hart & Company, and was a director of Swift & Company at one time.

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1916. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, August 30, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned goods, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, rolled oats, rolled barley, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

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Durable Lard Pails

that are also non-leakable are effective agents in riveting friendship between the consumer and your lard.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Steadier Tone—Higher Prices for Hogs—Movement Not so Free—Predictions of Further Advances—Foreign Buying Helps the General Market—Strength in Grain Receives More Attention—Cash Trade Spotted.

The tendency of the provision list has been toward somewhat higher levels, although there has been no activity of importance and no advances of unusual proportions. There seemed to be a feeling in the trade that the buying for foreign governments recently was larger than generally supposed and that the semi-monthly Chicago stock statement would show fair decreases, also that the statistical position would improve slowly but steadily in the near future.

The fact that the heavy foreign absorption came upon the market when prices were high was not lost sight of. The buying was taken to indicate that there was a dire need for products abroad and further absorption would be noted at intervals. Miscellaneous foreign buying was not of much account; in fact, very little was said of it.

The export statistics continue to show up very well and the latest reports show that the exports of pork since November 1 exceed the amount of the corresponding period last year by 1,539,000 pounds. The increased exports of bacon for the corresponding period total 67,000,000 pounds and the gain in lard exports has been 14,000,000 pounds.

The mounting tendency of the exports gives no indication of abating. There is still a great deal said of economy in England and at other foreign points relative to the consumption of meats and the high cost of meats, but it is claimed that the great needs of the warring nations are being underestimated. Something more is also heard relative to the situation at the Argentine where tonnage is against the free movement of product from that country.

The home cash trade has given a little cause for complaint, yet the distribution is not unsatisfactory on the whole and consumption of meats seems to be large in the aggregate. Relatively high prices as usual command a great deal of attention and on the surface indicate a restricted consumption, but there is a great offsetting influence in the corresponding high costs of other edible products and in the great prosperity that has visited many of the laboring classes. Relative to this latter feature it might be pointed out that the big financial interests have recently talked of the continuation of the war business in the United States even though officials of foreign nations have seen fit to emphasize their own ability to manufacture munitions and the like. It is well known that the war orders in this country for the past two years or so have done much to stimulate the general trade and now will probably counterbalance the effect of short crops.

Relative to the crop situation, there have been sensational advances in wheat too near the highest prices since the war began and accompanying advances in other grains. The last government report was bullish beyond a doubt and would indicate a continuation of the high prices for grains. Feed stuffs have shared in the crop failures and in the ascension of crop values. The great corn crop has been estimated at only 2,777,000,000 bushels, against 2,877,000,000 the previous month and 3,054,000,000 bushels last year. It will be recalled, however, that of the good sized crop of a year ago a large percentage was of low quality and unmerchantable.

But the corn crop is still several weeks off from maturity and there are authorities who say that the government report if brought to date would not show better than 2,700,000,000, while there will have to be a further cut if general rains do not visit the belt very soon. To emphasize the shortage in the crops this season it would seem pertinent to itemize the losses. In winter wheat the shortage is 200,000,000 bushels, in spring wheat it is 157,000,000 bushels, in corn it is 270,000,000 bushels; oats claim a shortage of 266,000,000 bushels; rye is short more than 8,000,000 bushels; barley shows a loss of 42,000,000 bushels; hay is about 600,000 tons under the crop of last

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year, while potatoes are about 5,000,000 bushels larger than the crop of a year ago.

The hog movement during the interval has not been so free. Opinions are mixed as to the movement in the future, but there are more predictions of higher prices for the arrivals, and if these advances materialize, prices will be the highest in about six years.

LARD.—Further advances have been made due to the strength at the West, where packers are reported active buyers. City is quoted at $12.90@13.10; Western, $13.15@13.20; Middle West, $13.05@13.15; refined Continent, $14.35; South American, $14.60; Brazil, kegs, $15.60; compound, 10¾@11c.

PORK.—The tone is firm with claims of a better demand, partly for foreign account. Prices are quoted at: Mess, $28.25@28.75; clear, $25.50@27.50, and family, $28@29.

BEEF.—The market is firmly held, with trade light; checked somewhat by higher asking prices. Mess, $18.25@18.75; packet, $18.75@19.25; family, $19.75@20.75; extra India, $30@31.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to August 9, 1916:

HOGS.—Cuba, 2 hd.

BACON.—Barbados, 305 lbs.; Bermuda, 337 lbs.; Brazil, 174 lbs.; British West Indies, 348 lbs.; Chile, 330 lbs.; Cuba, 30,743 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 28 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 24 lbs.; England, 481,239 lbs.; France, 1,999,116 lbs.; French Guiana, 600 lbs.; French West Indies, 464 lbs.; Haiti, 873 lbs.; Jamaica, 12,702 lbs.; Mexico, 1,455 lbs.; Newfoundland, 12,897 lbs.; Panama, 8,788 lbs.; Scotland, 132,173 lbs.; Venezuela, 319 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Bermuda, 2,181 lbs.; Brazil, 126 lbs.; British Guiana, 975 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,313 lbs.; British West Indies, 920 lbs.; Chile, 262 lbs.; Colombia, 527 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,089 lbs.; Cuba, 37,093 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 585 lbs.; England, 693,717 lbs.; France, 35,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 8,513 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,113 lbs.; Haiti, 3,659 lbs.; Honduras, 50 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,615 lbs.; Mexico, 2,731 lbs.; Newfoundland, 9,593 lbs.; Panama, 35,194 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,729 lbs.; Scotland, 235,330 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 263 lbs.; Venezuela, 18,888 lbs.

LARD.—Australia, 1,500 lbs.; Barbados, 3,100 lbs.; Brazil, 6,700 lbs.; British South Africa, 56,526 lbs.; British West Africa, 8,690 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,282 lbs.; Chile, 2,440 lbs.; Colombia, 8,843 lbs.; Costa Rica, 396 lbs.; Cuba, 61,279 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,329 lbs.; Ecuador, 9,838 lbs.; England, 861,785 lbs.; France, 500,878 lbs.; French Guiana, 17,775 lbs.; French West Indies, 9,500 lbs.; Haiti, 125,872 lbs.; Honduras, 90 lbs.; Italy, 39,120 lbs.; Jamaica, 336 lbs.; Mexico, 19,420 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 17,440 lbs.; Peru, 8,962 lbs.; Portugese Africa, 3,750 lbs.; San Domingo, 53,466 lbs.; Scotland, 25,251 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 946 lbs.; Venezuela, 198,499 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Barbados, 540 lbs.; Bermuda, 242 lbs.; British Guiana, 9,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 13,030 lbs.; Colombia, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 55,748 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,855 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 10,731 lbs.; England, 73,200 lbs.; Haiti, 89,852 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,291 lbs.; Newfoundland, 200 lbs.; Panama, 110,560 lbs.; Peru, 10,000 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Haiti, 36 lbs.; Panama, 30,061 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 17,200 lbs.; British Guiana, 10,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 20,860 lbs.; Cuba, 46,607 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 900 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 81,132 lbs.; France, 3,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 4,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 27,298 lbs.; Haiti, 60,550 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,400 lbs.; Mexico, 500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 237,241 lbs.; Panama, 18,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,000 lbs.; Scotland, 20,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 950 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Argentina, 5,565 lbs.; England, 21,544 lbs.; France, 41,364 lbs.; Haiti, 500 lbs.; Mexico, 250 lbs.; Panama, 600 lbs.; Portugese Africa, 263 lbs.; Scotland, 11,760 lbs.; Venezuela, 50 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 25 lbs.; British South Africa, 165 lbs.; British West Indies, 395 lbs.; Cuba, 13,750 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 33 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,244 lbs.; Ecuador, 100 lbs.; England, 4,480 lbs.; France, 64,981 lbs.; French Guiana, 526 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,729 lbs.; Haiti, 1,285 lbs.; Honduras, 20 lbs.; Jamaica, 122 lbs.; Mexico, 282 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,180 lbs.; Panama, 20,464 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,340 lbs.; Scotland, 2,072 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,858 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to August 9, 1916:

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Barbados, 14,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 32,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,600 lbs.; British West Indies, 16,610 lbs.; Chile, 600 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,700 lbs.; Cuba, 700 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 5,900 lbs.; England, 129,763 lbs.; French Guiana, 62,900 lbs.; French West Indies, 24,992 lbs.; Haiti, 66,495 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,200 lbs.; Mexico, 250 lbs.; Newfoundland, 235,070 lbs.; Norway, 20,000 lbs.; Panama, 24,962 lbs.; San Domingo, 400 lbs.; Scotland, 59,800 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—British West Indies, 422 lbs.; England, 760,574 lbs.; Jamaica, 300 lbs.; Panama, 54,285 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 2,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 400 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,200 lbs.; Costa Rica, 900 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 325 lbs.; French West Indies, 300 lbs.; Haiti, 3,310 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,000 lbs.; Panama, 42,920 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,000 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—British West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 5,376 lbs.; England, 437,600 lbs.; Newfoundland, 7,679 lbs.; Scotland, 58,200 lbs.

STEARINE.—Ecuador, 698 lbs.; England, 33,674 lbs.; Honduras, 2,013 lbs.; Peru, 22,378 lbs.

OLEINE.—Sweden, 112,245 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—France, 79,145 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Dutch West Indies, 100 gals.; Panama, 10 gals.; Sweden, 1,200 gals.

Denmark, 600 lbs.; England, 2,003 lbs.; Scotland, 67,200 lbs.; Venezuela, 4,791 lbs.

TALLOW.—Brazil, 434 lbs.; Colombia, 3,543 lbs.; Costa Rica, 7,000 lbs.; Cuba, 1,408 lbs.; French West Indies, 487 lbs.; Mexico, 2,500 lbs.; Peru, 5,491 lbs.; Venezuela, 13,130 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Barbados, $65; Bermuda, $1,232; British South Africa, $486; British West Indies, $381; Chile, $17; Colombia, $304; Cuba, $77; Danish West Indies, $4; Dutch West Indies, $74; England, $55,255; France, $4,951; French Guiana, $726; French West Indies, $20; Haiti, $19; Honduras, $153; Jamaica, $56; Mexico, $328; Nicaragua, $10; Panama, $3,947; Portuguese Africa, $75; Scotland, $9,090; Venezuela, $806.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Australia, $95; Barbados, $894; Bermuda, $29; British Guiana, $621; British West Indies, $274; Chile, $128; China, $638; Colombia, $133; Cuba, $2,475; Danish West Indies, $21; Dutch West Indies, $261; England, $19,400; France, $141; French Guiana, $5,025; French West Indies, $1,791; Haiti, $1,278; Italy, $50; Jamaica, $83; Mexico, $340; Panama, $8,784; San Domingo, $335; Venezuela, $6.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug 5, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To	Week ending Aug 5, 1916.	Week ending Aug 7, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug 5, 1916.
United Kingdom..	86	.....	11,787
Continent	175	25	3,751
So. & Cen. Am...	70	436	17,291
West Indies	487	700	39,853
Br. No. Am. Col..	282	205	12,965
Other countries...	23	30	829
Total	1,122	1,396	86,478

MEATS, LBS.

To	Week ending Aug 5, 1916.	Week ending Aug 7, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug 5, 1916.
United Kingdom..	7,536,225	3,052,150	481,348,872
Continent	2,525,533	3,138,700	174,853,321
So. & Cen. Am...	19,891	53,000	2,412,506
West Indies	118,344	128,382	8,999,102
Br. No. Am. Col..	166,355	.....	849,043
Other countries...	16,409	6,222	619,002
Total	10,382,757	6,378,844	668,581,846

LARD, LBS.

To	Week ending Aug 5, 1916.	Week ending Aug 7, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug 5, 1916.
United Kingdom..	3,119,030	505,010	216,669,532
Continent	3,607,825	590,200	144,579,436
So. & Cen. Am...	377,973	1,232,012	30,523,337
West Indies	1,027,226	333,200	21,413,450
Br. No. Am. Col..	2,000	....	581,898
Other countries...	1,226	1,110	1,787,692
Total	7,995,370	2,661,532	415,555,346

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs
New York	636	5,446,857	5,541,740
Boston	256	248,950	21,130
Baltimore	.....	106,050	156,500
New Orleans	230	.....	1,320,000
Montreal	.....	4,581,000	956,000
Total week	1,122	10,382,757	7,995,370
Previous week ..	846	9,736,717	5,065,048
Two weeks ago..	1,271	13,521,252	11,978,148
Cor. week last y'r	1,396	6,378,844	2,661,532

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 5, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	17,295,600	15,360,200	1,935,400
Meats, lbs.	668,981,846	601,618,640	67,263,206
Lard, lbs.	415,555,346	401,802,570	13,752,776

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, August 3, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
St. Paul, Liverpool	....	....	....	2573	....	111	....	325	2500
Valenia, Liverpool	2731	....	....	280	....	50	....	....	1250
Carpathia, Liverpool	1896	....	2882	1177	....	201	60	60	....
Manhattan, London	681	....	....	84	....	....	....	200	5000
Francisco, Hull	....	....	....	493	....	15	....	55	2797
Amsterdyk, Rotterdam	550	1600	....	....	....	....	....	750	....
Gallia, Rotterdam	5496	5496	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maartensdyk, Rotterdam	1978	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batjam, Rotterdam	3374	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boomberg, Rotterdam	15937	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noordivijk, Rotterdam	21350	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marcis, Roterdam	....	....	....	7038	....	....	....	2744	....
United States, Copenhagen	12444	....	....	....	....	....	....	804	....
Kentucky, Copenhagen	6147	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lyngenfjord, Bergen	....	....	....	....	125	150	....	150	....
Haldor, Bordeaux	3850	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	....
Lafayette, Bordeaux	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....
Ottar, Bordeaux	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....
Ville du Havre, Marseilles	....	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....
Snowdonian, Marseilles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2550
Snowdonian, Gibraltar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200
Total	70938	7596	2882	11710	125	527	135	5318	14297

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tendency is to regard the undertone in the tallow market as somewhat steadier. While higher levels have not been named the trade is of the opinion that melters are in an easier position and it is realized that the readjustment of tallow values has been drastic. No important trades have come to light during the past several days, it being generally conceded that the season of the year is against an active business.

The buyers' side of the tallow market is that they need not be in a hurry to take on supplies and recently their waiting attitude was rewarded. More is being said of tallow reaching these shores from South America and some fresh trades of this nature were reported this week. The quantity involved, however, was not large.

Glycerine has not shown any strength lately despite the absence of an indication suggesting that the war will end soon. Glycerine is quoted at about 33c. for the dynamite grade against 40c. several weeks ago and the high last season of about 60c.

The London auction sale resulted in offerings of 593 casks, of which 171 were taken at prices 6d. under those of the previous week. Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 7¼c. nominal and city special at 7⅜c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—Although prices have not advanced, the undertone of the market is stated to be firmer on the basis of 10c.

OLEO OIL.—The list has shown no change during the week. Foreign markets are reported as very steady. Extras are quoted at 13½c., and medium at 13@13¼c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—Although buyers are very conservative, their attitude is offset by reduced offerings from abroad. Prime red, spot, 9½@10c.; Lagos, spot, 10@10½c.; to arrive, — ; palm kernel, 14@15c.

PEANUT OIL.—No change has been noted, with buyers holding off. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—Buyers are holding off because of other oils being cheaper relatively. Prices at 8@8¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There is not much stuff being moved as yet at the lower levels established recently. Spot is quoted at 7¾@8c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The volume of business is light and prices about steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—Offerings have been somewhat larger, but arrivals have not shown an increase. Ceylon, 13½@14c.; Cochin, 14@15c.

GREASES.—The undertone seems a trifle steadier after the recent important declines. Yellow, 6¾@7¼c., nom.; bone, 7@7¼c., nom.; house, 6¾@7c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 1,952,045 lbs. for export, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no other imports, except 197 cases of canned meat, 50 bags of glue stock, 1,979 casks of tallow, 1,190 bags of bones, and 60 bbls. of jerked beef and 66 casks of tripe.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 11, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 39,457 quarters; to the Continent, 71,216 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 36,231 quarters; to the Continent, 14,138 quarters; to Africa, 31,647 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending August 5, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 104,802 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 12 1-3 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 89,614 pounds and averaged 13 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.25	$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	8.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.80	.70	175c.	100c.
Butter	1.50	1.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. O. Zaun.)

New York, August 10.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 21c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19c.; city steam lard, 13⅝c.; city dressed hogs, 14½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c.; skinned shoulders, 13c.; boneless butts, 15½@16c.; Boston butts, 14@14½c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c.; regular trimmings, 9@10c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12½c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 10.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¾@17¼c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17⅞c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11⅛c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼c.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 10, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Aug. 10, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	66	6,454
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	—	2,294
Bergen, Norway	200	5,590
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France		2,140
British India	44	44
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Town, Africa	—	560
Central America	9	666
Cette, France	—	100
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	200
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	357	9,058
Genoa, Italy	—	10,444
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,400
Haiti	7	383
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havre, France	—	12,005
Hull, England	—	100
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,128
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	—	954
Naples, Italy	—	375
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Rotterdam, Holland	1,200	112,281
St. Johns, N. F.	—	497
San Domingo	3	2,575
South American ports	597	45,874
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies, Other	233	11,857
Total	2,706	358,026
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway		1,625
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216
Christiania, Norway	—	65,980
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	28
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Minatitlan, Mexico	—	75
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	100
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico		210
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	933
Total		123,687
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,916
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	2,024
From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	—	201
Total	—	1,056
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Total	—	9,531
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,847
Liverpool, England	—	979
London, England	—	975
Total	—	4,801
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,290
Rosario, A. R.	—	150
Total	—	3,440
From Detroit—		
Canada	2,455	56,280
Total	2,455	56,280
From Buffalo—		
Canada	45	8,233
Total	45	8,233
From other ports—		
Mexico	—	6
Total	—	6

Recapitulation—	Week ending Aug. 10, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period, 1914. Bbls.
From New York	2,706	358,026	565,888
From New Orleans		123,687	94,620
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,094
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,932
From Philadelphia	—	1,056	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	36,604
From Norfolk and Newport News		4,801	29,163
From Boston	—	2	112
From San Francisco	—	221	213
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Michigan	2,455	56,280	36,983
From Buffalo	45	8,233	9,704
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	8,205
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,195
From Vermont	1	45	159
From other ports	—	6	156
Total	5,207	583,394	805,634

A CRUSHERS' TRAFFIC BUREAU.

Another instance of the practical results to be obtained by a wideawake trade association is in the work of the traffic bureau of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. In announcing a change in the personnel of this bureau, Chairman Jo W. Allison tells of the work of the Bureau as follows:

Dallas, Tex., August 1, 1916.

To the Mills:

We regret to have to announce the resignation as secretary of the Traffic Bureau of Mr. R. W. Morris and his retirement from our service. But we are glad to be able to report the appointment in his stead of C. B. Ingram, who comes to us highly recommended and has already entered upon his duties, and we believe the mills will find the services of the Bureau as promptly and satisfactorily at their command in the future as we have endeavored to make it in the past.

In this connection, some word as to what the Bureau is doing for the mills may not be out of place. Mr. Morris held the position just ten months. During that time we have been favored with more or less complete files of the paid freight bills of thirty-two mills out of three hundred members.

All of these freight bills have been carefully checked and from them claims amounting to $5,034.79 have been filed and collected, or put in process of collection, and from these collections have been made and paid over to the mills $1,580.38.

In other words, claims for account of the mills have been filed for nearly three times the entire cost of maintenance of the Bureau, and actual collections and a clear saving made to the mills of something over 50 per cent. of the entire expenses of the Bureau.

Nor has the saving to the individual mills been inconsiderable, the claims running in varied sums from $1, no claim for less than that amount being filed, to nearly $800 in one claim. In no single instance has any batch of bills been checked without finding an error and filing a claim, and in several instances the collections made have exceeded the mills' entire dues.

Now, if we have done this for thirty-two mills, how much more could we have accomplished had all the mills favored us with their bills, and this is what we yet hope the mills will learn to do.

Several mills, as regularly as they close their books on the last day of the month, send us their freight bills, and this is the better plan and we wish they all did so. We want them to do more. We want you to get the habit of asking us for routes and rates. In fact, submit to us all transportation questions and problems that give you concern, and let us assist you in any transportation charges or matters that would be to your advantage in any way.

We, of course, cannot promise success in all things, but we do believe we have some skill in handling such matters, and at any rate we can promise our very best effort in seeking equitable concessions, or in making fair adjustments. At least give us a trial.

Very truly,
THE TRAFFIC BUREAU,
Jo W. Allison, Chairman.

LAW GETS CHEMISTS HONORS.

Dr. Thomas C. Law, of Atlanta, Ga., has again been appointed chairman of the Chemists' Committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. In connection with this appointment by President Covington it is announced that the methods adopted by Dr. Law's committee are now a part of the rules of the association, and all chemical questions are to be referred to this committee for action.

At the same time it is announced that Dr. Law has been made chairman of the new National Committee on the Analysis and Specifications of Cotton Seed Products which has been formed by the Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers of the American Chemical Society. The other members of this new committee are Archibald Campbell of Cincinnati and F. N. Smalley of Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Law is one of the best-known consulting and analytical chemists in the South, and is a recognized authority on all questions pertaining to cottonseed products.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil for the month of June, according to government reports, are reported as follows by customs districts, with totals compared: From New York, 21,139 bbls.; New Orleans, 4,341 bbls.; Michigan district, 2,455 bbls.; Virginia, 431 bbls.; Philadelphia, 77 bbls.; Buffalo, 45 bbls.; Vermont, 1 bbl.; total, June, 1916, 28,489 bbls.; June, 1915, 65,392 bbls. Total, season to June 30, 1916, 663,033 bbls.; same time a year ago, 800,116 bbls.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Steadier Market—More Speculative Demand —Advances in Cotton and Lard Helped Sentiment—New Crude Oil Higher—Consumers Still Holding Off—Cotton Crop Accounts Not Much Improved.

On the whole there has been a better undertone to the cotton oil market during the past week, both in New York and through the South. While confidence has not spread generally, the surrounding conditions of the cotton oil market have been such that higher prices were rather easily established even though full advances were not held. In this regard the excitement and strength in the cotton list were a vital factor and the sharp advances in lard as partly influenced by the great advances in grain came in for consideration.

In view of the discount of compound lard as compared with animal lard, there has been surprise expressed that the distribution of the former has not been larger and buying of cotton oil of correspondingly larger amount. The general impression is that buyers of compound lard are still very cautious, feeling that even though the price of cotton oil has declined heavily the levels are far from comparatively low. There has been some talk of oils other than cotton oil being used in the manufacture of compound lard.

Many in the trade are still awaiting the maturing of the cotton crop while picking is still going on in the very early districts, particularly in the extreme Southwest. there are important Northern and Eastern districts that give concern. Oklahoma has had a good [illegible]

[illegible]

Current offerings are none too free. Advices from mill centers indicate that seed is not moving freely, and higher than $40 a ton has been paid in some sections for quick shipment. The seed situation will not be clear for several weeks, as after the maturing of the cotton crop the question of good cotton picking weather is to be considered, also the yielding qualities of the seed.

[illegible] At the same time the discount of tallow does not mean the total elimination of cotton oil consumption by soapmakers as

The American Cotton Oil Co.

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Cable Address "AMCOTOIL," New York

Cottonseed Products

OIL, LINTERS
CAKE, ASHES
MEAL, HULLS

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

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every season a certain amount goes to this group. The takings of cotton oil for soapmakers for the season just ended played an important part in the establishing of high cotton oil prices, however.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 5, 1916.—Spot, $9.25; August, $9.32@9.34; September, $9.10@9.11; October, $8.64@8.70; November, $8.35@8.36; December, $8.35@8.36; January, $8.36@8.37; February, $8.38@8.42; March, $8.46@8.50. Futures closed 1 to 23 decline. Sales were: August, 1,500, $9.45@9.34; September, 4,000, $9.25@9.09; October, 700, $8.76@8.75; November, 1,200, $8.38@8.35; December, 2,800, $8.38@8.35; January, 600, $8.38@8.37. Total sales, 10,800 bbls. Good off, $8.80; off, $8.60; reddish off, $8.40; winter, $9.30; summer, $9.30; prime crude, S. E., $7.33, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, August 7, 1916.—Spot, $9.15; August, $9.19@9.20; September, $9.10@9.15; October, $8.68@8.71; November, $8.39@8.42; December, $8.40@8.41; January, $8.42@8.43; February, $8.44@8.50; March, $8.55@8.59. Futures closed 13 lower to 9 higher. Sales were: August, 1,100, $9.29@9.20; September, 3,900, $9.18@9.07; October, 4,500, $8.70@8.63; November, 3,100, $8.40@8.32; December, 4,300, $8.41@8.35; January, 3000, $8.42@8.33. Total sales, 22,000 bbls. Good off, $8.90; off, $8.80; reddish off, $8.60; winter, $9.25; summer, $9.25; prime crude, S. E., $7.33, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, August 8, 1916.—Spot, $9.20; August, $9.34@9.35; September, $9.44@9.45; October, $8.98@8.99; November, $8.67@8.69; December, $8.67@8.70; January, $8.67@8.69; February, $8.68@8.80; March, $8.75@8.85. Futures closed 12 higher to 13 lower. Sales were: August, 800, $9.40@9.35; September, 5,800, $9.55@9.35; October, 5,000, $9.12@8.91; November, 3,000, $8.80@8.60; December, 7,800, $8.79@8.60; January, 5,700, $8.80@8.61. Total sales, 28,800 bbls. Good off, $9; off, $8.90; reddish off, $8.70; winter, $9.60; summer, $9.60; prime crude, S. E., new, $7.47, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, August 9, 1916.—Spot, $9.30; August, $9.28@9.35; September, $9.32@9.34; October, $8.97@8.98; November, $8.71@8.73; December, $8.72@8.74; January, $8.74@8.75; February, $8.76@8.84; March, $8.88@8.92. Futures closed 9 to 33 higher. Sales were: August, 900, $9.30@9.20; September, 5,200, $9.36@9.11; October, 5,500, $8.90@8.72; November, 4,100, $8.75@8.45; December, 6,200, $8.77@8.45; January, 8,500, $8.79@8.47. Total sales, 31,500 bbls.

Closing prices, Thursday, August 10, 1916.—Spot, $9.10; August, $9.10@9.20; September, $9.26@9.30; October, $8.95@8.97; November, $8.58@8.60; December, $8.61@8.62; January, $8.62@8.63; February, $8.65@8.70; March, $8.72@8.77. Futures closed 3 to 24 lower. Sales were: August, 100, $9.30; September, 3,500, $9.51@9.30; October, 3,000, $9.07@8.94; November, 2,600, $8.72@8.59; December, 4,500, $8.72@8.61; January, 6,700, $8.73@8.62; March, 300, $8.90@8.87. Total sales, 20,700 bbls. Good off, $8.90; off, $8.70; reddish off, $8.50; winter, $9.50; summer, $9.50; prime crude, S. E., new, $7.47, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

JUSTUS E. RALPH RETIRES.

The retirement of Justus E. Ralph as secretary of the American Cotton Oil Company was announced last week. Secretary Ralph gives up active service after nearly 26 years of official connection with the company, and proposes to take it easy hereafter and devote more time to his personal interests. A notice issued over the signature of President R. F. Munro announces his retirement with the good will of the company, and the election of William O. Thompson as secretary in his stead.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY
Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists
Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.
Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.
Also specialists in the analysis of all
GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.
Main Laboratories, ATLANTA, GA. Carolina Branch, WILMINGTON, N. C.

McKEE BACK IN LOUISVILLE.

Announcement was made in a recent issue of The National Provisioner of the purchase of the plant and equipment of the old Kentucky Refining Company at Louisville, Ky., by interests represented by Campbell, Heath & Company, of New York City. Later the incorporation of the Buttercup Oil & Car Company of Louisville was announced, this company to operate the plant and a line of 200 tank cars. Two other corporations formed to market the products are the Winter Oil Company and the Shelby Cotton Oil Company.

The prime mover in this important enterprise is F. W. McKee, of Atlanta, Ga., who is known as one of the most successful operators in the cottonseed products field. Mr. McKee was one of the heads of the Kentucky Refining Company in the days of its greatest prosperity. Some years ago he transferred his interests and residence to Georgia, where he has been a leading crusher and products operator. He has been president of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and a leader in the activities of the industry in both State and national associations.

Mr. McKee will retain his crude mill interests in the South and also continue to operate his brokerage and commission business in Atlanta, but it is understood that he will locate in Louisville in the fall and devote his personal attention to the building up of the business of the new companies he has organized there. Louisville is an important cotton oil center, though activities in that field have languished of late. It is expected that the return of Mr. McKee to his old stamping ground will stir things up in that section.

CRUSHERS PROTEST WAR TAX BILL.

Proposed war revenue taxation is objected to by Southern cottonseed products interests as having a bad effect on the market for lint and for glycerine, both oil mill by-products. The following letter to members has been issued by Secretary Chivers, of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association:

Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1916.

All Members of the Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Georgia:

I wish to call your attention to the War Revenue Bill that has passed the House of Representatives at Washington and is now pending in the Senate. The very heavy discriminatory tax provision proposed therein on gunpowder explosive manufacturers will unquestionably in turn react to the disadvantage of ourselves and our allied interests.

Present conditions enable the American powder explosive manufacturer to pay the highest price ever known for lint, and likewise the highest price ever known for glycerine, derived from cottonseed oil. Discriminatory legislation against these powder manufacturers at this time will make it difficult for them to compete against foreign producers and necessarily curtail thereby the volume of their business in this country, with attendant reaction on their purchasing ability as it applies to the above-mentioned products, and will unquestionably produce a very much lower market for lint and will be a serious handicap to cotton oil prices from which glycerine is so largely derived.

We must take into consideration that the European manufacturers have, during the course of the past year, put themselves in a position to actively compete against American producers of explosives, and any handicap placed on our manufacturers at this time cannot but react on us through the mediums mentioned.

Please let me urge that you express these views by wire to your Representatives in the Senate and Congress, as, of course, if the value of our products is reduced the price of cottonseed must necessarily be lowered accordingly, and this bill, if passed, therefore will mean a serious loss to the farmers throughout the entire cotton belt.

Yours very truly,
E. P. CHIVERS, Secretary.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1916. Crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 57c. for September; practically no trading. New crop meal in poor demand at $28 for 7½ per cent. ammonia. New crop loose hulls, $10@10.50, Atlanta, loose.

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Refiners of All Grades of
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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
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PEANUT OIL IN TEXAS.

W. C. Barrickman, Secretary Texas Industrial Congress, in Manufacturers' Record.

Texas produces the best cotton and cottonseed products in the world, and sometimes suffers from overproducing them. A notable instance of the latter was in 1914, when the 4,700,000 bales of the best quality cotton ever grown in the State, the European cataclysm just getting into full blast, and the world demand disjoined from the world supply, the farmers and men of the towns and cities cursed cotton, through which they were brought to the verge of ruin.

The 1914 crop sold below the cost of production, and the 1915 crop, reduced to 3,000,000 bales through boll-weevil ravages and anthracnose, was sold at its cost of production and no more. But through the preaching and heroic practice of thrift over the State, the farmers to a larger extent than ever before grew gardens and produced their own meat, milk, eggs and other necessaries in 1915, and in this way made the earnings of one rather lean year make good the debts of two years.

But the experience brought about some very sober thinking, the conclusion of which was that cotton, or any other one crop, no matter how fine its quality, is a very good servant for Texas, but a very bad master. Therefore, cotton must be put into its proper place—that of a wealth creator instead of a wealth destroyer.

In order to realize what an undertaking it is for Texas to place itself in a position where the dreadful losses of 1914 may not be repeated, it must be understood that cotton comprises 63 per cent. of the total farm products of the State, and is thus greater in value than all the other field crops together.

A great industry, cottonseed oil and cake manufacture, is absolutely dependent upon it, and another great industry, greatest of all among the States of the Union, cattle raising, is vitally affected. During the campaign in the fall of 1914 to reduce the acreage of the 1915 cotton, the leading cattlemen looked on with doubt and dismay. If the 1915 crop was to be cut out or cut in half, where would they get a cheap protein to replace cottonseed meal in their feeding ration?

In the thrift campaign of 1914 and the first months of 1915, in which effort was made by all possible means to impress upon the farmers the vital necessity to them of the home-grown living, the peanut was one of the crops they were urged to plant. It was shown that the nuts and vines baled together could be used in place of corn for work stock; that as a feed for milch cows this crop was unsurpassed, and that when grown for hogs it did not even require harvesting.

Peanuts have been grown in Texas in a desultory way for many years, the census showing 64,327 acres in 1909, but except in one or two small areas, comprising a few counties, the crop was of but little importance. In 1915, following the oversupply of cotton, great increases in peanut planting took place. The growers generally baled them, nuts and vines together, for feed for the home livestock, but it is estimated that the yield of about 40,000 acres was handled commercially by factories, mills, and for feed and seed.

Texas has 220 cotton oil mills, and these mills, working full time, can crush the cottonseed yield available for oil in two months. This means that on the average the mills will be idle ten months, while overhead and upkeep expense go on all the time. In addition to this heavy fixed charge, the mill men found a very short crop in 1915, with trouble in selling their oil and cake on account of blockades, lack of shipping facilities and various other difficulties. Several of them crushed such peanuts as they could readily pick up, but in an experimental way.

The scarcity of cottonseed in 1915 is likely to be repeated in 1916. Seed was very high last year, selling up to $50 a ton. The price will be high again this year; so the mill man, in addition to an overhead expense during the idle months, is facing the possibility of a second year's business in which his cottonseed will cost him in the neighborhood of $40 a ton, with the oil and cake to be sold on the seed basis of $20 per ton.

The cottonseed crushers have, therefore, been eagerly seeking a way out of their troubles, and their attention having been directed to the peanut crop as an oil-producing possibility, many of them have made campaigns in the localities from which their mills are supplied, furnished seed at cost, guaranteed a local market and exerted all the influence they could to bring about a general planting of the crop.

Their views in regard to the peanut were ably presented by B. W. Couch of Fort Worth, president of their association, in an interview which was widely published in the press of Texas and the South:

"The attention of the cotton oil trade is being more and more directed to peanut production as the basis for the manufacture of a very superior oil," said Mr. Couch, "resulting in installing the machinery in a number of mills in preparation for the 1916 crush, and endeavoring to encourage the farmers to grow the crop commercially.

"If the crusher can be assured of getting enough nuts to make the business of making the oil one worth while, there is no doubt that a large number of mills will be adapted to peanut oil production. The trade manufactures and handles cotton oil in car lots, the tank car usually containing 9,000 gallons of oil.

"On the basis of a gallon of oil to the bushel of nuts and thirty bushels of nuts to the acre, it will be seen that it will take the product of three hundred acres to make a car of oil, and that whether the crop will be grown to an extent large enough for their purpose is a very reasonable and serious question to the crusher in connection with the cost of installing machinery and preparing for the crush.

"The thing to do is for the farmers to make up their minds and notify the crusher in their neighborhood in sufficient number to justify him in going to the expense of changing his machinery to crush the nuts.

"The Texas Industrial Congress has informed us that the peanut can be grown over a wider area than cotton and at about 80 per cent. of its cost. They estimate an average yield of Spanish peanuts will be between thirty and forty bushels per acre,

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costing between $15 and $16 to produce, and that by selecting the seed and giving attention to cultural methods, sixty bushels to the acre, at very little increased cost, may be easily produced. They say that the money value of peanuts, including the nuts and hay, should not be less than $30 to the farmer, which is about twice the cost of production, and that his showing of profits will be much better as he makes heavier yields.

"There is a great area of land in Texas suitable for peanut growing and not suited to cotton. The two crops can, in my opinion, be grown without materially interfering with each other, especially since the machine-harvested peanut may be handled without getting in the way of cotton picking for those farmers who grow both crops."

The Texas Industrial Congress, the business men's organization for promoting more profitable farming in the State, has been calling attention to the peanut for several years. The growing of peanuts was included in the contests for most profitable production, initiated by Col. Henry Exall in 1911, and for which prizes aggregating $10,000 in gold are offered each year. Many other agencies, including the press of the State, the bankers and commercial bodies, have exerted themselves as soon as the possibilities of the peanut in oil production came to be understood.

As a result of this work there will be 250,000 to 300,000 acres of peanuts grown in Texas this year, with a possible oil output equal to one-twelfth of the expected yield of cotton oil. One-third or more of the mills are preparing to crush, and the indications are that every nut grown in the State can be marketed at a price profitable to the grower. What this means with serious boll-weevil ravages already indicated for this year can be readily understood.

If the growers supply the mill men with a good quality of mature nuts, reasonably free from dirt and waste, and if no other unforeseen factor appears to cause dissatisfaction and loss, it is only reasonable to anticipate a much greater planting next year without a material reduction of the cotton crop that now requires about 12,000,000 acres of land.

The peanut oil production will not be anything like as large as the acreage planted would make possible. The corn crop is very backward, and a correspondingly larger proportion of the peanut yield will be baled for feed; then, too, much of the crop is planted in "patches" of five to twenty acres, and this is a condition very favorable to its being utilized as feed, especially where growers live at a distance from each other and the market.

Peanut production will be principally in the East Texas forested area, in the west central counties, and in the light soils along the river courses. A great belt of rich farming land stretching across the State from Red River to the Rio Grande, comprising an area almost half as great as the State of Iowa, the so-called "black lands," will not be planted to peanuts for oil production, because these soils are heavy and would interfere too much with harvesting the nuts.

On these prairies the soya bean will eventually be grown as an oil-producing crop, as it bears its oil-producing part above ground like the cotton plant instead of below ground, like the peanut. This development is several years yet in the future, but is next in line after the peanut has safely become a permanency as a commercial field crop.

MEAT PRODUCED AND CONSUMED.

Reviewing the meat situation the Chicago Breeders' Gazette says: "Meat production has been falling behind the procession of events in America. Perhaps the vegetarian agitation has scared some men out of the stock business; doubtless the high price of corn has checked feeding in recent years; certainly the foot-and-mouth outbreak put a crimp in stock breeding as well as feeding, and the increasing price of land has offered positive restraint. The net result, as deduced from a survey by the Department of Agriculture, is a slight increase in the number of meat animals the last few years, but a larger rate of increase in population.

"From 1907 to 1913 the number of cattle declined, and although there has been an increase the last two years the number is still short 11,000,000 head or 15 per cent. as compared with 1907. Hogs have increased in the last six years about 10,000,000 head or 17 per cent., but sheep have declined more than 3,000,000 head or 6 per cent.

"This leaves the total meat production at a lower rate than half a dozen years ago, although now making gains. It is figured that population increases steadily, although not so fast now as before the war shut off immigration from some countries. There is no prospect of a flood of meat on the markets. Indeed it is still vividly remembered that in 1914 and 1915 we imported more beef and mutton than we exported.

"Those importations caused some alarm among producers, but still that traffic proved that Americans have a great appetite for meat. We are still the greatest meat-eating as well as the greatest meat-producing nation in the world.

"The amount of meat eaten per capita is greater in this country than anywhere else excepting in Australia and New Zealand, and of course the total consumption in those two countries is less than ours. The way fresh meat consumption has held up this year in the face of the highest figures housewives have ever had to pay proves again that Americans want meat and will buy it if possible. The meat-eating habit is as firmly fixed in this country as the achieving habit. The two always have gone together; they probably always will."

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice President, Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.
Secretary Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

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Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia.
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Vice-President, Russell Acree, Darlington.
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Chas. Du Bose, Allee.
Vice-President, C. C. Littleton, Houston.
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 10, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾@4c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 2¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c.; per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¾@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½ per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½@5c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 9½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 11½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9¾c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 14½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90@92c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 13½@14c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb; green olive oil foots, 9@9¾c. per lb.; cotton oil, 9¾@10c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7¾@8c. per lb.; corn oil, 8@8¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 7c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10c. per lb.; brown grease, 6@6½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7@7¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 35c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 28@29c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 24@25c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 37½c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 11.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71 5/16@4.71 3/8
Cable transfers	4.76 7/16
Demand sterling	4.75 15/16
Commercial bills, sight	4.75 5/16@4.75 3/8
Commercial, 60 days	4.70 15/16@4.71 1/8
Commercial, 90 days	4.68 5/16@4.68 3/8
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.92 1/8
Bankers' cables	5.91 3/8
Bankers' checks	5.91 5/8
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	72
Bankers' cables	72 1/16
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41 3/16
Commercial, 60 days	41 1/8
Bankers' sight	41 3/16 + 1/16
Copenhagen—	
Checks	26.55

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 11.—Market firm, Western steam, $14.30 nom.; Middle West, $13.80@13.90; city steam, 13⅝@13¾c.; refined Continent, $14.35; South American, $14.60; Brazil, kegs, $15.60; compound, 10¾@11c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 11.—Copra fabrique, 145 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 121 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, August 11.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 167s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 140s.; shoulders, square, 69s. 6d.; New York, 67s. 6d.; picnic, 69s. 9d.; hams, long, 94s.; American cut, 97s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 89s.; long clear, 89s.; short back, 86s.; bellies, clear, 88s. Lard, spot prime, 73s.; American refined 28-lb. box, 76s.; September, 75s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 48s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 93s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 48s. 4½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was a shade firmer on scattered buying due to the strength in hogs.

Tallow.

The market was quiet but steady with city specials loose quoted at 7¾c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market continued quiet and steady with Oleo quoted at 10 to 10⅛c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was moderately active with prices a shade higher with lard.

Market closed 3 points higher to 14 lower. Sales, 22,900 bbls. Spot oil, $9.10 bid. Crude, Southeast, $7.40 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: August, $9.13@9.20; September, $9.19@9.21; October, $8.83@8.84; November, $8.45@8.47; December, $8.47@8.48; January, $8.48@8.50; February, $8.53@8.56; March, $8.63@8.65; good off oil, $8.90 bid; off oil, $8.70 bid; red off oil, $8.60 bid; winter oil, $9.50 bid; summer white oil, $9.40 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 11.—Hog market firm and 15c. higher. Bulk of prices $10.10@10.65; light, $10.10@10.75; mixed, $9.90@10.75; heavy, $9.80@10.75; rough heavy, $9.80@10.05; Yorkers, $10.55@10.70; pigs, $8.40@9.90; cattle, steady; beeves, $6.90@10.60; cows and heifers, $3.50@9.25; Texas steers, $7.15@8.40; Western, $6.65@8.60. Calves, $9@12.65. Sheep, weak to 10c. lower; lambs, $7.40@10.75; Western, $7.75@11.25. Native, $6.60@8. Yearlings, $7.75@8.75.

Omaha, August 11.—Hogs higher, at $9.40@10.25.

Buffalo, August 11.—Hogs higher; on sale, 4,800, at $10.90.

Kansas City, August 11.—Hogs higher, at $9.40@10.25.

St. Joseph, August 11.—Hogs higher, at $9.60@10.15.

Sioux City, August 11.—Hogs higher, at $9.35@10.20.

Louisville, August 11.—Hogs higher, at $10.15@10.35.

Indianapolis, August 11.—Hogs higher, at $10.30@10.50.

St. Louis, August 11.—Hogs higher, at $10.30@10.60.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 5, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,808	17,199	24,014
Swift & Co.	7,120	13,400	26,925
Morris & Co.	5,054	8,900	8,267
Wilson & Co.	5,386	9,800	10,239
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,372	7,900	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	889	6,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	943	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,200 hogs; Rosd, Lanham & Co., 5,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,100 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,900 hogs, Independent Packing Co., 8,900 hogs; others, 7,900 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,049	7,780	868
Fowler Packing Co.	793	..	1,615
Wilson & Co.	3,998	7,435	2,617
Swift & Co.	5,965	7,320	4,143
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,099	8,947	3,493
Morris & Co.	4,768	8,012	2,248
Blount Packing Co.	203	1,514	...
Schwartz Eden & Co.	19	4,672	...
John Morrell & Co.	630	1,134	..
Others	162	668	73

B. Balling, 58 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 51 cattle and 488 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 36 cattle; Hoff Packing Co., 329 hogs; L. Meyer, 423 cattle; Grayhill & Stephenson, 1,329 hogs; L. Levy, 178 cattle; S. Kraus, 675 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 27 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,820	8,846	3,115
Swift & Co.	3,260	12,672	18,254
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,288	13,283	9,447
Armour & Co.	...	13,909	7,347
Swartz & Co.	...	1,440	...
J. W. Murphy	...	6,576	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 731 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 49 cattle, Kohrs Packing Co., 602 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,401	7,257	4,237
Swift & Co.	3,940	8,249	5,294
Armour & Co.	3,663	3,796	5,576
East Side Packing Co.	298	2,116	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	38	...	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	155	...
Others	489	21,980	1,904

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,224	11,911	...
Armour & Co.	706	11,531	...
Swift & Co.	...	4,291	...
Rath Packing Co.	25	1,340	...
John Morrell & Co.	18	413	...
Others	2,847	1,391	...

B. Hurst Packing Co., 163 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 266 hogs; Hammond, Standish & Co., 320 hogs; Sacks Dressed Meat Co., 7 cattle; J. A. Hoenel & Co., 1,671 hogs; Statter & Co., 67 cattle; Plankinton Packing Co., 2,117 hogs.

COMPLAIN OF TEXAS MEAT RATES.

Complaints have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Houston, Tex., Chamber of Commerce against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and 56 other railroads protesting against freight rates for the transportation of carload lots of packinghouse products and lard substitutes from Houston to points in Oklahoma.

It is alleged that the Houston shippers are unjustly and unlawfully deprived of their natural markets and that the rates to all points in Oklahoma are in restraint of trade, and arbitrarily prevent the natural growth and expansion of Houston's trade relations in a large and populous territory.

The rate now charged by the railroads for transportation to points in Oklahoma, 415 miles distant, is 50 cents, whereas for the same distance the Interstate Commerce Commission has held that a rate of 42.5 cents is reasonable; at points in Oklahoma, 594 miles distant from Houston, a rate of 72 cents is charged. The Interstate Commerce Commission has held that a rate of 52.5 cents is reasonable. These are embodied in the complaint as exhibits.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	9,000	5,000
Kansas City	200	1,000	500
Omaha	100	5,000	1,800
St. Louis	50	3,000	100
St. Joseph	100	3,000	500
Sioux City		4,000	300
St. Paul	400	1,000	100
Oklahoma City		400	
Fort Worth	300	500	
Milwaukee		2,114	
Louisville	150	1,000	2,400
Cudahy		800	
Wichita		389	
Indianapolis	50	2,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	300	800	2,600
Buffalo	300	4,000	400
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	278	1,285	2,700
Toronto, Canada	132	42	

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	26,000	16,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	7,300	4,000	5,500
St. Louis	9,300	7,000	4,100
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	1,100
Sioux City		3,000	
St. Paul	5,000	7,000	700
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,100	1,000
Fort Worth	1,800	3,000	1,200
Milwaukee	75	2,020	25
Denver	1,196	300	4,000
Louisville	1,400	2,500	3,000
Detroit		350	
Cudahy		1,000	
Indianapolis	750	5,000	
Pittsburgh	3,000	4,000	6,000
Cincinnati	2,000	3,202	1,800
Buffalo	3,800	1,200	3,000
Cleveland	1,175	3,000	2,000
New York	2,780	7,233	16,940

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	13,000	15,000
Kansas City	16,000	16,000	6,000
Omaha	5,300	8,000	1,500
St. Louis	8,800	9,000	8,500
St. Joseph	2,300	8,000	1,000
Sioux City	400	7,000	800
St. Paul	1,400	3,000	400
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,500	200
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	200
Milwaukee	700	1,900	700
Denver	200	715	4,300
Louisville	170	600	1,400
Detroit		1,200	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		1,859	
Indianapolis	200	8,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	400	1,419	3,900
Buffalo	125	5,000	800
Cleveland	2,000	1,000	2,400
New York	728	2,105	6,946

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	26,000	17,000
Kansas City	13,000	14,000	6,800
Omaha		8,000	
St. Louis	5,800	11,000	4,300
St. Joseph	3,000	6,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,200	5,000	2,300
St. Paul	1,500	2,000	400
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,600	
Fort Worth	3,000	1,600	1,000
Milwaukee	200	2,789	300
Denver	412	287	
Louisville		800	
Detroit		2,300	
Cudahy		1,200	
Wichita		1,202	
Indianapolis	1,000	12,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	600
Cincinnati	900	2,984	5,300
Buffalo	150	2,500	200
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,824	4,810	5,939

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	20,000	13,000
Kansas City	7,500	8,000	3,000
Omaha	3,100	6,000	18,000
St. Louis	4,000	9,000	3,000
St. Joseph	1,500	8,500	2,500
Sioux City	800	3,300	4,000
St. Paul		2,000	
Oklahoma City	1,400	900	
Fort Worth	3,200	3,000	1,000
Milwaukee		1,545	
Louisville		1,400	
Detroit		2,000	
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		1,979	
Indianapolis		8,000	
Cincinnati	800	3,618	3,800
Buffalo	50	2,500	400
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,453	1,283	6,486

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	13,000	9,000
Kansas City	1,700	4,000	2,000
Omaha	300	8,000	12,000
St. Louis	1,000	8,000	1,600
St. Joseph	200	3,500	2,000
Sioux City	1,100	5,000	400
St. Paul	1,500	1,000	400
Fort Worth	1,200	3,200	700
Oklahoma City	1,000	200	

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Another normal week's business was put through in the popular selections of packer hides. Two killers moved close to 70,000 native bulls in addition to the other trading, bringing the total hide sales to over 125,000. Lowering of prices caused tanners to enter the market for goods. Branded steers are coming freely in the slaughter at present. There is more room for improvement in the Colorado slaughter the full force of the runs of this class of cattle not being felt yet. Branded cows will come within the next few weeks. Native cattle are coming in fewer numbers and most of the stuff runs to light end of the hide selections, particularly in the cows. Sellers expect native hides to maintain their present position easily. Native steers were taken at the former sales rate of 26½c. for about 8,000 July hides. More are available at this figure. There are some early June salting around and 26c. would be accepted for them. Still earlier hides are available at less money. Texas steers went at 24½c. for heavyweights, with underweights in connection at 24c. About 9,000 hides of July kill were involved. Killers are trying to get ¼c. advance on next business. This holds up the free movement. Production is at its apex at present, the runs being literal. Butt branded steers brought 23½c. for a couple of lots of July hides aggregating 10,000 in all. Efforts to get 24c. on further lots have proved fruitless. Colorado steers went at 23c. in several lots involving close to 15,000 July kill. This seems to be the going price for this selection. The slaughter is heavy, but is expected to show further increases from now on. Efforts to get 23½c. have failed. Branded cows moved at 24c. for 3,000 July kill and later about 10,000 similar salting, but principally of southern slaughter went at 24¼c. More are offered at the top price. Heavy cows were quiet. Available supplies are moderate, as production in native cows is mainly in the light end. Nominal market is quoted at 25@25½c. for July take-off as to sections. Some back salting still available at low rates. Light cows were quiet also. Only one killer has July's unsold and he has steadfastly refused 25c. for them. No August kill yet offered for sale. Production is small as it usually is in the summer season. Native bulls were active. Two packers sold about 10,000 April-May kill at 20½c. in connection with estimated production of 60,000 June to January hides at 22c. Other lots offered at the same rate. Branded bulls sold at 19c. for a thousand light average southern hides in connection with a thousand back salting northern hides at 17¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Tanners let the country hide market but little support in the period under review. Heavy steers were not reported moved this week. Last business was at 20½c. for mixed haired lots. That rate is considered the nominal market for more. Short haired steers are easily worth 21c. on the basis of 20½c. mixed haired lots. Unsold stocks are meager, as receipts do not contain many over 60 lbs. steer hides. Heavy cows were not reported moved. Last sales of mixed haired lots were at 19c. and this price is said to be available should dealers care to accept. Short haired cows are quoted at 19½c. for business and as high as 20c. is asked for something special in the way of percentages of ones. Buffs were moved out sparingly at 20c. for short haired lots. The extent of this business could not be learned, but is generally believed to be moderate. Mixed haired buffs last sold at 19½c. This is considered full value for more. Negotiations are in progress looking toward movement of such hides at that price as the week closes. All number one short haired buffs are offered at 20½c. and don't go. Tanners think they can get them at even money. Seconds were being figured on, but no movement was reported. They are nominally quoted at 18¼@18½c., especially for back salting. The situation in the country sections is about unchanged at 19¾@20¼c. delivered basis for 25 lbs. up hides as to descriptions and sections. Extremes were not sold. Dealers have been holding these too high above a trading basis. Generally 22½c. was the asking price, but this was never paid locally. Some choice Michigan extremes sold at that rate. Western extremes were offered as low as 22c. all short hair description and containing mostly firsts. Buyers could not be interested in them. Tanners views are at 21½c. Winter extremes are held in fair sized quantities, most every seller holding some which he would welcome bids on. Efforts to get 21c. have failed. It is generally believed these hides will move out at under 20c. if they are to be sold soon. Dealers have fair sized stocks of short haired extremes as they figured a readjustment between country and packer prices was about to be consummated by the country goods advancing and they desired to be in a position to take every advantage of any upward price movement. Branded hides sold at 17½c. for a car of common country cows in heavyweights. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 22@23½c. last paid as to descriptions and sections. Outside was recently realized for July Pacific coast packer branded hides flat. Bulls are still slow. Nominal market is considered at 17c., although most lots are held at 17½c. Country packer bulls are quiet and nominal at 21@21½c. last paid locally for slaughter ahead to the end of the year. With the relatively less money accepted for big packer bulls to the end of the year, country packer goods are considered top at 21c. Kipskins were wanted. All packers moved out skins in August, September and October bill at 28½c. It is estimated that about 20,000 skins will apply on these contracts. This is an advance of ½c. over prior movement in slaughter ahead through September. City kipskins quoted firm at 25c. with meager stocks offered. Country run quoted at 23½@24c. last paid and outside usually asked for further business.

CALFSKINS are lower. One packer, failing in his efforts to get 40c. and later 38c. for May-June-July slaughter, offered them at 37c. and accepted the bid of 36c. for 22,000 skins. This is 2c. under the last sales figure. Other unsold killers are now looking for the bidder of 36c., but his wants have been supplied. First salted Chicago city calfskins last sold at 33c. Efforts to get 32c. have thus far been futile, best bids being 31c. No trade reported yet at the low rate, but it is expected shortly. Outside city calfskins are quoted at 30½@31c. nominal as to descriptions. Country run of skins quoted at 29c. for business and 30c. last paid. Deacons are quiet at $2@2.30 nominal and light calf at $2.20@2.50 as to descriptions; outside asked for Chicago city collections on a weight selection.

HORSEHIDES sold at $6.65 for a car of good country run. Tanners would pay this for more, but sellers want to move out summer quality and ask $6.75. Buyers' views on such stuff $6.50. Available stocks of horsehides are moderate. Buyers wants are not so urgent as to require immediate buying. City hides range at $6.90@7.25. Ponies and glues quoted at $2.50@3 and coltskins at $1@1.50 nominal.

HOGSKINS are moving out about as fast as available in small parcels to local buyers principally at 80@90c. for the country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are steady at 10½@11c. last paid as to measurements. No 2s quoted at 9½@10c. last realized and No. 3 strips at 5@6c. as to lots.

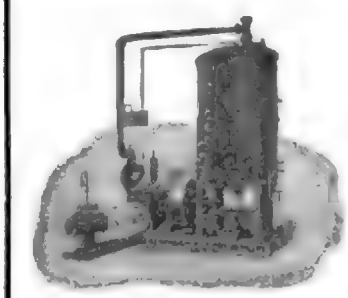
SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers have not been doing very much in the way of buying of raw materials. Conditions in the finished products are not to their liking. Pulled wool market is slow and prices are unsatisfactory. Most pullers have plenty of wool unsold and do not desire to increase their stocks of raw materials until wools move out or raw stock become cheaper. Packers have relatively small supplies of skins unsold, most of them being sold to about date on their productions. Packer sheepskins are quoted at $1.35 last paid and $1.40 talked on further movement. Lambskins are quoted at $1.60 top for current and back slaughter and $1.65 generally asked for further business. Dry western pelts are quiet at 23@24c. nominal; outside is the very top for best Montana descriptions.

Boston.

The domestic hide market is generally quiet, with prices on good hides holding firm and any weakness which is showing is on mixed hair or hides running back into the poorer season. Tanners are feeling out the market now and then, but, as a rule, the bids which they offer are too low to even be considered. Brokers are holding Ohio extremes from 21½ to 23c., the outside prices being for choice lots of all short-haired current stock. Hides running largely twos, or with a large percentage of grubs, are offered at lower rates and can probably be bought at 21½c. Dealers who are trying to get rid of some of their old stock are putting out lower bids on this class of hides. Very little trading is being done either in extremes or buffs. The buff market is nominal at 19¾ to 20½c., with the same conditions governing this as on the extremes. Far southerns are offered at about 19¾c., with northern-southerns from 20½ to 21c. The outside price is being held by one dealer and it is said that small collectors in the south are charging higher rates because of the competition. Some New England hides of a light average recently brought 21c. These are running a very fair quality at present, with a large percentage of twos. The same is true of Canadians. Recently two cars brought 21c. These were largely twos. Some dealers holding better stock are quoting 21½c.

No weakness is showing in the calfskin market in Boston. Tanners are talking bearish because of the recent drop in packer skins. Dealers in New England, however, are closely sold up and report that they have no trouble

(Continued on page 43.)



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

UNION STOCKYARDS, Chicago, Aug. 9.

Despite the soaring corn market and the abnormally high price of feed, the modest proportion of the cattle run this week indicates that the country at large is either "bullish" enough over the outlook on good corn-fed cattle to take a chance on the fall market, even with the advanced cost of feed, or else there is a very moderate supply of finished cattle to come soon. This, combined with an improved demand, has resulted in a wildly excited and decidedly higher market. Receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 38,000 cattle, including 5,400 westerns, as compared to 39,079 for the same period a week ago. Monday's trade ruled active and 15@25c. higher, and on Wednesday the market showed a further advance of 15@25c., and values are up anywhere from 50@75c. per cwt. compared to the low spot in the market a couple of weeks ago. Prime heavy beeves topped at $10.75; quite a sprinkling of choice handyweight and heavy cattle sold from $10.25@10.50; prime yearlings sold as high as $10.50@10.60, and bulk of the good to choice cattle sold from $9.50@10.25; medium to good grades, $9.00@9.50; fair to medium kinds all the way from 8@9c., according to weight, quality and fat. Western rangers are coming soft and thus cannot adversely affect the market for the better grades of native cattle. Furthermore, it will likely be thirty to fifty days before we get continued heavy receipts of Western "rangers."

Barring week-end slumps, the trade on butcher cattle has been well maintained. Declines in the market have been of short duration and quickly recovered and the entire price list is on a very high and extremely satisfactory basis. A 15@25c. upturn in the market this week has regained last week's loss in the closing days and established a market once more on as high a basis as any time during the past twenty to thirty days. The percentage of "she-stuff" in the receipts is still very slim, and with luxuriant pastures and an abundance of hay—in fact, the biggest and best hay crop in years—it is rather unlikely that there will be anything like a heavy early marketward movement of butcher-stuff, thus leading to the conclusion

(Continued on page 41.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

NATIONAL STOCKYARDS, Ill., Aug. 9.

We have received this week approximately 30,000 cattle, which includes 4,500 on the southern side. Comment has been made that a large proportion of our receipts were dry-weather cattle, but the quality of the offerings does not bear this out. While we have been receiving some of the medium unfinished kind, a large proportion of these that are coming in now, not only from our nearby territory, but from Oklahoma and Kansas as well, are comparatively well finished cattle, and do not show the effects of the drought. On the strictly good beef steers, those selling from $9.00 to $10.00, the market is steady and even strong in spots. On the in-between kinds, those selling from $8.75 to $9.00, the market is about 15c. lower, while on the medium and common kinds, those selling below $8.60 or $8.75, it is 15 to 25c. lower. On she-stuff, generally, the market ranges about 25c. lower, and this is also very close to the decline registered on yearlings. Best yearlings and heifers are still quoted up to $10.00, but some excellent cattle in this division sold this week from $8.75 to $9.15. The cow trade has experienced just about the same decline as in heifers and yearlings. Stockers and feeders are sluggish and unevenly lower. On the southern side and the western division, where we are handling Kansas and Oklahoma cattle, the decline is about 25c. for the week. The sales, generally, in this division range from $6.25 to $8.00. An especially good string of 6 cars sold Tuesday for $8.65; they were Oklahoma steers.

Our hog receipts total 35,000 for the week. The market is extremely active, and in face of fair receipts is 50 to 60c. higher than this time a week ago. The order buyers and eastern shippers have been more in evidence this week than for a considerable period and the demand for shipping weights is, therefore, keen. The packers are buying heavily as well and prompt, complete clearance is the order of the day. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $10.05 to $10.35; good heavy, $10.25 to $10.35; rough, $9.35 to $9.60; lights, $10.05 to $10.30; pigs, $8.75 to $10.00; bulk, $10.05 to $10.30.

We had another good run in the sheep house this week, there being something over 21,000 registered for the week ending today. The market is active and shows additional price strength at each session. Lambs sold this week up to $10.55, and they could not be called strictly choice lambs at that. Medium grade lambs are selling from $10.00 to $10.25; mutton ewes, $6.90 to $7.25; breeding ewes, medium grade, $8.50 to $9.00; good to choice breeding ewes, $9.00 to $10.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Aug. 8.

The favorable conditions for sellers existing in the cattle market since the first of last week continue, sales on all kinds fully steady today, exceptions a shade higher on beef steers, including grass cattle. Receipts were 16,000. Scattered showers are assuming the proportions of good rains in some localities, and the general cattle market is taking on an improved tone. Corn-fed steers sold at $9.25 to $10.25 to-day. Grass steers sold a shade better than yesterday. The best wintered grass steers sell at $8.00 and upwards to $9.00, and straight grass cattle, brought up from Texas this spring, are selling up to $8.00 or a little better; lightweight steers $6.50 to $7.50. Only 7 cars quarantine cattle came in, some middle class Texas fed steers at $7.25 to $7.60, and canner cows at $4.65. Oklahoma grass quarantines are worth $6.00 to $7.80. Good cows would sell up to $7.50, but receipts of cows are very light, nearly all grass fat, sales at $5.50 to $6.50; bulls up to $6.50; veals $11.00.

Hog receipts were 17,000 head today, and prices ruled strong to 5c. higher. Light hogs sold at $9.90, highest price on record for hogs in August at this market, and only 20 cents under the top for this year. Medium weights sold up to $9.85, heavy hogs $9.80, bulk $9.60 to $9.85. Lard is the only disappointing item in the products trade, which is reflected in the discrimination against heavy weight hogs, now effective, lightweights taking a commanding lead this week.

Stronger prices were paid for sheep and lambs today, lambs' prices having advanced around $1.25 in the last ten days. Seven cars of choice Idaho lambs sold today at $11.45, 70 lbs. average, with a 10% sort of feeders out, at $9.60. Native lambs are generally coarse, and of heavy weights, some at $10.60 today. Ewes would bring up to $7.75, and choice wethers $8.00. Receipts are 6,000 today, although the uncontained 11 cars of Westerns. Breeding ewes are selling at $7.75 to $9.00, a few above this figure.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

SO. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8.

Cattle receipts are increasing slightly, last week's supply being 18,500 head, but the increase as usual at this time of the year is largely made up of Western range cattle. Supplies of corn-fed steers are growing smaller and interest centers chiefly in the rangers. Corn-fed beeves have been steadily growing stronger, and this is especially true of the handy weight steers and yearlings, the latter selling readily at $10.00@10.25, while it takes choice heavy and medium weight beeves to bring $9.75@10.00. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,250-pound beeves sell at $9.00@9.60 and common to fair warmed up and short fed grades are going at $8.50@9.00, grassy and half fat yearlings and odds and ends selling at $6.75@7.75 and on down. Cows and heifers continue to find a ready sale at steady to stronger prices the present range for grass stock being $4.50@7.50, and the bulk of the butcher and beef stock selling at $6.00@6.65. Western range beeves are finding a ready sale at strong prices as demand from packers is

(Continued on page 41.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 5, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	34,522
Kansas City	25,722
Omaha	12,173
East St. Louis	11,181
St. Joseph	7,085
Cudahy	462
Sioux City	2,177
South St. Paul	5,005
New York and Jersey City	6,913
Fort Worth	10,333
Philadelphia	3,032
Pittsburgh	824
Denver	734
Oklahoma City	5,543

HOGS.

Chicago	111,522
Kansas City	39,554
Omaha	48,600
East St. Louis	43,361
St. Joseph	35,067
Cudahy	6,302
Sioux City	23,886
Ottumwa	12,600
Cedar Rapids	7,827
South St. Paul	11,229
New York and Jersey City	19,456
Fort Worth	11,162
Philadelphia	4,779
Pittsburgh	2,334
Denver	5,782
Oklahoma City	4,670

SHEEP.

Chicago	73,067
Kansas City	15,670
Omaha	37,829
East St. Louis	17,264
St. Joseph	8,963
Cudahy	255
Sioux City	3,623
South St. Paul	2,122
New York and Jersey City	49,654
Fort Worth	2,891
Philadelphia	7,438
Pittsburgh	1,445
Denver	4,733
Oklahoma City	148

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 7, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,460	4,303	24	4,579
Jersey City	3,856	4,044	30,502	14,857
Central Union	1,597	859	19,128	...
Totals	6,913	9,206	49,654	19,436
Totals last week	7,373	9,430	43,008	16,072

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Marvell, Ark.—F. R. Garner, Sr., F. R. Garner, Jr., and Alma Garner are the incorporators of the People's Gin & Ice Company. Capital stock, $10,000.

New York, N. Y.—H. A. Kaplan, B. L. Lesser and J. Oettinger have incorporated Nollman & Co., Inc., to manufacture butter, cheese and dairy products. Capital stock, $100,000.

Lackawanna, Erie County, N. Y.—The Dale Mutual Service, Inc., storage and marketing of all farm and dairy products, etc., has been incorporated by Schuyler W. Scutt, Buffalo; Fred A. Tucker, Buffalo, and G. Grover Evans, Lackawanna, with a capital stock of $25,000.

Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.—The Enterprise Brewery, Inc., to conduct a general brewing and distilling business, manufacture ice, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,275,000. The incorporators are: H. G. Friedmann, 211 Hancock street; P. B. Hanson, 525 Herkimer street, and R. Gibson, 147 Linden street, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Rockwell City, Iowa.—The Pomeroy Creamery Company will erect a new creamery at this point.

Rosalia, Wash.—Buildings of the Guernsey Dairy Company have been destroyed by fire with a loss of $15,000.

Algiers, La.—An ice plant with a capacity of 50 tons daily will be established by T. M. Street, 913 Teche street.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—The present capacity of the plant of the Ariston Ice & Electric Company will be doubled.

Hannibal, Mo.—Work has been started on the building of a new addition to the M. K. & T. ice house at Hannibal.

Steubenville, Ohio.—The capital stock of the Steubenville Ice Company has been increased from $75,000 to $100,000.

Altus, Okla.—The daily capacity of the ice plant of the Altus Ice & Fuel Company will be increased from 60 to 100 tons.

Hartsville, Tenn.—An ice plant with a capacity of from 5 to 10 tons will be built by E. W. Rugg of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montgomery, Ala.—Contract has been let for the erection of an ice cream factory, etc., at 319 Monkton street, by Nathan Kahn.

Burnet, Texas.—The installation is an ice plant with a daily capacity of from ½ to 1 ton is contemplated by the Texas Graphite Company.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—Ice house containing about 800 tons of ice of the Lake City Ice & Fuel Company, on West Front street, has been completely destroyed by fire.

Okmulgee, Okla.—The adding of a dry hardening room and the installation of a refrigerating plant is contemplated by the Lindsey Ice Cream Company.

Moberly, Mo.—An ice storage house with a capacity of 1,000 tons and a cold storage warehouse for apples, etc., will be built by the Moberly Artificial Ice Company.

Gurdon, Ark.—An ice factory and electric light system will be established by the Gurdon Electric Company.

Lake Charles, La.—A branch meat storage warehouse will be built at this point by the Houston Packing Company, Houston, Texas, and automatic refrigerating machine installed.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Work is to be started at an early date on the erection of a modern brick cold storage and ice plant at the corner of Avenue C and Walnut street, by the Carey Ice Company.

Wharton, Texas.—Contract has been let for the erection of a cold storage plant, of brick and concrete construction, by the Texas Southern Power Company, successors to the Wharton Ice & Power Company.

New Orleans, La.—The contract for the 70-ton ice plant which is to be erected in the Barataria section by the Grand Isle Railroad Company has been let. The amount invested in the plant will be about $70,000.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Fire of unknown origin, which started in the east end of stables of the Blue Ribbon Ice, Fuel & Transfer Company, at Themis and Sprigg streets, completely destroyed stables and office of concern.

Winchester, Va.—A five story, 75 x 150 feet, fireproof building, to cost about $100,000 will be erected by the C. L. Robinson Ice & Cold Storage Corp., for additional storage capacity. Present plant has a capacity of 125,000 barrels of apples and 54 tons ice daily.

Danville, Ill.—The ice houses of the Beard Ice Company have been destroyed by fire. The ice houses were the last in the city and will not be rebuilt, as the Beard Company recently started making artificial ice. No more natural ice will be sold in Danville by the present companies. The loss is estimated at $85,000.

BUTTER AND EGGS IN STORAGE.

With its report on the holdings of butter and eggs, as of August 1, 1916, in 183 commercial cold storage establishments, the office of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture at Washington inaugurates its new monthly service on these commodities. The reports on butter and eggs will be similar to the apple storage reports which have been made for the last year and a half. The announcements of the statistics in regard to all three commodities are made possible by the co-operation of cold storage operators. The butter and egg reports, like those on apples, will be made within the first ten days of each month and will give the holdings at the close of the preceding month.

One hundred and eleven firms reported their holdings of butter, showing a total of 87,036,029 pounds, and 167 firms reported their holdings of eggs, with a total of 4,797,185 cases containing thirty dozen each.

One hundred and one firms storing butter and 153 firms storing eggs reported holdings of both this year and last. These storages report that they hold 4 per cent. more butter and 24.1 per cent. less eggs on August 1 than on the same date a year ago.

REFRIGERATION IN RUSSIA.

During the last few years refrigeration has steadily received more and more attention in Russia. It seemed that a boom in cold storage construction was about to take place when the war broke out. The attention of

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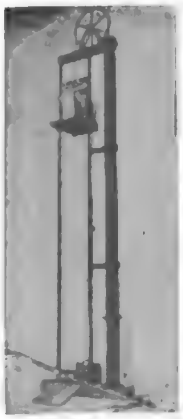

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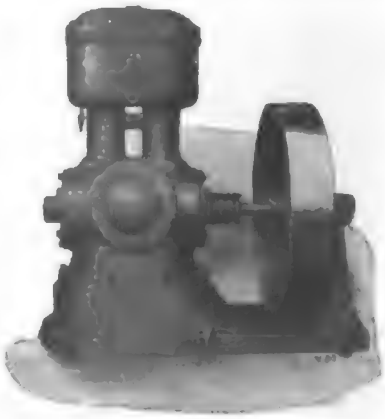

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CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
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KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
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PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Union Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Wine. Co., Edwin Knowles.
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ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
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the Government had been drawn to the subject; the Agricultural Society had for several years influential committees dealing with the matter; a number of engineers were specializing in the subject; and merchants and others interested in storing perishable products were clamoring for information.

After the first months of the war it was seen that without cold storage the difficulties of supplying the army, especially in summer, were greatly increased, while the civil population is greatly inconvenienced by the want of proper storing facilities. The Government has therefore been forced to undertake the building of a great system of slaughterhouses with refrigerator plants covering eastern and southeastern Russia and western and central Siberia.

A glance at the map of Russia shows the great necessity of cold storage. The comparatively inadequate railway system, the differences of climate, the vast distances between the producing and consuming areas, and, above all, the surplus of every kind of commodity at the times of plenty and the great want at the time of non-production make it necessary to store all these products. The importance of cold storage is now generally accepted in Russia. The Government, municipalities, zemstovs, railways, and individual merchants are only waiting for opportunity, such as the end of the war will bring, to commence building and equipping numbers of cold storage plants.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

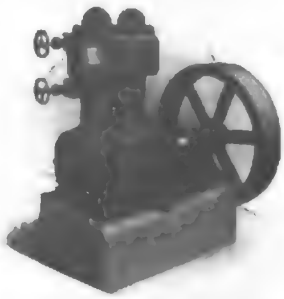
Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to August 9, 1916:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 1,550 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,030 lbs.; British Guiana, 700 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,105 lbs.; Colombia, 250 lbs.; Cuba, 1,475 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 635 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 530 lbs.; England, 17,934 lbs.; French Guiana, 10,752 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,150 lbs.; Haiti, 11,685 lbs.; Honduras, 37 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,650 lbs.; Mexico, 1,247 lbs.; Panama, 47,432 lbs.; Spain, 875 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,395 lbs.

EGGS.—British West Indies, 39 dz.; Cuba, 300 dz.; Panama, 30,000 dz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 109 lbs.; Bermuda, 145 lbs.; British Guiana, 852 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,270 lbs.; Colombia, 108 lbs.; Costa Rica, 24 lbs.; Cuba, 11,141 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 129 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 170 lbs.; French Guiana, 872 lbs.; French West Indies, 299 lbs.; Haiti, 2,246 lbs.; Honduras, 131 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,436 lbs.; Mexico, 1,373 lbs.; Panama, 9,177 lbs.; Peru, 1,562 lbs.; Portugal, 889 lbs.; San Domingo, 152 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 275 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,467 lbs.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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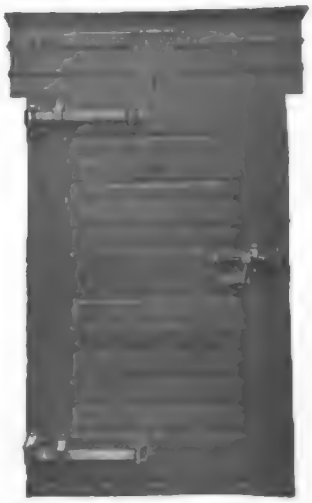

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type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

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PACKER AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCER.

(Continued from page 16.)

people in this country engaged in the business of producing livestock, perhaps more, whose chief interest, naturaly, is to get as much for their cattle as they can.

On the other hand, there are a hundred and one million people in this country who are not interested in what farmers get for their cattle. Their interest is to see how cheap they can buy beef steak, and their purchasing power determines the price that the retailer pays us for our beef and determines the price that we can afford to pay for cattle, and contrary to the popular idea the middleman or packer has little voice in the matter.

You have heard our friends say that they thought they would get more money for cattle if there was more competition in buying. In other words, more firms in the industry, more people to buy cattle. This would, of course, mean if more competition in buying caused higher prices for cattle, more competition in selling would cause beef to be sold cheaper.

This would do two things—narrow the slaughterer's present margin, which is as small as the business can be conducted on, and at the same time increase the cost of doing business by dividing it up into smaller units, with the ultimate result that there would be no margin of profit, and probably the business would be conducted at a loss, which would mean that the survivors would be the people whose income came partially from other business than the slaughtering of beef.

In other words, if our volume of business, or that of any firm, was decreased a third, or 50 per cent., it would not be within the limits of possibility to cut down the expenses so as to make the cost of doing business the the same as with the present volume.

False Ideas About Packers' Business.

You heard Mr. Burke read some statistics showing that ten years ago the sales of Armour & Company aggregated $200,000,000, while last year, according to our financial statement, they were $425,000,000 and the other firms more or less in the same proportions.

His argument was that this proved conclusively that we were marching along towards a monopoly and eventually would do practically all of the slaughtering business done in this country. As a matter of fact, ten years ago, that is in the year 1905, Armour & Company slaughtered 1,223,975 cattle, 4,106,954 hogs. In the year 1915 the same Armour & Company houses slaughtered 1,170,128 cattle, 3,508,548 hogs.

On July 27, 1912, the National Packing Company, of which we were part owners, was dissolved and a portion of their business taken over by Armour & Company. The slaughtering in the houses of the National Packing Company, which are now part of Armour & Company, in the year 1915 were 336,165 cattle, 1,098,878 hogs.

These same houses in 1915 killed 265,163 cattle, 1,763,269 hogs, so you will see from these figures that the number of head of animals slaughtered has been a decreasing one since 1905, therefore having decreased 59,000 head, Mr. Burke's conclusion is entirely erroneous and all because he failed to take into account the other classes of business in which Armour & Company are engaged, and the large increase in values.

You heard Judge Wallace, with tears and anger in his voice, bemoan the fate of a poor man whose cattle were shipped from one market to another, and, as he said, "wired on." I am not familiar with the custom of the other firms, but as for Armour & Company, I can say authoritatively that the cattle forwarded from one market to another are not "wired on." It is immaterial to us to what market they go and what they bring.

Statements Which Were Not True.

You have heard the random statements of Congressman Borland, and others, to the effect that although cattle sold so much lower in the year 1915 than in the year 1914, that beef was no cheaper. I want here to give you these statistics—that the average sold price of beef through all of Armour & Company's branch houses in the United States for the calendar year of 1914 was 12 cents a pound, and the average sold price of beef through the same houses in the year 1915 was 11¼ cents a pound, and the purchase price of all grades and kinds of cattle by Armour & Company for the year 1914 was $7.12, while in the year 1915 it was $7.06, a decrease of 6 cents per hundredweight, or less than 1/16 of 1 cent per pound.

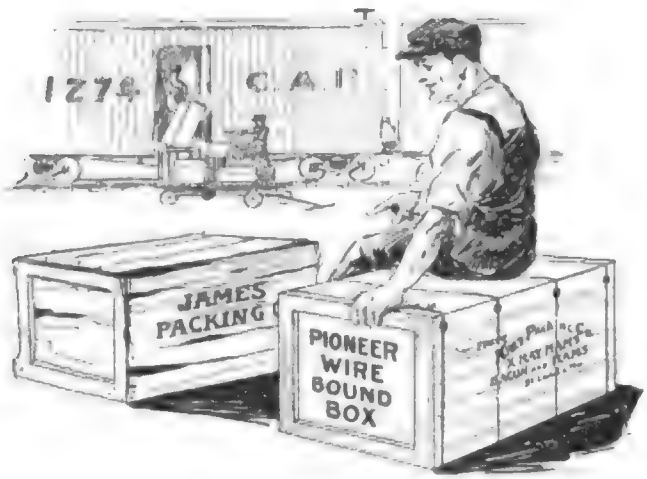
This shows clearly that cattle did NOT sell much lower and beef DID sell much lower. And I want to offer a chart, as made up from our records showing in two colored lines the fluctuations in Armour & Company's purchase for cattle, and the selling price of beef in the United States for the last three years.

You will notice they proceed in lines practically parallel. In other words, if we have bought our cattle too low, we have sold our beef proportionately too low; and I am perfectly free to make this statement, that we have sold our beef to the retail trade of the United States at just as high prices as we could get them to buy it.

Lest there be any confusion in your minds as to how we do our business, I want to say that we do not sell at retail but to the retail butchers. It has been said here that the price at retail does not fluctuate with the price of live cattle. That is a separate branch of the trade and a subject on which we are not posted and have no control over; but I doubt very much if the retail butchers of this country, with the various problems they have to contend with, make more than a fair living out of their business.

More Misstatements Refuted.

The statement has been made that the packers induce shippers to send large quantities of livestock to market Monday and Wednesday for the purpose of depressing



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prices. I would like to have the members of the committee look at the Monthly Crop Report, published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, January 31, 1916, page 6, showing that during a period of two years 43 per cent. of the weekly receipts of cattle were received on Monday and 34 per cent. on Wednesday and HIGHER prices prevailed on those two days of the week.

My attention has been called to the fact that Judge Wallace filed as part of the record a letter stating that he has instances in the selling of his own cattle at the Kansas City stockyards where two loads would be purchased by one of Armour's buyers, and when he received the account sales from the commission merchant he would find that one of the loads had been sold to Armour & Company and one load sold to the Fowler Packing Company.

This is a very natural transaction, as Armour & Company are owners of the Fowler Packing Company plant, which is perfectly well known to every one in the trade and probably buy most or all of their cattle.

You will recall that Congressman Doolittle, the first day of the hearing, repeated an incident that he was told had happened in the stockyards at Kansas City of a farmer who sold a carload of twenty cattle to the buyer of one firm, which was the only bid he could get, and after the transaction was made this buyer had them weighed in five parcels of four cattle each. Then they were divided among the five large firms.

This statement sounds so absolutely ridiculous and foolish to a livestock man that it hardly seems worth while to refer to it.

There are some thousands of commission firms representing the shippers of cattle in the various stockyards markets who would be perfectly well aware if occurrences of this sort happened, and I will guarantee that not one firm can be produced who can give such evidence.

Tale of Suspicious and Ignorant Minds.

It simply is the idle tale of suspicious and ignorant minds, repeated to people like Congressman Doolittle, who, not being familiar with the business, repeated them again before this Congress.

I recall that some one stated at the last hearing that the Garfield report was colored. I don't know what was meant by stating the report was "colored," but I do know that it was an absolutely accurate report, made by an accountant and statistician of the greatest ability it has ever been my privilege to meet, Prof. E. Dana Durand, afterwards, I believe, Director of the Census.

The fact of the depression in business in 1915 is well known to every business man.

I will mention a few facts and statistics indicating the depressed conditions:

The Depressed Conditions in 1915.

1. The deposits in savings banks during 1915 increased only $61,000,000, compared with increases of $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 in previous years.

2. Failures in business as shown by the statement of Dun were much greater in 1914 and 1915 than in any year since 1893. Bradstreet, in their Review of Saturday, January 8, 1916, on page 19, speak of the fall of 1914 and spring of 1915 as the worst in the country's history.

3. Roger W. Babson's charts of business conditions show a depression beginning May, 1913, and ending about September, 1915. This corresponds to the time the cattle men claim the business was bad.

4. The charts of general business conditions, gotten out by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for the first three months of 1915, show a large part of the country, particularly the South, New England and the East and the West suffering from conditions that are classed as "poor." The balance of the country is classed as "fair." The chart for July 17, 1915, shows some improvement, but the greater part of the country is classed as "fair."

The statistics as to employment, gotten out by the New York State Labor Department, March, 1916, show for the first four months 1915, compared with June, 1914, only from 92 per cent. to 95 per cent. as many employees at work and earning from 91 per cent. to 95 per cent. as much money.

How Beef Business Is Conducted.

Perhaps a word or two would be interesting as to how the beef business is conducted:

The receipts of cattle at the large markets determine the aggregate purchases of the slaughterer. Droughts, weather conditions, feeding conditions, the natural season of maturity, and a hundred and one other causes affect the receipts of livestock from week to week, and, therefore, the weekly supply of dressed beef is uneven.

It is impractical and impossible to store livestock at market, and equally impossible to keep refrigerated beef on hand more than a few days; therefore, the receipts of cattle each week determine the quantity of beef that is shipped each week, and the quantity of beef shipped largely determines the price at which it can be sold. Of course, exceptional weather conditions, varying receipts of other food products—like eggs, poultry, fruit, fish, vegetables in the various seasons, affect the quantity of beef that is eaten.

It is safe to say that 99 per cent. of the refrigerated beef that is shipped by the large firms is unsold at the time of shipment. No fixed selling price can be put on it, based on its cost; it has to go forward consigned to hundreds of markets to be sold for the best price it will bring, no more no less, but it must be sold promptly on arrival or within a few days thereafter, while it is in a fresh condition.

It is a fundamental fact in the beef business that it must be sold while it is fresh, and a price must be made that will induce the retail dealer to buy it while it is fresh. We know by experience that a little increase in the price of beef has an immediate effect in reducing the quantity that the retailer will purchase, and a decrease in the price has an immediate effect in increasing the consumption. The beef market is, therefore, the highest price at which the beef can be moved into consumption while it is fresh.

Packer Must Force Sales.

When the packer is face to face with the condition of a sluggish trade where he is obliged to make concessions in the selling price in order to remove the beef, which frequently happens, he naturally tries to buy his cattle at lower prices in line with the new market conditions, and has not a demand for as many cattle as usual, which occasions what is termed in the trade a "glut" in the market, and cattle in order to be sold have to be sold at a concession in price to stimulate the demand.

This is a condition the packer is not responsible for, nor is the livestock shipper, because he has no guide as to the selling conditions. These facts seemed quite obvious at the first hearing of your committee, and after the hearing was over, I discussed this feature with the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, and suggested that what the livestock shipper needed was first hand and accurate information as to selling conditions of beef in the large centers, and with that in view further suggested that their bureau might have representatives in these markets who would keep themselves thoroughly informed and post a representative at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for instance, who could disseminate the information through livestock journals and commission firms so that the livestock shippers might vary their shipments according to the demand, instead of shipping without knowledge as at present.

Real Effect of a Market Glut.

The livestock people from their testimony seem to be under the impression that a glut in the livestock market is favorable to the packer, while, as a matter of fact, it is always preceded by a glut in the beef market, which occasions a heavy loss to the packer, and with continued heavy receipts of livestock, may mean several weeks of losses to the packer before normal conditions reassert themselves.

As a matter of fact, reasonably stable prices would be most satisfactory for the cattle shipper, the slaughterer and the retailer were it possible to secure them, but under the present haphazard method of marketing livestock, such condition is impossible.

In closing, I might say that the Secretary of Agriculture told me a week ago that he had approved this recommendation, and had asked for a small appropriation to carry it out, which I most earnestly hope Congress will grant him, and I think this will remove, in a large measure, the dissatisfaction with market conditions.

The Agricultural Department.

Looking further to the future, the Secretary also informed me of the great work the department is doing towards the eradication and control of contagious diseases among livestock, the opening of government lands for pasture, encouraging sections of the country to raise livestock in increasing numbers where the soil and weather conditions make it favorable and where at the present time very little is done in this line. All these factors will tend to reduce the cost of raising livestock, and in this work I know the Department is ably seconded by all of the State universities in the country.

As an illustration of the expense put upon the community, our firm alone last year suffered a loss of $1,100,000 on post-mortem condemnations of livestock that was thought to be healthy in the ante-mortem inspection, and this, of course, is infinitesimal, compared to the losses to livestock through disease, the figures for which I have seen amount to $170,000,000 annually.

Why Not Investigate the Livestock Man?

I assume it is well known to all of you that the present prices of livestock are very remunerative to the producers. Congressman Kent informed me a fortnight ago that his partner, Mr. Burke, had advised him that the last cattle they sold showed them a profit of $30 per head.

I think it would be just as reasonable for the packers to ask Congress to make an investigation of Mr. Burke and a thousand of other shippers who are making such a good profit on their cattle this year, as it is for Congressman Borland to want the packers investigated for the unfavorable conditions of last year.

I would like to point out to Congressman Borland that the same five firms buying cattle this year at these very remunerative prices to the producer, are the same five firms he complained of last year, and the reasons for the high prices today are the same as the reasons for the low prices of a year ago, namely "conditions."

In a nutshell, owing to the industrial conditions last year, it was not possible to market as many cattle as were marketed at any higher prices, while this year, owing to improved industrial conditions, more cattle are being marketed at much higher prices.

PRICES TO LOWER, THINKS REDFIELD.

In the opinion of Secretary of Commerce Redfield the apex of prices in this country had been reached. He issued a public statement to this effect on July 25. He thinks the change is being brought about by greater efficiency on the part of the American manufacturer, especially in lowering of production cost and better engineering methods. The drop will be slow but gradual, in his opinion. He said:

"The situation reminds me of a certain mountain range I know of. You climb gradually for a long time until finally you reach the summit. Instead of finding a descent starting immediately, you find a wide tableland which goes along practically level for a considerable distance. But finally the descent begins.

"It should be understood that the price of each particular article, whether food or other material, is governed by its own peculiar conditions. While the summit has been reached on all the articles, I think, the drop in prices will be more rapid with some than with others.

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Chicago Section

If a cat has nine lives, how many has Villa?

—

Hell hath no fury like a weather prophet scorned.

—

Nitrate of soda has come into its own—in the packing business.

—

Broiled-to-a-finish rooster, hen and chicken were in evidence on Monday last.

—

Now we are to have a wheat famine, according to expert—calamity—dope.

—

The fresh air lunatic has at last "dried up." Nary a peep outa him for a month.

—

Of course both candidates are O. K., depending from which hill-top you view them.

—

Bubbly Creek is again being investigated. "Conduct unbecoming a river," or something like that.

—

Don't forget to bring your raft "Down where the Wurzburger flows" on October 9, 10 and 11.

—

Chicago's drinking water is beginning to taste like it had died and had not been properly embalmed.

—

They are all going to be at Cincinnati intent upon having the usual good time—business and pleasure mixed.

—

It's all a mistake, Lige! You don't have to swear when you're playing golf. Playing at it, however, is different.

—

Don't forget! When they cart you out to the cemetery it's no rehearsal. You don't come back; you're through!

—

Quite an exhibit at the beaches of wishbones and drumsticks; also a goodly sprinkling of "mixed" and "heavy" packing.

—

Most successful men start somewhere, somehow. Robert H. Hunter's starting point was baking a baker. Novel idea for Bob.

—

There are some Congressmen who should be chased back to the tall grass, or the factory, from whence they came. Squir'l food.

—

Nearly afraid to mention it out loud lest he return, but old Torrid Wave left town on Tuesday. Again we give thanks and wear furs.

Rully, it would seem that in strikes affecting the operation of public transportation facilities this third party should have something to say.

—

Any guy who could be mayor of Chicago and refrain from swearing does not belong on this mundane sphere. He belongs in Saint Peter's hosts.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 5, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.52 cents per pound.

—

Dead wrong! Newspaper headline reads thusly: "Looking into the city water supply." Should read, "Looking onto the city water supply." Another case of the puzzling use of the letters i and o.

—

There does not seem to be the old-time enthusing over the coming presidential election, as in former times, except amongst those who expect to get something out of it.

—

Writing to The National Provisioner on the provision situation W. L. Gregson says: "A weather increase in hog marketings served to bring on a good decline in live hog prices, but the effect was neutral on cash product and only fleeting on futures. The consummation of large European sales had a healthy after effect on values, and with the weaker holders out of the situation the tone was much improved. It seems to us conditions point to the highest levels of the year for hogs with quality, and that it is needless to argue as to whether the product will follow the hogs, with the consumption ahead of production for the balance of the packing year."

—

W. G. Press & Company say: "The prices for provision futures are knocking at the door of 1910 record prices for hog products. In 1910 ribs sold up to $14.12, lard at $14.25 and pork at $26.75. Today September ribs are selling at $14.02, lard at $13.22 and pork at $25.90. The top on hogs in 1910 was $11.20, against $10.45 today. In 1910 we had a hog shortage which was the cause of the high price. So far this year in eleven markets we have received 6 million more hogs than for the same period in 1910, 4 million more than 1914 and 2 million more than last year. Therefore, it will be noted that even with the liberal supply the demand has been of such volume this year that we are likely to see even higher prices than we had in 1910. Industrial conditions in this country this year are far in excess of any former period, creating a big demand for home consumption. The war has also brought a big demand for product. It is reported that the Belgian Relief took between 15 and 20 million pounds of lard on their last order, and while the stock of lard on August 1 was fairly liberal, these kind of orders will soon wipe out any surplus. We look for a decrease in the stock of lard from now on until the winter packing season. The last of August, all of September and part of October are usually good months for lard trade. We understand that pork is being stripped quite freely and with the light stock of pork on hand on August 1, we would not be surprised to see our stock of pork practically wiped out on September 1. We can soon look for a demand for ribs from the South, and with our present stock of ribs, any demand from the South would make the stock look very light. With corn at almost famine prices and the government report yesterday further advancing the price, we can hardly look for any reduction in the price of hog products for the present at least. Of course, a basis for the prices for the winter crop of hogs will establish itself from heavy receipts, which will probably start in October, and there will no doubt be quite a drop in prices, and provisions will naturally sympathize as is usually the case before the winter packing season. While the present high prices for lard, ribs and pork can be reasoned as logical, owing to the condition of the trade and the high prices for corn, very sudden reactions can take place."

PACKINGHOUSE VETERAN RETIRES.

William E. Pierce, for many years superintendent of the Chicago plant of Armour & Company, and the man who planned and built the new Armour plant in Argentina, the finest in the world, has retired from active service and will spend his remaining days in ease at a home he has purchased in Los Angeles, Cal. He was given a farewell dinner previous to his departure from

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GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

Chicago, at which his former associates among Armour executives were present. He retires on a pension after 37 years of continuous and arduous service for his firm. Concerning his career the Armour Magazine says:

Last September Mr. Pierce returned to Chicago from La Plata, Argentina, where for five years he had been engaged in selecting a site, drawing up plans, and supervising construction of the new packing plant now in operation under the management of H. E. Finney and known as Armour Frigorifico de la Plata.

The locating and building of this great structure, in a strange land thousand miles from the base of supplies and authoritative information—is considered an accomplishment of which any man might well be proud.

The retirement of Mr. Pierce closes a long and very creditable record of active service with Armour & Company. Having entered the ranks at the bottom 37 years ago, and forged his way to the front by dint of industry, perseverance and loyalty, Mr. Pierce's career has been typical of hundreds of other men in the past fifty years who have entered at the bottom and builded careers and enviable reputations within the Armour ranks.

He came with Philip D. Armour in 1879 and went to work on the billing desk in the old Washington street office. This, of course, was a particularly fortunate place for a young man of sterling qualities to get a job in those days.

Just as old Faneuil Hall, Boston, is historically regarded as the cradle of American Liberty, so this old Washington street office of Armour & Company may be regarded as the narrow cradle in which was nursed to maturity the vast food-manufacturing and distributing organization now represented in the house of Armour.

In those days there were only two Armour plants Chicago and Kansas City. There were, of course, no refrigerator cars and no distributing branch house system. The first Armour branch house was not established in New York in 1884.

To illustrate the concentrated nature of the business organization at that time we may mention that in this office were the desks of Philip D. Armour, Joseph Armour, C. M. Favorite, and John C. Black. Working under this peerless leadership, as boys and junior clerks, were Wm. E. Pierce, E. E. Chandler, W. A. Patterson, H. P. Bogg, E. Wilson and T. J. Connors.

Mr. Pierce was soon made timekeeper of the Chicago plant, which led naturally to his promotion to the position of paymaster.

In 1890 Mr. Pierce was made superintendent of the beef house in Chicago plant under George Sunderland, plant superintendent. Sunderland died and was succeeded by S. S. Conway, who, eight years later, left the service.

Wm. E. Pierce then succeeded as superintendent of Chicago plant, which position he held until, in 1910, he left for Buenos Aires.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 31	18,188	1,234	38,874	17,501
Tuesday, Aug. 1	2,840	1,635	15,594	16,831
Wednesday, Aug. 2	17,751	1,869	33,554	19,059
Thursday, Aug. 3	3,334	1,322	22,007	11,202
Friday, Aug. 4	1,985	566	12,624	9,152
Saturday, Aug. 5	253	190	8,902	6,142
Total last week	45,651	6,699	131,355	80,717
Previous week	31,348	6,831	102,352	63,823
Cor. week, 1915	39,161	6,004	125,449	71,545
Cor. week, 1914	31,750	4,548	64,496	47,654

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, July 31	3,355	...	5,420	...
Tuesday, Aug. 1	1,040	...	1,782	2,261
Wednesday, Aug. 2	3,270	...	5,220	1,842
Thursday, Aug. 3	1,916	23	3,587	2,202
Friday, Aug. 4	1,102	6	2,653	1,345
Saturday, Aug. 5	116	...	833	...
Total last week	10,829	29	19,515	7,650
Previous week	8,331	82	16,016	4,237
Cor. week, 1915	9,368	102	25,082	1,909
Cor. week, 1914	14,481	195	22,212	8,582

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 5, 1916	1,360,224	5,274,195	2,159,234
Same period, 1915	1,312,280	4,506,401	1,891,366

Combined receipts of logs at eleven points.

Week ending Aug. 5, 1916	470,000
Previous week	395,000
Corresponding week, 1915	381,000
Corresponding week, 1914	220,000
Total year to date	18,189,000
Same period, 1915	16,184,000
Same period, 1914	13,936,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 5, 1916	142,500	377,300	184,700
Previous week	111,900	300,500	167,400
Same period, 1915	125,100	284,700	192,800
Same period, 1914	98,000	153,600	161,400

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Aug. 5, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	4,293,000	3,878,000
Hogs	15,362,000	12,949,000
Sheep	5,447,000	5,347,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending August 5, 1916:

Armour & Co.	17,100
Swift & Co.	13,300
Wilson & Co.	9,800
Morris & Co.	8,900
Hammond Co.	7,900
Western P. Co	11,900
Anglo-American	6,500
Independent P. Co.	8,900
Boyd-Lunham	5,500
Roberts & Oake	3,800
Brennan P. Co.	5,100
Miller & Hart	3,300
Others	14,200
Totals	110,200
Total last week	90,600
Total corresponding week, 1915	105,200
Total corresponding week, 1914	42,400
Total for 1916 to date	4,522,800
Corresponding period, 1915	4,194,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.20	$9.55	$7.50	$10.80
Previous week	9.30	9.63	7.50	10.45
Cor. week, 1915	9.25	6.85	6.70	9.05
Cor. week, 1914	8.75	8.50	5.45	8.20
Cor. week, 1913	8.25	8.50	4.50	7.05
Cor. week, 1912	8.15	7.98	4.15	7.25
Cor. week, 1911	6.75	7.43	3.50	6.40

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$9.00@10.40
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@10.00
Fair to good steers	7.50@8.50
Range steers	7.50@8.25
Stockers and feeders	6.50@7.90
Good to choice heifers	7.00@9.00
Fair to good cows	5.50@7.50
Butcher bulls	6.40@7.25
Cutters	5.00@5.25
Canners	3.50@4.50
Bologna bulls	6.00@6.85
Good to prime calves	10.50@12.40
Heavy calves	8.50@10.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$9.85@10.15
Fair to fancy light	9.75@10.00
Prime med. weight butchers, 220-250 lbs.	9.80@10.10
Prime heavy weight butchers, 250-320 lbs.	9.80@10.10
Heavy mixed packing	9.15@9.60
Rough heavy mixed packing	9.00@9.25
Pigs, fair to good	8.25@9.40
Stags (subject to 60 lbs. dockage)	9.25@9.80

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8.25@9.25
Breeding yearling ewes	8.50@9.50
Fair to choice ewes	6.25@7.75
Breeding ewes	7.50@8.25
Wethers, fair to choice	7.00@8.40
Western lambs	10.25@11.50
Native lambs	9.50@11.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	$25.00	$25.25	$24.92	$25.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	12.92	12.95	12.90	‡12.95
October	12.90	12.97	12.90	12.97
December	12.62	12.67	12.62	‡12.67
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	13.60	13.70	13.60	13.70
October	13.40	13.42	13.37	†13.42

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	25.30	25.50	25.27	25.45
December	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	12.97	13.00	12.80	12.90
October	13.02	13.02	12.85	†12.95
December	12.70	12.72	12.60	12.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	13.72	13.72	13.52	‡13.70
October	13.50	13.50	13.27	†13.37

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	25.60	25.85	25.60	25.80
October	25.30	25.20	25.00	‡25.05
December	22.90	22.90	22.75	22.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	12.85	13.12	12.85	‡13.12
October	12.90	13.15	12.90	‡13.12
December	12.70	12.90	13.67	12.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	13.75	13.97	13.75	‡13.97
October	13.50	13.72	13.50	13.72

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	25.80	26.05	25.80	26.00
October	24.70	25.00	24.70	‡25.00
December	22.80	23.05	22.80	‡23.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.17	13.25	13.15	‡13.20
October	13.20	13.27	13.15	13.20
December	13.00	13.00	12.90	12.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.02	14.02	13.90	‡14.00
October	13.80	13.80	13.62	‡13.72

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	26.25	26.50	26.20	26.50
October	25.85	25.85	25.85	25.85
December	23.30	23.42	23.30	‡23.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.27	13.55	13.27	‡13.55
October	13.27	13.57	13.27	‡13.57
December	13.00	13.12	13.00	‡13.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.42	14.42	14.10	‡14.22
October	13.80	14.17	13.80	‡13.95

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	26.55	26.60	26.47	26.47
October	26.20	26.20	25.85	‡25.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)				
September	13.60	13.60	13.42	‡13.42
October	13.60	13.65	13.47	‡13.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)				
September	14.27	14.32	14.20	14.20
October	14.00	14.00	13.87	‡13.87

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	22	@25
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	18	@20
Pork Chops	22	@24
Pork Shoulders		@15
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@16
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 8
Leaf Lard		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@15
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet		@ 7
Tallow		@ 4
Bones, per cwt.		@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.		@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)		@65
Kips		@22½

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

STERNE & SON CO.
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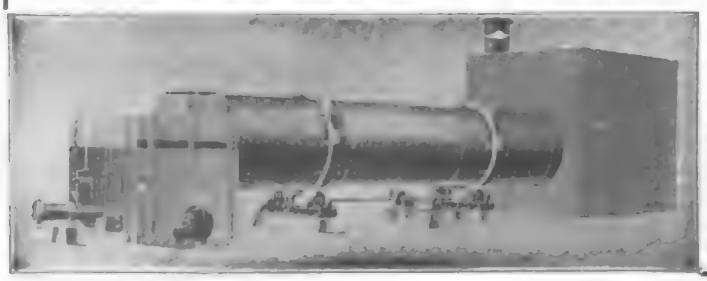
Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



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SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15
Good native steers	13½@14
Native steers, medium	12½@13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½@12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@34
Steer Loins, No. 1	@24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	13 @16
Cow Short Loins	18½@20½
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15
Sirloin Butts, No. 2	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@11
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@11½
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@10½
Cow Chucks	@ 8½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@10
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	@ 7
Hearts	@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@22
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 @14½
Light Carcass	17½@18
Good Carcass	18½@19
Good Saddles	20@21
Medium Racks	@12
Good Racks	@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs	@18
Round Dressed Lambs	@20
Saddles, Caul	@19
R. D. Lamb Fores	@18
Caul Lamb Fores	@17
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@14
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15½
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Mutton Legs	@16½
Mutton Loins	@15
Mutton Stew	@ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@18½
Leaf Lard	@13
Tenderloins	@32
Spare Ribs	@ 8½
Butts	@15½
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@10½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@14½
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@13½
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@12½
Hams	@17
Calas	@12½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@12½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11
Choice Bologna	@12
Frankfurters	@13½
Liver, with beef and pork	@10½
Tongue	@15
Minced Sausage	@13½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@12½
New England Sausage	@17½
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@17½
Special Compressed Sausage	@15
Berliner Sausage	@15
Oxford Lean Butts	@22½
Polish Sausage	@12½
Garlic Sausage	@12½
Country Smoked Sausage	@14
Farm Sausage	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@13
Pork Sausage, short link	@13½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@26½
Luncheon Roll	@17½
Delicatessen Loaf	@14½
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@26
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@19
Mettwurst	@18½
Farmer	@22

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.60
Bologna, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛@½s	2.00@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛@½s	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛@½s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$10.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@22.50
Mess Pork	@28.00
Clear Fat Backs	@28.00
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@24.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@14¼
Pure lard	@13¾
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@11¼
Lard, compound	@11¼
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@82
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@13¾

Barrels, ¼c. over tierces, half barrels, ½c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@16¾
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@16¼
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@13½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@13¼
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@13¼
Extra Short Clears	@15½
Extra Short Ribs	@15½
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@16
Butts	@12½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13¾
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@24½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19¾
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@27
Dried Beef Insides	@31
Dried Beef Knuckles	@27
Dried Beef Outsides	@27
Regular Boiled Hams	@27
Smoked Boiled Hams	@28½
Boiled Calas	@19½
Cooked Loin Rolls	@32
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@19½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@15
Beef export rounds	@24
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@16
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.90 @ 3.00
Hoof meal, per unit	2.60 @ 2.65
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.40 @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12%	2.90 @ 2.95
Ground tankage, 11%	2.85 @ 2.90
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.85
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.75
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	@22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00@150.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	48.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00@ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00@ 40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@13.20
Prime steam, loose	@12.95
Leaf	@ 12¾
Compound	@ 11
Neutral lard	@ 13½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 @10½
Tallow	9¼@ 9½
Grease, yellow	7 @ 7½
Grease, A white	8¾@ 8¾

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @13½
Oleo oil, No. 2	12½@12¾
Oleo stock	10½@11
Linseed, bbls.	72 @75
Corn oil, loose	@ 6¾

TALLOWS.

Edible	8¾@ 9
Prime City	8¾@ 8¾
Prime Country	7¾@ 8
Packers' Prime	8 @ 8¾
Packers' No. 1	7½@ 7¾
Packers' No. 2	6½@ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	8 @ 8½
White, "A"	7½@ 7¾
White, "B"	7¼@ 7¾
Bone	6½@ 6¾
Crackling	6½@ 6¾
House	6½@ 6¾
Yellow	6½@ 7
Brown	6 @ 6¼
Glycerine, C. P.	42½@45
Glycerine, dynamite	37½@40
Glycerine, crude soap	21 @24
Glycerine, candle	@26

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	68 @69
P. S. Y., soap grade	67 @68
Soap stock, bbls., concen.	62@65% f. a.	@ 4
Soap stock, loose, reg. 50% r. f. a.	1¾@ 1¾

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.05 @1.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.20 @1.25
Red oak lard tierces	1.45 @1.47½
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11¾@15
Borax	6¾@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	—@—
Plantation, granulated	@ 7¼
Yellow, clarified	@ 7¼
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.90
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.66
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 280 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.

The thirty-first annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America took place this week at Omaha, Neb. It began with entertainments for delegates and ladies on Monday evening. On Tuesday the opening sessions of the convention were held, with addresses of welcome by Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, and President V. F. Kunel, of the Omaha association, and responses by President Arthur S. Pickering, of Cleveland. Sessions continued through Thursday, with a variety of events on the entertainment programme, including a banquet at the Hotel Rome, the official headquarters.

NO MEAT FOR BERLIN DIPLOMATS.

Advices from Berlin state that not even the American Ambassador to Germany is now able to obtain meat for dinners and luncheons which he gives to friends and members of the diplomatic corps in Berlin. Along with this news came a menu card of James W. Gerard's luncheon on July 4. Not only was there no meat served at this luncheon, but there was a scarcity of vegetables.

The luncheon was given at the Adlon Hotel in honor of the birthday of the United States. Following tomato soup, turbot with spinach was served. Then came carrots and green peas. Omelet with fresh mushrooms came next, and then there were ice cream and strawberries. Meat cannot now be obtained in Germany, the writer of the letter said.

CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY FAILS.

The news from Hutchinson, Kan., that the co-operative delivery system installed at that place some time ago and given a thorough trial has been abandoned, is rather disquieting, says the Inter State Grocer. Reports from other towns where the central system of delivery has been in operation, have been exceedingly optimistic, most of them being successful from every angle, the retailers saving money and the consumers receiving an adequate service, equal to, if not more efficient than under the old individual delivery system.

Actual details of just why this plan failed at Hutchinson are lacking, but among other reasons given are that the upkeep of the automobiles was too heavy and that the men engaged as drivers and helpers were not competent.

The first reason does not appear to be worthy of serious consideration, as even where only one auto delivery wagon is used under the individual delivery system, it has been found that it is less expensive than a horse and wagon, service considered. As to the other reason, it is possible that where a contractor is furnishing the delivery service, he might be tempted to employ incompetent men to man the automobiles in order to make an added profit.

Reading between the lines, however, it looks as though the retailers were unable to secure the right kind of co-operation from the consumers and that there were enough retailers in Hutchinson who did not enter into the co-operative delivery agreement to make it rather warm for those who did by adhering to the old plan of making deliveries at the beck and call of the consumers. In other words, the retailers who seriously attempted to place their delivery systems on an efficiency basis found themselves at a disadvantage when competing with those who were willing to make deliveries at any hour of the day.

One serious stumbling block in the path of the successful operation of a co-operative delivery system lies in the fact that it might be a difficult matter to get every retailer in a town to enter into the co-operative agreement. No doubt it can be done, and as a matter of fact is being done in the smaller towns, but the larger places present a different problem.

Generally some will be found in the latter places who, for selfish reasons, will not join a co-operative delivery organization. They figure that if they stay out of the organization they will be able to make capital out of it by assuring consumers that they are prepared to make deliveries at almost a moment's notice, providing a service whereby the housewife may have any small order delivered in an emergency. This results in demoralization in the ranks of the central delivery retailers, who are tempted to break the rules in order to hold their trade.

The result of the experiment at Hutchinson, says the Inter State Grocer, seems to demonstrate that while the co-operative delivery system may be made a success in the smaller towns where practically every retailer joins and adheres to the rules, it has not as yet been brought to a stage where it can be successfully conducted in the larger places, where "every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost" is too often the rule.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for $1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

H. C. Redman has disposed of his South Main street meat market in Princeton, Ind., to G. A. Blemley.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Charles H. Shattuck, who conducts a meat and grocery market at 485 Central street, Springfield, Mass. Liabilities, $1,547.82, and assets, $1,100.

William T. O'Reilly and Sherwood R. Dickman, who conduct a meat market in Carthage, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Wilson Bergstresser has closed his meat market at Bancroft, S. D.

Raney & Knowlton have been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at White Plains, Mo., by Knowlton & Lapham.

The meat and grocery business in Eldon, Mo., formerly conducted by Milliren & Tracy, is now owned by J. E. Milliren.

A meat market will be opened in Taylor, N. D., by George Davis.

Ralph Rice has reopened his butcher shop in Perry, Kan.

Fire of unknown origin burned to the ground the meat market of W. C. Smith in Muskegon, Mich.

Justus H. Voehl, formerly in the provision business, died at his home, 264 Midwood street, Brooklyn, N. Y., after a long illness.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in Johnson City, Ill., by N. Kealy & Company.

A meat market will be opened in Jeanerette, La., by Felix Scherznayder.

W. Friedman has succeeded the firm of Friedman Bros., in Temecula, Cal.

The Commonwealth Mercantile & Investment Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated by W. W. Brown, Alfred M. Simpson and John Halloman, to deal in meats and groceries.

The first annual banquet of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Birmingham, Ala., was held at the Hillman Hotel, Thursday evening, July 27.

O. E. Buck is about to have a new market erected at Sixth avenue and Summer street, Grinnell, Iowa.

H. W. Brucks, H. D. Fagg and Chester Lake have opened the Central Grocery and Meat Market at 14 Third avenue, S. W., Aberdeen, S. D.

The W. T. Nance meat market at Oakesdale, Wash., was recently visited by burglars. Only about $7 was taken from the till.

Mueller Bros. have engaged in the meat and grocery business at Oakland, Cal.

D. Hajak has disposed of his meat market at Verdigris, Neb.

C. B. Watson has been succeeded in the meat business at Fulton, Kan., by Roy Mealman.

Gehris & Prescorn have discontinued their meat business at West Point, Neb.

A. J. & R. J. Burrows have engaged in the meat business at 221 North Washington street, Owosso, Mich., as the Palace Meat Market.

A meat market will be opened in Springfield, Ill., by George Wolf.

Brundage & Prough have disposed of their meat market in Dodge City, Kan.

W. E. Dacus has sold his meat market in Quinton, Okla., to his brother, H. D. Dacus.

A meat market will be opened in Hominy, Okla., by John Bolton.

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Adolph Pose, of Marshalltown, Iowa, has formed an organization to conduct a wholesale and retail meat and provision business.

Buehler Bros.' meat market at Winona, Wis., has been closed.

The meat and grocery business in Excelsior Springs, Mo., formerly conducted by C. C. Whitsit, has been purchased by J. W. Coen.

H. L. Braddy is the successor to the meat firm of Dickson & Dunham in Beloit, Kan.

A meat market will be opened in Pana, Ill., by W. F. Schloz.

Ernest Boyd has taken over the meat market in Palestine, Tex., formerly conducted by Boyd Bros.

Rae & Hatfield, Inc., wholesale dealer in fruit and poultry at 317 Washington street, New York, N. Y., has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $10,415 and assets of $15,000.

The Olean Producers' Market on North street, Olean, N. Y., has been opened to the public.

The market of W. E. Higgings, 41 Saratoga avenue, Mechanicville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

William Klinger and Charles Henkle, who conduct a meat market at 101 East Tremont avenue, New York, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,721; assets, $1,355.

Edward Montbriand has sold his poultry business in Somerset, Wis., to Donald Breault.

Charles Dorais, whose meat market on Third street, Marquette, Mich., was burned out some time ago, has opened up for business again.

A meat market will be opened in Jeanerette, La., by P. H. Delhoussage.

George Adams has succeeded the Morrison Meat Market at Morrison, Okla.

The meat market at Hampshire, Ill., conducted by A. Hoffman has been closed. It is reported that he will open a market in Gilberts, Ill.

A meat and grocery market will be opened at Main and Laurel streets, Fort Bragg, Cal., by LeBrandon & Mahlman.

A meat market will be opened at Ira, Ill., by M. E. Leffler.

Soll Bros. will open a meat market on Main street, Park River, N. D.

The meat firm of Stodola & Filipi have recently purchased the site next to their place of business in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and will erect a large building, into which they will move their business.

John Bartak will open a meat and grocery business at Neredah, Wis.

Bert Lampman bought the meat market of Arthur Baumgartner at Shell Lake, Wis.

A meat and grocery market will be opened at Baraboo, Wis., by Henry Potterville.

George Henry bought the meat market in Burlington, Wis., formerly conducted by Mac Daniels.

William Kortendick bought a meat market in East Troy, Wis.

A meat market will be opened in Gilman, Wis., by a Mr. Lablaugh.

Arthur Rowland bought a meat market in Charlotte, Iowa.

John H. Krohnke and August Wiegand opened a meat market at Schleswig, Iowa.

Roy McLausland will open a meat market at Osseo, Minn.

R. L. Barley and Charles Henry bought the meat market in Hannibal, Mo., formerly conducted by Jessick Bros.

Charles Hall sold his interest in the Sanitary Meat Market, Grant, Neb., to William Gould.

Charles Currett bought the meat market in Vesta, Neb., from John Siegerson.

Jesse Everhart has sold his meat market in Halliday, N. D., to Peter Ripple.

Charles Huber bought the meat market of Schwankl & Witt, in Wyndmere, N. D.

Seth and John E. Hetland have purchased a meat market in Hetland, S. D.

Hexter & Strauss, who for the past eleven years have occupied the southwest corner of Park and Morrison streets, Portland, Ore., with a meat and fish market, will erect a five-story building, into which they will move their business. J. H. Constantine will conduct a grocery market in connection with their meat market.

Walter S. Thompson, a meat dealer, died at his home, 620 Norfolk street, Dorchester, Mass. Mr. Thompson has been associated in business for the past 15 years with his father, Alvan M. Thompson, who is the proprietor of the S. F. Woodbury Meat Company.

Michael J. Burke, for many years in the meat business, died at his home on Orchard street, Adams, Mass., after a long sickness. Mr. Burke was 54 years old and is survived by one daughter.

RETAILERS AND LEGISLATION.

The retail merchants of Kansas propose to see that the legislature of that State does not pass any laws inimical to the retailers, and that bills favoring the interests of this class receive the united support of the merchants at the coming session, the "Kansas Legislative League" have recently been organized with nine organizations in its membership, says the Inter State Grocer.

At the initial meeting A. I. Oliger, secretary of the Kansas Retailers' Association, was made temporary secretary of the league and H. L. Winey, of Lawrence, temporary president. The objects of the league are outlined by Secretary Oliger as follows:

"The purpose of the league will be to co operate in promoting just legislation, and opposing unjust legislation, as it may effect the business interests of the State of Kansas. The organizations represented at the meeting were: The Kansas Retail Butchers' Association, the Retail Shoe Dealers' Association, the Retail Hardware and Implement Association, the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association, the Bakers' Association, the Kansas Clothiers' Association, the Kansas Jewelers' Association and the Kansas Retailers' Association.

"The plan is for these organizations to work under one head at the coming legislature and avoid duplication in both effort and finances. The plan is fundamentally right and should prove a success."

KNIGHTING THE SIRLOIN.

The Second Charles of England
  Rode forth one Christmas tide,
To hunt a gallant stag of ten,
  Of Chingford woods the pride.

The winds blew keen, the snow fell fast,
  And made for earth a pall,
As tired steeds and wearied men
  Returned to Friday Hall.

The blazing logs, piled on the dogs,
  Were pleasant to behold!
And grateful was the steaming feast
  To hungry men and cold.

With right good-will all took their fill,
  And soon each found relief;
Whilst Charles his royal trencher piled
  From one huge loin of beef.

Quoth Charles, "Odd's fish! a noble dish!
  Ay, noble made by me!
By knightly right, I dub thee knight—
  Sir Loin henceforth be!"

And never was a royal jest
  Received with such acclaim;
And never knight than good Sir Loin
  More worthy of the name.

—Anon.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

that high and well sustained markets will predominate for several months to come.

"Hog talk" is again "bullish," and if the lessened supply, which for the first three days of the week totaled 64,000 as compared with 87,822 for the same period a week ago, is any criterion to go by there is ample reason for the sharp upturn in the market. Opening 10@20c. higher on Monday, the trade gained momentum, ruled 10c. higher again on Tuesday, and on Wednesday a further advance of 10@20c. took place, and at the close the trade was "red hot." The National's salesmen actually put a new top on the market by selling a load of 268-lb. hogs to the Springfield Packing Co. at $10.45 per cwt., which was not only the extreme top of Wednesday's market, but was the highest that hogs have sold since 1910. The bulk of the good shipping grades sold from $10.25@10.40; good mixed, $10.00@10.20; mixed packing, $9.70@9.90; rough heavy and "grassy" grades, $9.50@9.65, and healthy pigs from $9.30@9.50.

Sheep and lambs held wonderfully strong, considering the extremely hot weather which still holds the whole country in its grasp. However, after making a little advance Monday and Tuesday, Wednesday's market up to 11 o'clock carried rather a depressed feeling and indications pointed to a decline for the day of 10@15c. on lambs with prices on the few aged varieties which receipts contain reaching fully up to the previous session. The severe drought which prevails throughout most local sections is having its effect on the feeder demand and no doubt the fact that prices on these varieties are being well maintained is caused by the exceedingly light supply which receipts include. Increased arrivals of feeding and breeding stock just at this time would have the effect of lowering prices, at least to some extent, as there is no surplus of feed in many sections. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, $11.25@11.50; yearlings for slaughter, $8.35@8.75; fat wethers, $7.75@8.00; good to choice ewes, $7.60@7.75; feeding lambs, $9.35@9.65; feeding yearlings, $8.00@8.25; yearling breeding ewes, $9.75@10.00. Natives—good to choice lambs, $10.50@10.75; poor to medium, $9.75@10.25; culls, $7.50@8.50; good to choice ewes, $7.00@7.50; poor to medium, $6.25@7.00; culls, $4.50@5.25; good to choice breeding ewes, $9.00@9.50; aged breeding ewes, $6.50@7.50.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

good and there is keen competition from the feeder buyers. Choice 1,500-pound range beeves sold at $9.25 today and common Mexican steers as low as $6.50. Bulk of the fair to good grass beeves sell at a range of $7.00@7.75. Veal calves are quotably somewhat lower than last week at $9.00@11.50, and bulls, stags, etc., are firmer at $6.00@7.00.

Hogs are coming freely and showing some improvement in point of quality. Last week's receipts were 58,000 head, and there has been a steadily upward trend to prices for several days, the market being now 25@30c. higher than a week ago. Shipping demand is better than it was and packers are all free buyers at the stronger figures. Hogs are selling higher than they ever sold in the month of August. There were only 8,000 hogs here today, and they sold 5@15c. higher, the tops bringing $9.85 as against $9.65 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading being at $9.25@9.55 as compared with 9.05@9.15 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are running considerably short of a year ago, 48,000 last week as against 71,000 the same week last year. Prices have been going up fast and lambs are selling $2.50 higher than at this time last year, and the highest they have ever sold here in August. The market is all of 50@60c. higher than a week ago, and very strong at the advance. Competition from feeder buyers is keen, and 10,000 lambs went to feeders last week. Fat lambs are selling at $10.75@11.50; yearlings $7.00@8.25; wethers $6.75@8.00 and ewes $5.50@7.50.

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New York Section

G. F. Swift was in New York during the week.

—

J. H. Nash, manager of Morris & Company's Barclay street house, has returned from an outing spent at Lake George.

—

The heat of the early days of the week put the final paralytic touch on the local meat trade. There was absolutely nothing doing.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 5, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.85c. per pound.

—

General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York district, has returned from a fortnight's vacation trip to New England.

—

Manager John H. Shoemaker, of the Empire City Beef Company branch of Wilson & Company, on Tenth avenue, starts this week on a vacation trip with his family to Maryland.

—

It is reported by the London Meat Trades' Journal that fat pigs are quoted in Ayrshire at 60c. per pound! "Which makes bacon a luxury," is the appropriate comment. And yet New Yorkers complain of high prices.

—

George Obergfell, Jr., has succeeded his father in business at Egg Harbor City, N. J. Reports are current that another automobile is to be pressed into service to take care of the famous country sausage that is so characteristic of the Obergfell family.

—

Justus Hartman Voehl, formerly in the provision business in Bay Ridge, died last Thursday at his home, 264 Midwood street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was born in Brooklyn 25 years ago, and is survived by his mother, four brothers and four sisters.

—

The National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Employees will hold its annual convention in New York City next week. This is the annual conference of meat inspectors and meat inspection officials, and heretofore has been held at some Western point.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 5, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 10,247 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,845 lbs.; Bronx, 28 lbs.; Richmond, 35 lbs.; total, 13,155 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5,545 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,000 lbs.; total, 10,545 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 5,605 lbs.

—

Stern's Star Beef Company, Inc., which has five retail meat stores at 2251 Third avenue, 3195 Broadway, 1451 Amsterdam avenue, 1800 Second avenue and First avenue and 59th street, has made an assignment to Leon Dashew. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it. The company was incorporated on July 22, 1915, with capital stock $10,000; two months after a petition in bankruptcy had been filed against the Star Beef & Provision Company on May 15, 1915, and which made a composition at 35 cents on the dollar.

FOOLISH DATING REGULATIONS.

New York State will require the registration of the cold storage egg, or at least a record of its age, stamped on the shell in letters that are readily legible. This will benefit the ultimate consumer little, unless he orders his eggs soft-boiled, and the stamp on the shell is indelible. Assuming such a case, the consumer is quite apt to break the shell and eat the eggs, unless mustiness is apparent. To the normal-minded man a somewhat ancient date will not suggest mustiness.

It seems that far greater evils might well enough have been made the object of legislative attack. The egg is an article of food that carries in itself protection to the consumer. Somewhat of fad inheres in the insistence on fresh-laid eggs, eggs right out of the nest as soon as the hen has with her contented cackle announced her proud achievement. Most farmers who sell and eat eggs will be content to accept this article of food so long as it proclaims itself edible. The egg has a way of its own of demonstrating its unfitness for food. We doubt whether the date-stamped shell will be worth what it costs.—Breeders' Gazette.

MEAT SUPPLY IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

(Continued from page 17.)

In 1890 the Australian cattle numbered 10,300,000, and the highest number recorded, 12,312,000, was reached in 1894. Eventually, by 1902, severe and protracted droughts reduced the cattle to 7,000,000, but since that time the increase has been on the whole steady, although slow, to 11,484,000 in 1913.

Australia, as well as Argentina, has been feeling the effects of high prices of cattle in recent years, and the result apparently has been the same; that is to say, cattle have been slaughtered to the limit, or, if increase of cattle should be expected, beyond the limit.

The dairy cows of Australia have steadily increased from 1,327,000 in 1910 to 2,079,000 in 1913.

Austria-Hungary.

Although the number of cattle in Austria increased from 8,600,000 in 1890 to 9,500,000 in 1900, a decline followed in subsequent years, so that in 1910 the number was 9,160,000.

During this period of 20 years the number of all cows increased from 4,300,000 to 4,900,000, but the number of other cattle declined from 4,400,000 in 1890 and 4,800,000 in 1900 to 4,258,000 in 1910. The number of dairy cows is not separately stated, but presumably the increase of cows was in dairy cows.

On the other hand, in the other Kingdom of the dual monarchy—Hungary—there has been a perceptible increase of cattle since about 20 years ago. The number in 1884 was 5,600,000, in 1904 it was 6,800,000, in 1908 it was 7,337,000, and in 1911 it was 7,219,000. Apparently the cattle were becoming stationary in number.

Belgium.

Belgium is another country that has reached apparently a stationary number of cattle. As far back as 1895 that Kingdom had 1,400,000 cattle; in 1900 it had 1,700,000 cattle; in 1910 it had 1,880,000, and in 1913 it had 1,894,000. The increases were due largely to the increased number of dairy cows, of which Belgium had 937,000 in 1913.

Brazil.

Little confidence can be placed in reports of the number of cattle in Brazil. It was estimated that there were 25,000,000 cattle in 1910, and that the number had increased to 30,000,000 in 1913 and 30,705,000 in 1914. Brazil therefore has about as many cattle as Argentina, with three times the population, and no exports of beef except a considerable quantity of jerked beef and a small beginning of a frozen or chilled beef export.

It seems like a poorly productive industry compared with that of Argentina, United States, Australia, and many other countries. The explanations of this are that most of the cattle are of low beef grade and that cattle diseases, even when not fatal, prevent cattle from reaching a slaughtering condition, except for jerked beef, and at the same time there is a want of a system of marketing, of facilities for slaughtering, and of means of transportation—domestic and ocean. When, however, suitable cattle are supplied in a fit condition for slaughtering for something better than jerked beef, the facilities for utilizing them will doubtless be provided, and a beginning has been made.

British East Africa.

This colony has made considerable progress in establishing the cattle industry. By 1908, 1,156,000 cattle were estimated, and the number had grown to 1,526,000 four years later, in 1912. Description of the conditions in this colony indicates that the number of cattle there should increase at a moderate rate and eventually reach large proportions.

British South Africa.

The conditions found in this vast region have made the cattle industry uncertain and sometimes disastrous. These are discussed in the special treatment of British South Africa on subsequent pages. Briefly, it would seem probable that cattle raising within some large area of these colonies will be permanently successful and reach very large proportions. Progress, however, may be slow.

The census number of cattle in British South Africa was 4,062,000 in 1904 and 7,176,000 in 1911. The indicated increase was not normal, for the reason that it was largely, perhaps mostly, due to the recovery from the Boer War.

Bulgaria.

Diminishing cattle from 1906 to 1910 characterizes this country. In 1892 the number

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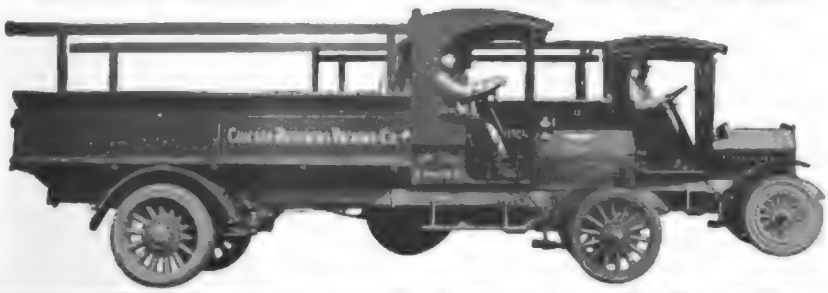

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was 1,400,000; in 1900 it was 1,600,000; in 1905 it was 1,700,000; and in 1910, 1,600,000. The decline of 90,000 during the last five years mentioned is more than equaled by the decline of 160,000 cows and heifers other than dairy cows. Inferentially the dairy cows increased.

Canada.

Whatever practical cattle-range area Canada has is passing into farm conditions under the immigration of farmers and the multiplication of farms on new land. Since 1913 the cattle industry of Canada has suffered a decline.

The census of 1891 found 4,100,000 cattle on farms and ranges, the census of 1901 found 5,400,000 cattle, and the census of 1911 found 6,500,000 cattle. The official estimate of the number of cattle in 1912 was 6,400,000; in 1913 it was 6,656,000; in 1914, 6,000,000; and in 1915, 6,066,000.

As in many other countries, the number of dairy cows in Canada steadily increases. In 1891 the number was 1,857,000; in 1911, 2,600,000; in 1914, 2,673,000; and in 1915, 2,667,000. On the other hand, the cattle other than dairy cows declined from 3,939,000 in 1911 to 3,364,000 in 1914, and the estimate for 1915 is 3,399,000.

Beef cattle in Canada have been depleted since 1913 from four causes: Increased exports to the United States; the extra demand for beef since the summer of 1914 on account of the European war; change from range to farm conditions; and the high prices of beef cattle and wholesale beef, which apparently have encouraged overselling by cattle raisers.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

in moving all offerings readily. Deacons quoted at $1.35, which was the last selling price; 4 to 5 lb. skins are offered at $2.35. This price has recently been realized; 5 to 7's are quoted at $2.90; 7 to 9's, $3.40, and 9 to 12's, $3.90. New York City skins are attracting considerable attention in Boston. These have firmly held at $3.15, $3.65 and $4.20 as the last selling price. The export demand for finished leather holds good and there is no apparent reason for any further weakness in calfskins.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—A very quiet week was noted in the local packer market and nothing passing in the way of business. Tanners are waiting and talking the market weak, but sellers on the other hand are pretty well booked up on their hides with exception of winter native steers running back to the first three months of the year and available at 21½c. The market on current receipts are based on the last trading which was 26c. for July native steers. Spready native steers 27@27¾c. for June to January; butt branded steers 23c. and Colorados 22½c. for both June and July salting. Cows all weights are nominal at 23@23½c. and native bulls 20@21c. asked as to seller and take-off. There are some inquiries noted here for August native steers which buyers are talking last paid rates of 26c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—The market is nominal in the absence of any business. Sellers are asking previous trading rates in the face of the packer hide weakness. Last sales of June to January spreads is now confirmed as 26c. June and early July native cows all weights last sold at 22½c. and native bulls 20½c. It is rumored here that two Philadelphia packers sold their entire production of spready native steers at 26¾c. for June and Decembers and 27¼c. for July to November, inclusive; estimated to be about 10 to 12,000 hides, but confirmation of this trade is still lacking at this writing.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is steady to strong. All dealers in New York cities are closely sold up for the month of July and the surplus stock is moderate. A small sale was noted here of about 1,500 9 to 12s at $4.20 and 12 to 17 lb. kips at $4.90. Lightweights are nominal at $3.15 for 5 to 7s and $3.65 for 7 to 9s. Receipts are small. Straight outside cities are firmly quoted at $3, $3.50 and $4. The country calfskin market is steady and fairly well sold up in all weights with carlots ranging from $2.80@2.85, $3.30@3.35 and $3.80@3.85.

HORSEHIDES.—Horsehides are quiet and tending easy. Buyers are talking lower prices on fresh stock owing to the poorer quality now coming forward. Buyers' prices are from $6.50 to $6.75 flat, although a holder of one car of Pennsylvania cities claims to have refused $6.85 and is talking $6.90 for business. Fronts of summer quality range from $4.25 to $4.50 nominal; butts are in fair demand with 21-inch stock steady around $2.50 to $2.65.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading in country hides is practically at a standstill in these sections, although tanners are showing more of an inclination to bid on country stock, but bids, however, are ½ to ¾c. less than asking prices. Sellers, as a rule, are talking 20c. for short-haired Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs and 22 to 22¼c. for extremes. A car of Pennsylvania short-haired extremes sold at 22c. New York state hides are in fair supply, and most dealers are asking 19½ to 20c. flat, but buyers' ideas are only 19c. in carload lots and therefore no business develops. Southern hides are quiet. All weights are being offered at 20½c., but no bids are received. Canadians and New Englands are in a waiting position and all weights held at 20c. flat asked with 19½c. flat considered nearer the market. Buff weights are quoted at 19 to 19½c. nominal flat for business and light weights 21½c. asked.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Common to fairly prime steers	7.00@ 9.75
Oxen	6.45@ 6.50
Bulls	5.00@ 7.25
Cows	3.65@ 7.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.	9.00@13.00
Live calves, skim milk	@ 7.00
Live calves, Canadian, mixed	6.75@ 9.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs	@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime	10.50@11.75
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	@ 8.00
Live sheep, ewes	5.00@ 7.50
Live sheep, culls	3.00@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.50@10.75
Hogs, medium	10.50@10.75
Hogs, 140 lbs	@10.75
Pigs	@10.50
Roughs	9.00@ 9.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	13 @15½
Choice native light	14½@15
Native, common to fair	13½@14½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@15
Choice native light	@15
Native, common to fair	@14½
Choice Western, heavy	@14½
Choice Western, light	@13½
Common to fair Texas	@12½
Good to choice heifers	@14
Common to fair heifers	@12
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	@11
Fresh Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@18	@18
No. 2 ribs	@16	@17
No. 3 ribs	@14	@16
No. 1 loins	@18	@20
No. 2 loins	@16	@19
No. 3 loins	@14	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@16	17 @17½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@15	16 @16½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@14	14½@15½
No. 1 rounds	14½@15	@14½
No. 2 rounds	13½@14½	@14
No. 3 rounds	12½@13	@13½
No. 1 chucks	12½@13	@13½
No. 2 chucks	11½@12	@13
No. 3 chucks	10½@11	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb	@17½
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@13¾
Hogs, 180 lbs	@13¾
Hogs, 160 lbs	@14
Hogs, 140 lbs	@14½
Pigs	@15

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@18½
Lambs, choice	@17½
Lambs, good	@16½
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg	@18½
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14½
Smoked shoulders	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17½
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	@15½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@22
Fresh pork loins, Western	17 @20
Frozen pork loins	15 @18
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@16
Shoulders, Western	@15
Butts, regular	@16
Butts, boneless	@19
Fresh hams, city	@18
Fresh hams, Western	@17
Fresh picnic hams	@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	16 @17c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	13 @14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12 @13c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	apiece
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @28c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@16c.	a pound
Blade meat	@14c	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3¼
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@16
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21	23
Pepper, red	27	30
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6½	8½
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	20	23
Mace	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Refined	25¼@27¼

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .28
Branded skins	@ .32
Ticky skins	@ .32
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.75
Branded kips	@3.60
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Fresh killed, dry packed—	
Spring, broiling, 2½ to 3 lbs., each	28 @32
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best	@23
Old toms, scalded	23 @24
Dry picked, old toms	@25

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	25 @32
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	26 @27
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 3½ lbs. to pair	@26
Western, corn fed, 4 lbs. to pair	25 @26
Fowls—12 to box, dry packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	22 @22½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	21½@22
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	20½@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	19 @20
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	18½@19
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz	@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@21½
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked	21 @21½
Old Cocks, per lb	14½@15
Fowl—bbls.	
Southern and S.W., large	20 @20½
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	5.00@ 6.00
Long Island fresh ducklings	@20
Geese, Western, fancy	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	@20
Fowls	@18
Roosters, old	@14
Turkeys	15 @19
Geese, per lb	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@30½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	31 @31½
Creamery, Firsts	28½@30
Process, extras	27 @27½
Process, Firsts	25½@26

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	32 @33
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	30 @31
Fresh gathered, firsts	27 @29
Fresh gathered, seconds	24 @26
Fresh dirties, No. 1	22 @22½
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Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	nom. 4.82½ and 10c.
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Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.20 and 10c.
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Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom.@2.70 and 35c
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Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@ 3.71

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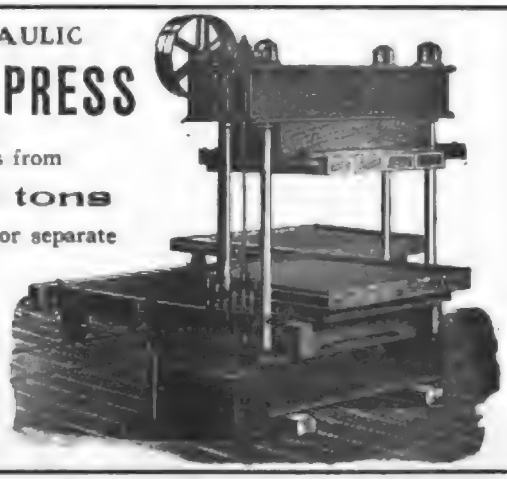

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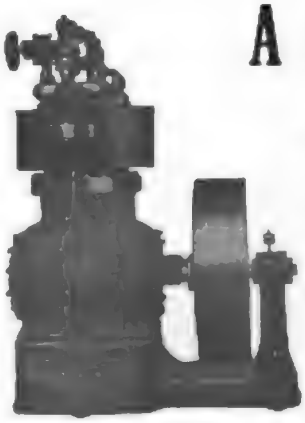

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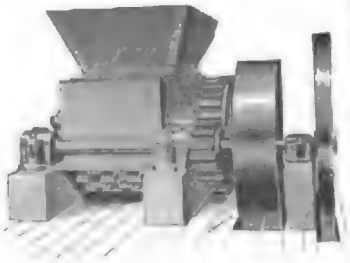

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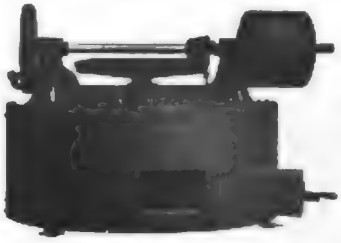

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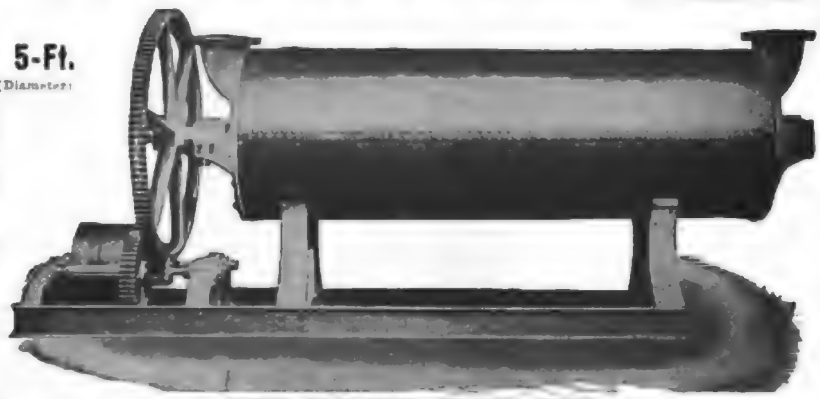

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AUGUST 19, 1916

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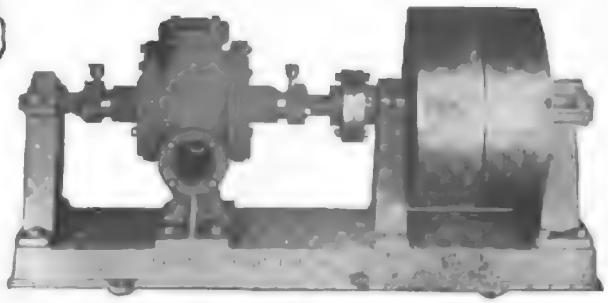

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Home Economics

Home Economics

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SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

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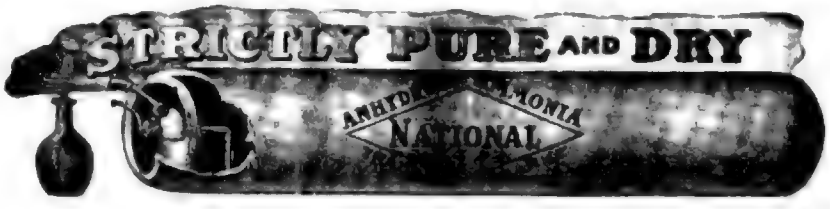

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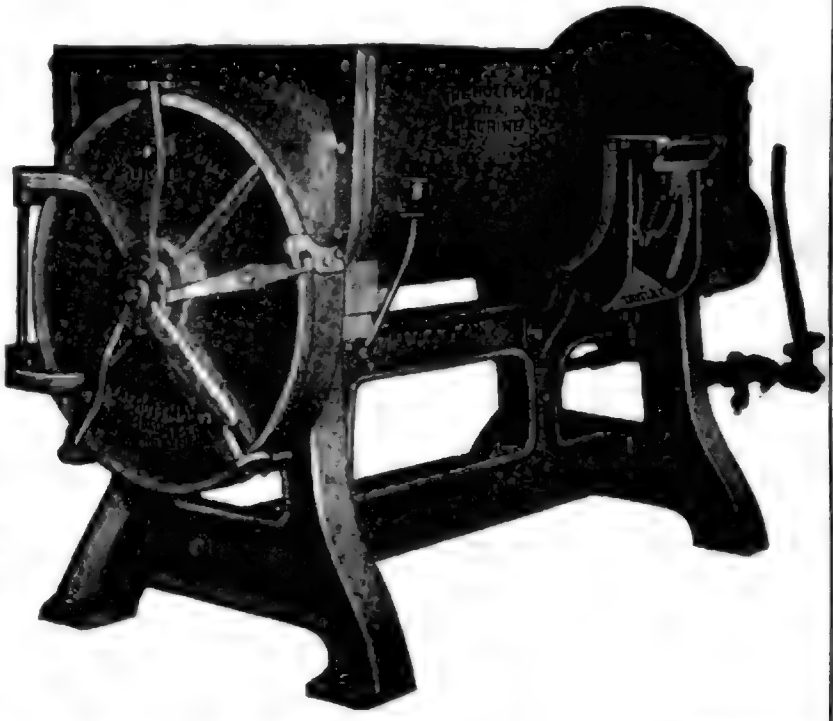

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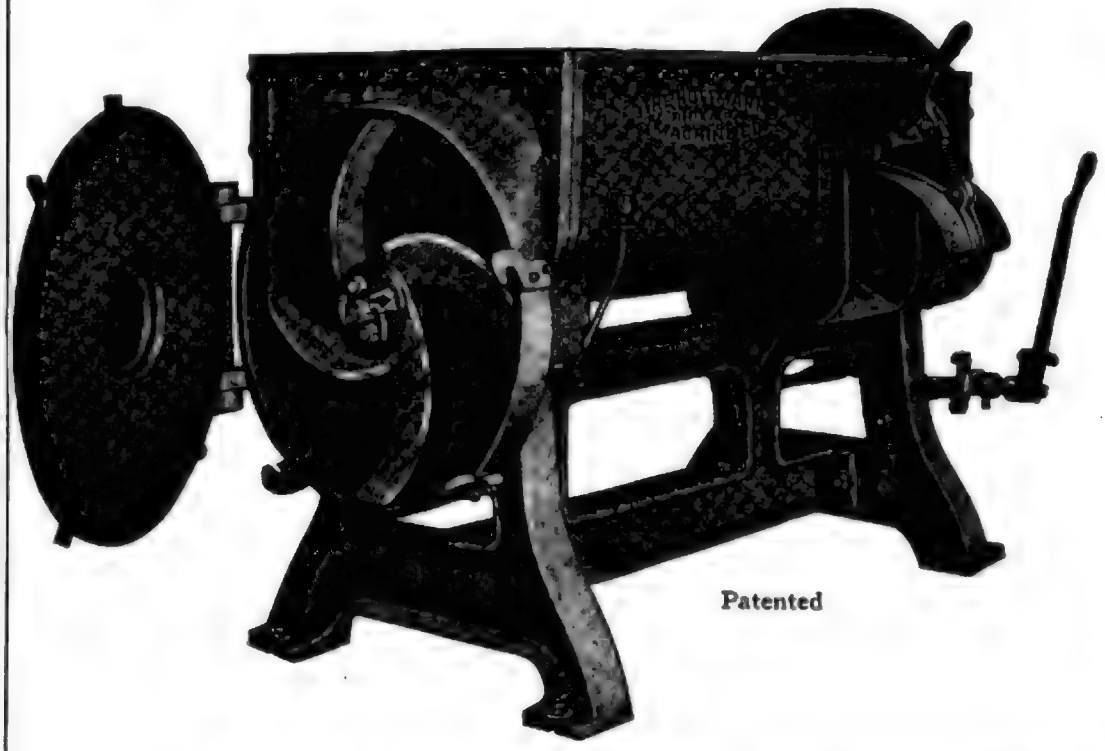

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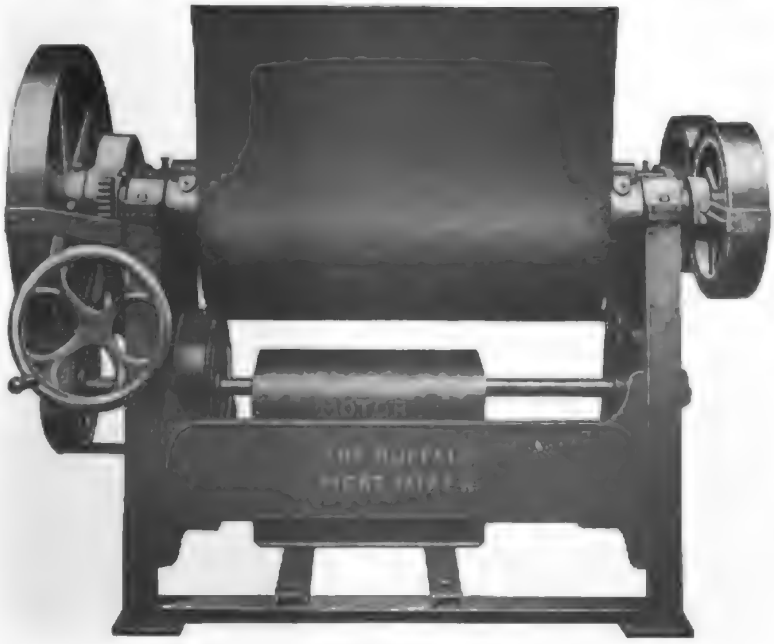

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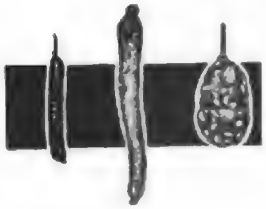

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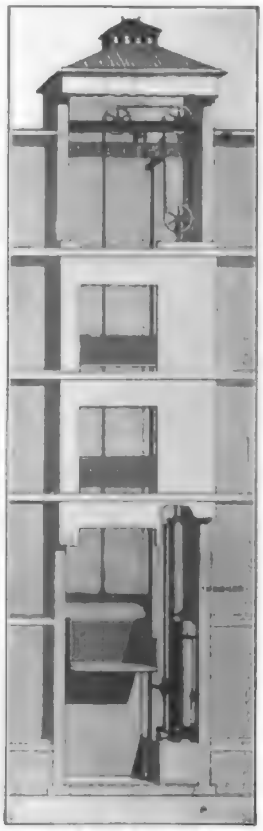

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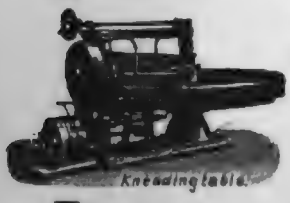

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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 55. New York and Chicago, August 19, 1916. No. 8.

EVEN STATE FOOD COMMISSIONERS FEAR FACTS

Dairy Interests Suppress Unpalatable Truth at Food Convention

As briefly reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the dairy interests controlled last week's convention of the Association of Dairy, Food & Drug Officials at Detroit. Their control was exercised for the purpose of suppressing unpleasant publicity concerning disease and filth in dairy products, and they went so far as to refuse the floor to an Alabama State official who was urging Federal regulation of dairy product manufacture.

This association is made up of State and government officials exclusively. Its principal members are the Dairy and Food Commissioners of the various States, appointed to enforce the food and drug laws of the States. Many of them, however, made no pretense of being anything else than dairy agents. They not only championed the dairy interests, as they might be expected to do, but they used the gag rule and the steam roller to suppress the movement for reform in dairy product manufacture.

The attempt of Chief Jones of the Alabama State Bureau of Markets to secure consideration for a resolution asking Congress to pass a law for the regulation of dairy product manufacture was promptly sat upon. He was even denied the right to the floor, and the man who made the motion barring him was later elected president of the association. This man is a creamery owner himself, though a State food commissioner, and makes no concealment of his advocacy of dairy interests.

Resolutions Which Were Suppressed.

Though the dairy lobby in control of this convention of State food commissioners succeeded in suppressing discussion of the question of dairy inspection and reform, the proposed resolutions found their way into the public press, together with some facts which the gag rule would not allow Mr. Jones to state before the convention. The resolution for Federal dairy inspection which was suppressed read as follows:

Whereas, During the progress of this convention, as well as in other sessions of this organization, attention has been directed to the lack of adequate inspection of dairy products entering into interstate commerce, and to the necessity of devising more effective methods for the safeguarding of the public health from the dangers of these unwholesome foodstuffs; and,

Whereas, It is not right that the Federal government should permit this large volume of disease-carrying products to be poured into the channels of trade without restraint; and,

Whereas, The leading food and dairy journals and health officials throughout the country declare that large quantities of these dairy products entering into both domestic and foreign commerce, are made from the milk of diseased cows and from milk that has been allowed to stand in unsanitary vessels and under unsanitary conditions until it has become soured, often putrid and otherwise contaminated and unfit for human food; that such dairy products are among the active agents in the spread of infectious diseases; and are therefore a menace to the general public health; and,

Whereas, By skillful manipulation with neutralizers, and with the aid of coloring matter, these unwholesome dairy products are put into such attractive forms that the mass of consumers are unable to distinguish such from wholesome products; while by further skillful manipulations, butter-makers are able to incorporate excessive amounts of water, salt and curd so as to keep within the prescribed limit of 16 per cent. moisture and at the same time reduce the butter-fat far below the standard of 82½ per cent.; and,

Whereas, In the absence of proper and adequate inspection, dishonest producers are able to get into their plants all kinds of unmarketable rancid butter, low grade, uninspected fats and oils, and incorporate same into their product, and sell the greatly increased output beautifully colored as and for butter, with but little chance of detection, thereby greatly endangering the public health, destroying the faith of consumers in all dairy products and creating grossly unfair competition with the honest creamery man and butter-maker.

Therefore, be it resolved, That Congress be urged to enact and put into operation, through such department as may be deemed best, some adequate plan of inspection and regulation of the manufacture of all dairy products entering into interstate and foreign commerce, to the end that the general public health may be conserved and the honest manufacturer be protected from fradulent operations.

No Wonder They Gagged Him!

The newspapers reported an interview with Emmett A. Jones, chief of the Alabama State Market Bureau, and representative of the State Food Department at the convention, which evidently included some of the unpalatable facts which caused the dairy lobby to refuse Jones the right to the floor. He was quoted in the newspapers as follows:

"The leading dairy journals and health officials declare that unsanitary conditions exist in many instances and that a large percentage of the milk products are produced from sour, putrid and diseased cream.

"In the annual report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1912 it is said that cream is frequently shipped great distances to creameries to be made into butter and is often received in such a filthy and putrid state as to be thoroughly unfit to enter into the composition of a food product; that an examination of 1,554 lots of cream delivered to the creameries and cream-buying stations showed 113, or 7.3 per cent., to be of first grade; 484, or 31.1 per cent., of second grade, and 957, or 61.5 per cent., of third grade; that the third grade consists of cream that is dirty, decomposed or very sour; that 94.5 per cent. of 715 creameries investigated were unsanitary to a greater or less degree; and that 72.6 per cent. of these creameries did not pasteurize the milk so as to destroy any disease germs that might be present.

"It is this 61.5 per cent. of third-grade butter so terribly indicted, tried and found guilty by conservative and well informed men, and the sentence confirmed; it is this disease-laden, filthy product, beautifully but artificially colored and artistically wrapped, which a majority of the American people must eat, or go hungry.

"Allow me to call your attention to two excerpts from the Chicago Dairy Produce, March 21, 1916. On page 18 a lengthy address is published, in which is said:

'Beware of the cream buyer that tells you he would just as soon have old, sour, rotten cream as good, clean, sweet flavored cream. Today competition in many localities is keen among the cream buyers and they force one another to accept anything that looks like cream.'

"What does this association think of this kind of competition? Will you help to maintain or help to reform?

Baby's Dirty Clothes in Cream Separator.

"One of your members has stated during this convention that he had found the baby's soiled clothes soaking in the separator. Who eats this cream and butter separated from the 'dirty, filthy, often bloody, pus matter that collects as slime in the separator bowl, with the additional flavor obtained from the baby's soiled clothes?

"I still read from the Chicago Dairy Produce:

'It is claimed by the veterinary department of our State that, in sections where whole milk creameries are the most numerous, they find a larger per cent. of hogs infected with tuberculosis, all of which shows beyond a doubt that the disease is spread

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from farm to farm through this medium of skim milk. Another case is cited where a number of the family where market milk was produced were infected with typhoid fever, the raw milk from the dairy was delivered and an epidemic of typhoid fever among the patrons of the dairy was the result. . . . Butter itself may carry disease. It was found that tubercle bacilli existed in a raw cream, unsalted butter for a period of nine months after being made, and in raw cream salted butter for six months after being made. I was also found that out of 1,233 samples of raw cream butter made in different sections of the country, 163, or 13.2 per cent. contained tubercle bacilli.'

"Does the producer of this kind of dairy products offer a word of denial to these awful charges? Do they suggest the slightest remedy?

"It would be a reflection on the intelligence of this organization for me to proceed further producing evidence showing that unsanitary conditions do exist, and that a large per cent. of the milk products are made from sour, putrid and diseased cream. The health of a community, a State and a country should come first in the minds and the hearts of officials. Consequently, disease-spreading foods should have your serious consideration.

The Need of Federal Regulation.

"The great need of our people for butter, or for some substitute therefor, and the alarming dangers coming to them through this volume of uninspected, disease-spreading interstate commerce butter, brought us to a careful consideration of oleomargarine.

"I feel that every member of this convention is trying to develop his dairy interests for the health and happiness, not the disease and death of the people. They try to inspect the herds and destroy the diseased ones, but how can they compete with interstate butter pouring in upon them, free from Federal inspection and regulation, which constantly infects their people and in turn re-infects their herd.

"The unscrupulous dairyman and the dishonest creameries and butter factories seem to turn a deaf ear to the thousands of American mothers, whose children are every year being murdered by slovenly farmers and debauching creameries."

Condemn Those Who Print Facts.

Though the convention refused to consider a resolution asking Congress to regulate dairy product manufacture, it did not hesitate to adopt a resolution condemning the press for alleged "yellow" statements concerning conditions in the dairy industry. This resolution was introduced by State Food Commissioner J. J. Farrell of Minnesota, himself a creameryman, and the leader of the dairy interests who are so greatly disturbed over publication of the truth concerning dirty and diseased dairy products. It reads:

"Whereas, Grave misinformation and misrepresentation as to conditions prevailing in the manufacture and sale of food and great injustice to manufacturers of pure, wholesome food and to members of this association and others engaged in the work of enforcing food, drug and dairy laws result from sensational, misleading and often untruthful articles appearing from time to time in newspapers and magazines, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Association of Food, Drug and Dairy Officials severely condemn such articles, as actually harmful to both honest manufacturers and the consumers, and that we caution the reading public against relying upon or placing confidence in such articles."

Other speakers were J. Spencer Smith, of Jersey City; F. A. Ferris, the venerable meat-curing pioneer, who received a warm reception and made a delightful address; President W. H. Minder, of the Washington Market Association; Carl A. Koelsch, of the Mayor's Food Supply Commission; Dr. H. L. Bowlby, Vice-President Florens McCarthy, of the association; Chairman James F. Hughes, of the convention committee, and Dr. S. J. Walkley, secretary of the association.

At the convention sessions the question of standardization of salaries was the chief subject of discussion, and further endorsement was given to the Lobeck bill, now before Congress, which provides for such standardization. It is the desire of the association to make the quality of men in the service as high as possible, and to do this proper standardization of salaries must be accomplished.

A resolution recommending that the association affiliate with the American Federation of Labor was laid upon the table.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, John Raap, Chicago; first vice-president, Florens McCarthy, New York; second vice-president, P. E. Lawler, Indianapolis, Ind.; third vice-president, John Tims, Jersey City, N. J.; fourth vice-president, A. W. McConville, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, S. J. Walkley, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, L. S. Donham, East St. Louis, Ill.; chairman, Advisory Board, Stephen Bray, Kansas City, Mo.; members Advisory Board: F. A. Honnell, Chicago; James T. Sandy, Kansas City; Dr. J. F. Roser, St. Louis; John J. Doheny, New York; chairmen, Organization Committees, Frank Chaney, St. Joseph, Mo.; Western District, Dr. C. F. Kellogg, Los Angeles, Cal.; Southern District, Dr. E. C. Cannon, Marshall, Tex.; Northern District, Dr. J. R. Pooley, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

BIG LOSSES DUE TO PREVENTABLE DISEASE

Federal Official Again Calls Attention to Tuberculosis Ravages

The National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Employees, comprising the entire rank and file of the meat inspection service, as well as those engaged in animal industry work, held its third annual convention in New York City, at the Hotel McAlpin, on August 14, 15, and 16. The attendance numbered several hundred inspectors and other Bureau officials from all over the country.

The feature of the meeting, aside from action taken to secure proper and long-needed standardization of salaries in the Bureau, was the annual banquet of the association, held in the Bluebird Room of the McAlpin on Tuesday evening. At this banquet Dr. J. E. Gibson, president of the association, and one of the Bureau's specialists in animal diseases, delivered an eloquent address setting forth the aims and objects of the Bureau work, and the great results obtained.

Losses in Human and Animal Life.

President Gibson said the men of the Bureau service were doing a work for the welfare of the country which was not properly appreciated. He referred not only to meat inspection and the conservation of public health due to this barring of diseased animals and products from meat channels, but also to the educational work among livestock producers in teaching them how to avoid and combat animal disease.

He called special attention to the enormous losses sustained each year as a result of preventable animal disease. Hog cholera alone cost the American hog raiser $75,000,000 a year, and tuberculosis in cattle and hogs was responsible for enormous losses. But more important than material losses, he said, was the scourge of the great white plague among human beings.

He quoted statistics of the terrible loss of human life, particularly among children, from tuberculosis contracted from animal sources, particularly dairy products, and showed how adequate government regulation and inspection would prevent this. Lauding the work of the Bureau employees in education and regulation, he said the saving to the country every year would equal the great $500,000,000 loan to the Allies about which so much had been said in print. And yet few knew what the government through its B. A. I. service was accomplishing in this regard.

Dr. Brown, of the New York committee, acted as toastmaster at the banquet, introducing Dr. N. L. Townsend, inspector-in-charge at New York, to greet the delegates and trade guests, of whom there were a large number. Dr. Townsend's popularity, both in the service and in the trade, was attested by the reception given him. Paul I. Aldrich, editor of The National Provisioner, was called upon to respond in behalf of the trade.

SHIPPERS RAISE DEFENSE FUND.

The National Live Stock Exchange in a meeting of the executive committee held at Chicago last week went on record as endorsing the request of the National Live Stock Shippers' Protective League for a 5 cents a car assessment upon all livestock marketed at central points to provide a fund for the defense of livestock interests against excess railroad freight charges.

The executive committee voted favorably upon the proposal of the National Shippers' League to collect the 5-cent assessment through commission agents at markets. It is planned to begin the assessment September 1, providing individual exchanges approve.

The defense fund is to be used for the purpose of protecting livestock interests in the forthcoming interstate commerce commission investigation into livestock and packinghouse products rates. The shippers' fund is to be used only in the shippers' interests, the packing concerns having provided a fund of their own.

The National Live Stock Exchange committeemen also join the Shippers' Protective League in its attack on the cleaning and disinfecting charges levied by railroads against livestock shippers. The exchange committee also voted to attack the livestock tariffs in force in the official classification territory in the forthcoming commerce commission investigation.

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MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

CATTLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Many and great difficulties were encountered in compiling the number of cattle, sheep and swine in the principal countries of the world as far back as 1890. They need not be mentioned, but the general fact should be kept in mind. For some of the countries the number of animals has been determined by census methods; in other countries by local tax officials; in still other countries by estimates that range from good to very poor.

[Countries considered in previous issues were Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, British Africa, Bulgaria and Canada.—Editor.]

Chile.

This is one of the South American countries for which the estimates of the number of cattle are to be taken with considerable uncertainty. Apparently there were 863,000 cattle in Chile in 1901, but according to the estimate the number had grown to 2,675,000 in 1906. If this number for 1906 is to be accepted as approximately correct, the number of cattle declined to 1,635,000 in 1910, four years later. The estimates subsequent to 1910 show an increase to 1,190,000 cattle in 1913, or about 775,000 cattle below the figure of 1906. The estimates for dairy cows in recent years are nearly 200,000.

Colombia.

Little dependence can be placed on the estimates of cattle in this country. As far back as 1893 it was supposed that the cattle numbered 2,800,000, followed by an increase to 3,465,000 in 1896. By 1909 the estimate did not exceed 4,000,000, but six years later, in 1915, there is an estimate of 7,000,000.

Notwithstanding the untrustworthiness of the foregoing estimates, the general fact seems to be that the number of beef cattle in Colombia is perceptibly increasing.

Cuba.

The record for Cuba extends back to 1891, when the estimated number of cattle on that island was 2,456,000, and the number remained about stationary until the insurrection against Spain, which was terminated by the war of the United States against Spain in 1898. The census taken by the United States in 1899 found only 376,650 cattle on and off farms in Cuba. The estimates in subsequent years indicated a steady increase until 1910, when it is supposed that there were 3,212,000 cattle on the island. Two years later the cattle had fallen away from that figure by about 400,000 head. The indication is that the number of Cuban cattle has begun to decline, but in the absence of estimates for years subsequent to 1912 the basis for this supposition is merely an indication.

Denmark.

The statistics of the different kinds of cattle in Denmark are full and precise and illustrate the progress that can be made in the beef as well as the dairy industry under intelligent and scientific farm management.

The total number of cattle in Denmark has increased from 1,696,000 in 1893 to 1,840,000 in 1903, and to 2,254,000 in 1909. During this period of 16 years dairy cows increased from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000; the other cows and heifers increased from 246,000 to 354,000; and the number of other cattle grew from 439,000 to 618,000.

It is observed that the number of cattle in each one of the three classes (dairy cows, other cows and heifers, other cattle) increased throughout the entire period. In other countries, where dairy cows are shown, their number has almost invariably been increasing, but this increase has by no means always been associated with increase of beef cattle.

Finland.

The thrifty people of this semi-independent

(Continued on page 33.)

ANXIOUS TO PROBE THE PACKERS.

It having become apparent that the House Judiciary Committee at Washington will not make a favorable report on Congressman Borland's resolution for an investigation of the meat packing industry, another ambitious Congressman this week filed formal complaint with the Federal Trade Commission against various leading packers, hoping thereby to get some sort of an investigation under way.

Representative Doolittle of Kansas was the mover in this latest attempt, and he was evidently unaware that the Federal Trade Commission has been at work for two months past on an investigation of the business of the so-called "big packers," having undertaken this investigation on its own responsibility, and under the powers conferred upon it by the law creating the commission.

However, Congressman Doolittle put in his bid anyway. He filed the complaint, he said, on his own responsibility in an effort to have at least a preliminary investigation by the commission. Supporting his charges, he filed a copy of testimony taken by the House Judiciary Committee on the Borland resolution proposing investigation by the commission. Under the law, he said, the filing of a formal complaint automatically obligates the commission to make a preliminary investigation.

Representative Doolittle's complaint charged that Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Morris and other packers "have violated and are now violating the anti-trust laws and other laws of the United States." In addition is asked investigation of economic and legal conditions under which the animal food industry now is conducted with reference to livestock raising, feeding, shipping and marketing, including "operation of livestock exchanges, stock yards, cattle loan companies, stock papers or periodicals, preparation, distribution and marketing of meat and by-products by the slaughterer, packer, wholesaler and retailer, and the profits and losses realized."

Investigation also was asked of the "cause or causes which influence prices of meat food products to the consumer and their fluctuations," and "unnecessary waste" in the conduct of the livestock industries.

OLEOMARGARINE PRODUCTION GROWS.

Federal revenue reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, show that oleomargarine production for that period was nearly 6 million pounds greater than for the preceding twelve months. This is a remarkable showing, in the face of the heavy butter production for the same period, and in spite of all manner of hampering legislation and restrictions put in the way of oleomargarine by the butter interests.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the twelve months ending with June shows stamp sales during that period aggregating 152,123,725 pounds, as compared to 146,468,730 pounds for the preceding twelve months. Of the year's production 146,540,232 pounds was natural color, and 5,583,493 pounds artificial color. This compared to the previous year's output of 138,856,724 pounds natural color and 7,612,006 pounds artificial color.

The revenue reports month by month indicate the steadily growing volume of production. The output for June was 2½ million pounds greater than for June a year ago. Production has not fallen below 11½ million pounds per month since August a year ago, which is a record that excels any for many years back. All this is in the face of the federal tax on oleomargarine, whereas its competitor butter not only pays no tax, but is free from inspection or regulation.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of June, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 329,368 pounds colored and 11,467,440 pounds uncolored, or a total of 11,796,808 pounds. This was 2½ million pounds more than for the same month last year. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year are as follows:

June, 1915	9,248,932
July	9,542,814
August	9,616,134
September	12,804,695
October	11,772,494
November	12,374,818
December	14,586,422
January, 1916	11,592,490
February	13,036,201
March	16,404,621
April	14,164,008
May	11,582,659
June	11,796,808

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Meat Packers' Association at CINCINNATI OCTOBER 9, 10 and 11

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

(EDITOR'S NOTE. Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice, theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.)

PUMPING PICKLE FOR CORNED BEEF.

A subscriber on the Pacific Coast writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me some information regarding a good sweet pickle to use with a pump for corned beef?

Pumping pickle should never be under full strength, but preferably several degrees over strength. This is accomplished by adding sugar and saltpeter to full strength pickle, and when pumping the meats this pickle should be kept in constant agitation on account of precipitation. Such pickles are better for being boiled, skimmed and cooled to the requisite temperature before using.

To have first class corned beef the meat must be thoroughly chilled and packed fresh and from well-conditioned animals. Poor, stale meat does not make acceptable corned beef. Every curer has his own particular method or recipe of or for "corning" beef. Good meat well chilled, pure curing constituents, including water, clean receptacles and correct temperatures are all essential to a good finished product.

The meat must be positively submerged in the pickle or headed tight in the package filled to the bung with pickle.

A good pumping pickle is made as follows: To one gallon of full strength pickle add ¼ lb of clarified sugar and one ounce of refined saltpeter, or its equivalent of double-refined nitrate of soda, thoroughly dissolved and amalgamated.

A good outer pickle is composed of four gallons clean, pure water, 6 lbs. of good salt, 2 lbs. of clarified sugar, and ¼ lb. of refined saltpeter, or its equivalent of double-refined nitrate of soda. Some curers would add one ounce of saleratus per four gallons of above pickle.

Another cure, without pumping, is as follows: To each 100 lbs. of beef add a pickle made up of 4 gallons of water, 8 lbs. of salt, ¼ lb. of saltpeter or its equivalent of double-refined nitrate of soda, and 2½ lbs. of good sugar, preferably boiled, skimmed and cooled before using.

Another method of cure is to allow 8 lbs. of salt to each 100 lbs. of meat. Sprinkle a layer of salt over the bottom of the barrel, say, about ¼ inch deep; then pack in closely a layer of meat, following with another layer of salt and meat alternately until the package is filled, reserving enough salt to make a good top layer.

Let stand overnight; then add to each 100 lbs. of meat packed in the package the following: Four pounds of sugar, 4 ounces of saltpeter and 2 ounces of saleratus, thoroughly dissolved and amalgamated in one gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more water should be sufficient to cover this quantity.

Cure in a temperature not exceeding 38 degrees Fahr., say, 36 to 38 degrees. It is cured in 30 to 40 days, according to the size of the pieces. Head up packages and roll well when packed, and again in 5, 10 and 15 days.

In all cases the curing constituents should be thoroughly amalgamated and distributed throughout the meat. Sterilize packages when emptied before again using.

The above mentioned pickles may be boiled, skimmed, strained, cooled and used again and again, strengthened up to original degree, of course, and providing they are sweet.

Too high a temperature in curing, especially when an extra amount of or inferior sugar is used, will result in "ropy" pickle, an extremely undesirable condition.

HANDLING BEEF BLADDERS.

A Canadian subscriber writes for the following information:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give us directions for the preparation of beef bladders for shipment, and what points are necessary to keep in mind in treating the product so that it will pass requirements of United States trade?

In the first place cut the bladder with a fairly long neck. Wash and trim clear of all fat thoroughly, taking care not to cut the bladder. Then wash again, turning the bladder inside out. The washing is accomplished in tepid water, the bladders being handled while warm. After thoroughly washing, chill in ice-cold water or ice-cold light pickle. Then drain or squeeze as free of water as possible, and then blow up as large as possible.

Hang in the drying room at around 110 to 120 degrees Fahr. until thoroughly dry. Then cut off the neck and flatten out and pack in bundles of a dozen each.

The grading is as follows: No. 1, 14 inches and over, with or without necks; No. 2, 11 inches to under 14 inches long, usually with neck left on; No. 3, bladders under 11 inches long, but not under 9 inches, with or without necks.

Some operators simply "fat," wash, blow and dry without any soaking or chilling other than washing in tepid water first and then lastly in cold water. Others again leave the bladders in a cold pickle for 24 hours to four days. Some again "fat" and blow the bladders and dry them, then soak them in pickle a day or two, then wash thoroughly and pack them in salt, or re-blow and dry them.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

An Announcement and An Invitation

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OLEOMARGARINE PRODUCTION

The annual report of the federal Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, indicates oleomargarine production for the year as shown by revenue stamp sales to have been 152,123,725 pounds, compared to 146,468,730 pounds for the previous year. This increase of over 6 million pounds in annual production took place in the face of a season of unusually heavy butter production and cheaper prices for the competing product.

It indicates that regardless of competition, and of all legislative and other hostile efforts to hamper oleomargarine production and discredit it with consumers, the consuming public is coming to recognize oleomargarine as a high-class, healthy, sanitary food product. With thousands of consumers the appearance of oleomargarine on the table and in the kitchen is no longer an experiment attempted with hesitation. They have found the product to be uniform in quality and uniform in price, the latter feature being in strong contrast to the fluctuation of butter prices.

Gradually the consumer has come to know something about the relative sanitary conditions surrounding the two products, oleomargarine and butter, and the facts as to manipulation of prices of the latter are also coming to be pretty widely understood. These things are reflected in the steadily growing use of oleomargarine. The product is as yet nowhere near the position in the food market to which it is rightfully entitled. The day is coming, however, when oleomargarine will occupy the place it deserves in the public estimation because of the guarantee it gives of freedom from disease-carrying dangers, uniform quality as a food product and uniform price throughout the year.

FEDERAL LOANS TO FARMERS

It is axiomatic that when the farmers prosper the country is prosperous. This in itself might be taken as sufficient justification for the enactment by Congress of a Federal farm loan law. While the passage of this act just before a presidential campaign might be said to smack of politics, it is perhaps unkind to suggest any such thing. Whatever our politics, we all want to prosper.

Commenting on this recently-passed law a high financial authority says there has been a growing sentiment in favor of some action that would improve the facilities for placing farm loans. With differences of opinion as to organization, there has been general approval of the idea that there should be means of mobilizing farm mortgages in the custody of a responsible organization, under public supervision, and of issuing debenture bonds upon the mortgage security. Such bonds might be expected to be a more popular form of investment than individual mortgages, and, if so, the supply of capital available for farm loans would be increased.

That this system, supported as it is by the government, can be carried through to be eventually a working success, will hardly be doubted. Commenting on the provisions of this law the same authority says that criticism will be directed first to the elaborate organization, which many regard as more expensive than necessary; and, second, to certain features that are deemed unsound in principle and unnecessary to the achievement of the end sought.

Until after a year has elapsed no loans can be accepted unless the applications come through the local or neighborhood associations, membership in which is restricted to intending borrowers. The authors of the measure doubtless believe that the farmers' needs are so pressing that there will be a rush to organize these associations. Time will show whether the farmers who are eligible under the terms of the act will promptly take steps to utilize it.

Although the law permits different interest rates for different localities, the banks are practically put on the same credit basis by the provision which makes them all responsible for each other's obligations. There are States in which climatic conditions make crops more uncertain than in other States, and interest rates are higher there, partly on that account and partly because the communities are new, local capital is relatively scarce, and the population is not so well able to go through a crop failure.

In these States interest rates are naturally higher than in States where crop failure is unknown and local capital is in good supply. Under this system the latter States will lend their credit to the former. Will this work out satisfactorily? asks this critic. It will depend upon how carefully loans are made in the new and uncertain localities.

But it is said the principle of making a land bank in one part of the country guarantee the loans made by a land bank in another part of the country is questionable. This feature of the plan is believed to savor too much of the guaranty of deposits. It is good to help everybody to have the benefit of all the credit to which he is entitled, but it is doubtful policy to help one with cost or risk to another.

The same comment is made upon the provisions putting the land banks and the capital invested in land bonds upon a different basis from other banks and other capital as regards taxation. It is not good policy or fair policy to exempt anybody from taxation. This exemption is for the benefit of owners of farming lands, and no others can take advantage of it.

But such favoritism might be expected from Congress, which is always careful to legislate for that element of the population which is supposed to represent the most votes. The working out of this Federal farm loan act will be watched with interest.

A STATE PACKING PLANT

It is reported that Ohio State authorities are contemplating the operation of a meat plant of their own for supplying State institutions. They complain of increasing prices due to abnormal existing conditions, and seem to think they might save money by doing their own killing. They are said to have an eye on a plant in central Ohio which is not now in operation and which might serve the purpose. The experiment would be viewed with curious interest by the meat trade.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Equipment for the crushing of peanuts will be installed by the Benoini Cotton Oil Co.

Kingan & Co. will erect an office building to cost $5,500 at Richmond, Va.

The Hallenbeck cheese factory at Clyde, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

A soap factory may be established by Ira Champion, 2917 Cypress avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

The Kuhner Packing Company's plant at Muncie, Ind., has been destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Mr. James P. White will succeed Mr. H. P. Hale as manager of John Morrell & Company's Boston office.

The Piedmont Packing Company, Greenville, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000.

Contract has been let by Swift & Company to erect a brick warehouse at Alexandria, La.; to be completed by November 15.

A company is being organized by Francis E. Lester of Mesilla Park, N. M., with a capital stock of $25,000 to establish a soap factory at El Paso, Texas.

The Franklin Cheese & Sausage Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by W. Wilhartz, Albert S. Lour and G. C. McLaren.

Thomas Ruddy Co., Augusta, Maine, dealing in slaughtering, curing, etc., all kinds of beef, pork and other food stuffs, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,500,000.

The Fitzmaurice Live Stock Company, Scobey, Mont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by Frances Fitzmaurice, Leo Fitzmaurice and Mary A. Rathbun.

Alston Boyd, W. W. Jones, Jr., L. V. Ford and others have incorporated the Dixie Refining Co., Memphis, Tenn., with a capital stock of $20,000 to refine cottonseed and other vegetable oils.

The Banner Packing Company, Lebanon, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by H. L. Harding, E. M. Harding, W. F. Eltzroth, N. B. Eltzroth and R. G. Rockhill.

The Twin Oaks Cheese Co., Sparta, N. C., organized with H. T. Smith as president, J. R. Hawthornei vice president, and S. J. Thomas, secretary and manager, will build a cheese factory with a daily capacity of from 150 to 200 pounds of cheese.

The Orangeburg Packing Company, Orangeburg, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000 with the following officers: P. M. Smoak, president; M. O. Dantzler, vice-president, and J. W. Stroman, secretary and treasurer.

Plans are being prepared by Armour & Company for the erection of a $75,000 building at Sioux City, Iowa. The new building will be devoted to making oleo, lard refining and sheep killing. It will be seven stories high and probably built of brick.

Contract has been awarded for the erection of a $60,000 reinforced concrete building for the Yellowstone Packing Company, Billings, Mont., and construction will start immediately in order that the plant may be ready for operation by fall. The main building will be two stories and basement, 200 x 80 feet.

A packing plant and abattoir will be built in South Chattanooga, Tenn., by the Union Stock Yards & Packing Company, incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000 by E. B. Ogden, R. G. Pursley, Sam A. Conner, Robert B. Cooke, Paul Heyman and others; proposed daily capacity, killing and dressing 200 hogs, 50 cattle and 50 sheep; cost from $60,000 to $75,000.

REPAY OVERCHARGE ON SALT RATES.

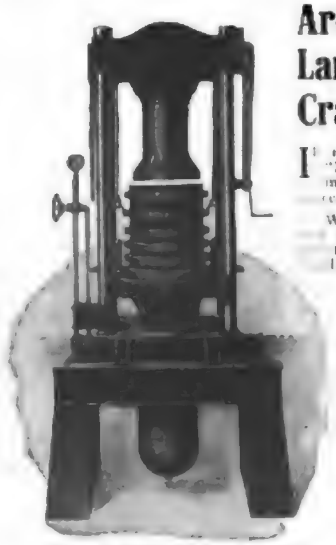
Reparation amounting almost to $8,000 must be paid to Morris & Company and Wilson & Company (formerly Sulzberger & Sons Company), by the Union Pacific R. R. Company, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Company. This is ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a logical step in the decision of November 11, 1915, which that body rendered in favor of the complainants on a plea against unjust and discriminatory freight charges by the carriers on their various carload shipments of bulk salt from Hutchinson and Kanopolis, Kan., to Oklahoma City, Okla. Six per cent. interest on the money must also be paid by the respondents. On some accounts the interest goes back to April 1, 1915, and the shortest is November 1 of the same year. Wilson & Company will collect $3,941.10, and Morris & Company's share is $3,882.40, with interest additional in both instances. The carriers have until September 15 to make full amends to the complainants.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, August 14, 1916. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-365. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2.00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1.00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11.00 A. M., September 5, 1916; R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1916. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, August 30, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned goods, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, rolled oats, rolled barley, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

The Markets Quite Steady—Stocks Decreasing—Outward Movement Not Altogether Rapid, However—Hog Movement Fair, But Market Firm—Strength of Feed Stuffs Exerts Further Influence.

The provision list has not been subjected to sharp fluctuations, but a great deal of interest has been centered on the markets, and values have been held very well. There has been talk of a radical revision of prices toward a lower level, yet endeavors toward bringing about such a decline have been feeble. Even some authorities who admit that they are not in favor of the high prevailing levels concede that the bulls have the best of it just now.

There has been a fair hog movement, and it is believed that the country will make greater efforts to market hogs at the current high prices. With feedstuffs selling at high prices it is not surprising that a great deal is heard of freer marketing. As yet, this prospect has not dulled enthusiasm of those who have heard of the impending large arrival of hogs.

There has been very little improvement in the corn crop. Various sections have received rains, but many of these districts have already deteriorated beyond remedy. The showers came in time to help some of the late pastures, however. As far as corn is concerned, there is good ground for believing that the crop will do well to exceed 2,700,000,000 bushels, as against 2,777,000,000 bushels estimated earlier in the month, and 3,055,000,000 bushels available last year. In connection with last year's fairly large crop, it will be recalled that more than 20 per cent. was of low quality. If frost holds off this year and the weather conditions from this time to maturing date are good, this crop may contain a comparatively larger amount of good corn than that of last year. However, this item must be considered with the fact that all grain crops in the country are materially under those of the previous year.

Complaint has been registered because the general outward movement of product from Chicago and other points has not been heavier, despite the recent large foreign buying and fair home trade. The semi-monthly statement of Chicago stocks was not really bearish. The decreases in pork were regarded as favorable to holders, while the decreases in lard were moderate and just about as expected. Ribs also showed a moderate loss, and all stocks are considerably under those of last year. From August 1, 1915, to August 15, 1916, lard and ribs increased slightly, while pork showed a small decrease. The figures, with comparisons, follow:

	Aug. 15, 1916.	Aug. 1, 1916.
Pork, new, bbls	6,437	8,826
Pork, old, bbls	1,250	1,567
Lard, new, lbs	59,500,303	64,071,390
Short ribs, lbs	13,200,900	14,561,132
	Aug. 15, 1915.	**Aug. 1, 1915.**
Pork, new, bbls	61,102	62,336
Pork, old, bbls	3,355	3,784
Lard, new, lbs	96,441,100	96,236,000
Short ribs, lbs	41,794,093	40,024,911

The export movement has shown some falling off recently so that the increases since the season began are not quite so impressive. The feeling prevails, however, that the foreign trade, on the whole, will continue as satisfactory as provision interests have been accustomed to recently under the present domination of the war conditions. It is to be noted that shipments of pork keep up with persistency, while lard shipments have decreased. The actual figures give the exports of pork from the Atlantic and Gulf ports, from November to the mid-week, as 18,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1,000,000 over those of the corresponding time of the previous year. Bacon and hams shipments were 677,000,000 pounds, a gain of 53,000,000, while the exports of lard were 420,000,000 pounds, or approximately 14,000,000 pounds in excess of those of a year ago.

Rather conflicting advices are still heard as to the home consuming trade. Better Southern demand is noted. The rather quicker absorption of hogs at the principal centers and the maintenance of hog prices, without any especial speculative support in the market, suggest that the distribution is quite satisfactory, particularly in view of the prevailing high prices for foodstuffs in general.

LARD. This market has shown considerable strength. Stocks are lighter and buyers have been compelled to pay full asking prices. City is quited at $13.02½; Western, $14@14.30; Middle West, $13.80@13.90; refined Continent, $14.55; South American, $14.75; Brazil, kegs, $15.75; compound, $10½@11c.

PORK.—Demand has improved slightly and more business is expected next month. Prices are quoted at: Mess, $28.50@29; clear, $25.50@27.50, and family, 28@29.

BEEF.—The tone remains firm, and business is fair considering the high prices. Mess, $18.25@18.75; packet, $18.75@19.25; family, $19.75@20.75; extra India, $30@31.

SEE PAGE 89 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to August 16, 1916:

HOGS.—Colombia, 6 hd.; England, 1,664 hd.

BACON.—Argentina, 2,164 lbs.; Belgium, 2,718,920 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,062 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,395 lbs.; Cuba, 78,829 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 14,000 lbs.; England, 664,911 lbs.; France, 3,192,908 lbs.; Haiti, 1,341 lbs.; Italy, 25,175 lbs.; Jamaica, 668 lbs.; Mexico, 44 lbs.; San Domingo, 24 lbs.; Spain, 65,906 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 3,500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 15,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 302 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Argentina, 956 lbs.; Bermuda, 17,565 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,316 lbs.; British South Africa, 514 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,037 lbs.; Colombia, 1,292 lbs.; Cuba, 109,524 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 552 lbs.; England, 434,068 lbs.; Haiti, 529 lbs.; Honduras, 1,050 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,625 lbs.; Mexico, 129 lbs.; San Domingo, 8,266 lbs.; Spain, 400 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 1,600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,796 lbs.; Venezuela, 326 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 1,500 lbs.; Barbados, 2,800 lbs.; Belgium, 1,449,840 lbs.; Bermuda, 270 lbs.; Bolivia, 2,500 lbs.; British India, 2,324 lbs.; British South Africa, 31,600 lbs.; British West Indies, 610 lbs.; Colombia, 7,587 lbs.; Cuba, 41,963 lbs.; Denmark, 44,771 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 800 lbs.; England, 1,853,308 lbs.; France, 141,566 lbs.; Haiti, 19,203 lbs.; Italy, 65,798 lbs.; Jamaica, 275 lbs.; Mexico, 136,225 lbs.; Norway, 72,582 lbs.; Peru, 4,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 65,177 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,587 lbs.; Venezuela, 35,790 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND. Argentina, 1,500 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,710 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; British India, 396 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,120 lbs.; British West Indies, 36,329 lbs.; Cuba, 220,582 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 785 lbs.; England, 83,619 lbs.; Haiti, 22,644 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,720 lbs.; Mexico, 3,700 lbs.; San Domingo, 802 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 194,585 lbs.

LARD OIL.—British South Africa, 70 gals.; British West Indies, 5 gals.; Cuba, 53 gals.; Italy, 350 gals.; Mexico, 771 gals.; San Domingo, 124 gals.

FRESH PORK.—England, 90,406 lbs.

PICKLED PORK. Barbados, 19,300 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,500 lbs.; British Guiana, 45,400 lbs.; British India, 150 lbs.; British West Indies, 52,190 lbs.; Cuba, 11,744 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 5,200 lbs.; England, 7,500 lbs.; Haiti, 2,800 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,800 lbs.; Mexico, 10,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,535 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 21,300 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Bermuda, 539 lbs.; British India, 705 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,725 lbs.; British West Indies, 60 lbs.; England, 18,972 lbs.; Salvador, 75 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 187 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 32 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 591 lbs.; British India, 6,061 lbs.; British South Africa, 6,656 lbs.; British West Indies, 200 lbs.; Colombia, 410 lbs.; Cuba, 1,651 lbs.; Honduras, 110 lbs.; Jamaica, 158 lbs.; Peru, 324 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,567 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,811 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to August 16, 1916:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 40 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Barbados, 4,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,350 lbs.; British Guiana, 38,100 lbs.; British India, 1,700 lbs.; British South Africa, 3,360 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,700 lbs.; Cuba, 1,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 9,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 600 lbs.; England, 226,395 lbs.; Haiti, 2,600 lbs.; Mexico, 130,000 lbs.; Norway, 4,000 lbs.; Panama, 2,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,110 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 13,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 500 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 56,942 lbs.; England, 2,446,429 lbs.

OLEOMARGINE.—Argentina, 500 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,825 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,760 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 710 lbs.; England, 135,656 lbs.; Haiti, 600 lbs.; Jamaica, 600 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,567 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,100 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Denmark, 529,824 lbs.; England, 618,240 lbs.

STEARINE.—Argentina, 445 lbs.; Chile, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 1,523 lbs.; France, 44,978 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Chile, 440 gals.; Mexico, 3,787 gals.; Spain, 4,500 gals.

ANIMAL FATS.—Mexico, 2,000 lbs.; Peru, 14,450 lbs.; Venezuela, 11,200 lbs.

TALLOW.—Bermuda, 101 lbs.; Colombia, 2,300 lbs.; Cuba, 815 lbs.; Italy, 114,631 lbs.; San Domingo, 38,393 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 90 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Australia, $206; Bermuda, $17; British Guiana, $2; British India, $1,012; British South Africa, $1,363; British West Indies, $897; Chile, $321; Colombia, $5; Cuba, $121; Dutch Guiana, $67; England, $100,144; Haiti, $34; Honduras, $168; Italy, $28; Jamaica, $90; Mexico,

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$17,756; Peru, $109; San Domingo, $178; Straits Settlements, $796; Trinidad, Island of, $464; Venezuela, $135.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Bermuda, $1,780; British Guiana, $1,944; British India, $375; British West Indies, $846; Chile, $28; Colombia, $8; Cuba, $708; Dutch Guiana, $173; England, $79,966; Haiti, $113; Italy, $235; Jamaica, $122; Mexico, $464; San Domingo, $356; Trinidad, Island of, $2,808; Venezuela, $53.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to August 16, 1916:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 5,010 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,300 lbs.; British West Indies, 10,725 lbs.; Colombia, 1,059 lbs.; Cuba, 202 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,451 lbs.; England, 33,000 lbs.; Haiti, 2,427 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,723 lbs.; Mexico, 1,065 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,034 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 14,764 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 4,110 dz.; British West Indies, 30 dz.; England, 30 dz.; Panama, 13,500 dz.; Trinidad, Island of, 6 dz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 4,228 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,697 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,041 lbs.; Colombia, 70 lbs.; Cuba, 2,988 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 267 lbs.; France, 2,420 lbs.; Haiti, 672 lbs.; Honduras, 662 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,107 lbs.; Mexico, 141 lbs.; Panama, 2,648 lbs.; Peru, 1,420 lbs.; San Domingo, 8,141 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,301 lbs.; Venezuela, 229 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, August 10, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs	Bacon and Ham. Boxes	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs
New York, Liverpool	....	....	....	2325	....	63	....	285	750
Cedric, Liverpool	....	....	2830	2806	....	....	200		....
Pannonia, London	841	....		13					1046
Netherby, London	70	..		72				750	2750
Mongolia, London	157	....	....	55	....	....	....	50	1490
Alexandrian, London	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Vigo, Hull	....	....	....	537	....	....	25	....	2918
Oristano, Cardiff	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	.
Oristano, Avonmouth	7079	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Strato, Manchester	.	....	.	35	235	....	....		
Melford Hall, Manchester	....	....		558	....	....		570	450
President Bunge, Rotterdam	....	....		2825	....	....	.	6707	
Noordyk, Rotterdam	28969								
Noordam, Rotterdam	637	1200			....	....	....	100	....
Florida, Copenhagen	8133	.			....	....	....	....	..
L. P. Holmblad, Copenhagen	1523	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Knut Hamsun, Bergen	....	100		100	.				
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	42	
Ville de Tamative, Marseilles	..	.		45	.			450	940
Cretic, Genoa	....	....		20	.	....			80
Total	47409	1300	2830	9501	235	113	225	8954	10924

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 12, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending Aug. 12. 1916.	Week ending Aug. 14. 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 12. 1916.
United Kingdom	216	619	11,983
Continent	.....	487	3,751
So. & Cen. Am.	141	85	17,432
West Indies	737	387	40,502
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,294	519	14,180
Other countries	..	..	820
Total	2,208	2,097	88,776

MEATS, LBS.

To—	Week ending Aug. 12. 1916.	Week ending Aug. 14. 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 12. 1916.
United Kingdom	6,198,275	14,294,775	487,847,147
Continent	120,150	8,434,500	174,982,471
So. & Cen. Am.	58,738	300,055	2,471,244
West Indies	83,746	170,777	9,082,838
Br. No. Am. Col.	22,000	16,675	671,533
Other countries	3,833	10,500	622,835
Total	6,496,222	21,957,282	675,378,068

LARD, LBS.

To—	Week ending Aug. 12. 1916.	Week ending Aug. 14. 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 12. 1916.
United Kingdom	2,743,200	1,804,802	210,412,822
Continent	174,000	1,055,350	144,751,436
So. & Cen. Am.	455,759	291,079	30,958,806
West Indies	903,456	402,195	21,716,008
Br. No. Am. Col.	4,720	14,055	585,610
Other countries	68,866	25,096	1,856,858
Total	3,728,991	3,489,577	419,284,337

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From	Pork, bbls.	Meats lbs.	Lard, lbs
New York	2,223	2,744,272	1,453,171
Boston	35	700,350	847,820
New Orleans	40	.	200,000
Montreal	.	3,053,000	1,228,000
Total week	2,208	6,497,622	3,728,991
Previous week	1,122	10,682,575	7,995,370
Two weeks ago	846	9,730,713	5,065,048
Corr. week last yr	2,097	21,957,282	3,489,577

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1 '15, to Aug. 12, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs	17,775,200	15,879,600	1,875,600
Meats, lbs	675,378,068	623,575,922	51,802,146
Lard, lbs	419,284,337	405,292,147	13,992,190

Do you want a good position? Look for it page 48.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There is a somewhat steadier tone in the tallow market and higher prices are being named. It is said that while no large trades have been put through, there has been fair absorption recently, and holders of tallow now find themselves in an easier position.

There is less foreign tallow being offered here. Occasionally something is said of South American tallow being available, but the prices asked are too high, and evidently there has not been much fresh import business. At London, there were 450 casks offered at the weekly auction sale, but none were sold.

Intimations have been made of speculative demand for tallow. This is presumably based on the extent of the recent decline and on the knowledge that some oils, especially cotton oil, is being held at prices moderately over tallow. It is also hoped that the demand for glycerine will increase and higher prices will be established for this product, yet nothing has developed along these lines of late.

Prime city tallow locally is quoted at 7½c. nominal. City special is reported at 8c.

OLEOSTEARINE.—It has been reported that export interests recently bought fair amounts at 10½c. Local buyers seemed unwilling to pay more than 10c.

OLEO OIL.—Demand is quiet and concessions have been made, with the hope of stimulating business. Extras are quoted at 13½c., and medium at 12¼@13c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—The offerings from abroad are reduced, and it is claimed that any increase of demand would bring higher prices. Prime red, spot, 9½@10c.; Lagos, spot, 10@10½c.; to arrive,—; palm kernel, 14@15c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is quiet, but steadier. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—Although kindred products are a trifle steadier, this market has not improved. Prices at 7¾@8c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Trade is quiet and prices are not showing any special changes. Spot is quoted at 7¾@8c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is no change in the list, with absorption slow. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—Arrivals are not important, but there is no betterment in the demand. Ceylon, 13½@14c.; Cochin, 14@15c.

GREASES.—The tone is steady, with holders somewhat more confident. Yellow, 6¾@7¼c., nom.; bone, 7@7¼c., nom.; house, 6¾@7c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 1,952,045 lbs. for export, last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no other imports except 525 cases of canned meat, 269 bbls. of glue stock, 2,286 casks of tallow, and 261 casks of tripe.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 18, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 105,601 quarters; to the Continent, 45,525 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 39,457 quarters; to the Continent 71,216 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending August 12, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 21,726 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 11 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 104,802 pounds and averaged 12 1/3 cents per pound.

SURE, SHE KISSED THE BUTCHER.

One of the "corresponding editors" of the New York Times is quite concerned that another c. e. should make the error of saying that the Duchess of Devonshire kissed a blacksmith to win a vote, while the truth is she kissed a butcher. Who wouldn't kiss a butcher in preference to a blacksmith?

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.25	$1.25	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.25	1.25	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7 00	8.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	80	80	175c	190c.
Butter	1.50	1.50	300c	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. O. Zaun.)

New York, August 17.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 22c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19c.; city steam lard, 13½c.; city dressed hogs, 14½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18@19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; skinned shoulders, 13c.; boneless butts, 16@16½c.; Boston butts, 14½@15c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c.; regular trimmings, 9@10c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 13c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 17. Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams. Green. 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c.

Skinned Hams. Green. 14@16 lbs. ave., 18c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17⅝c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17⅞@18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18¼@18½; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18@18¼c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 12c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½@16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16@16¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 17, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Aug. 17, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	6,454
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	2	2,296
Bergen, Norway	250	5,840
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
British India	—	44
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Town, Africa	—	501
Central America	6	672
Cette, France	—	900
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	290	9,348
Genoa, Italy	—	10,444
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	5,000	1,900
Haiti	2	385
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havre, France	—	12,005
Hull, England	—	100
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,125
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	2	956
Naples, Italy	—	375
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Rotterdam, Holland	—	112,281
St. Johns, N. F.	—	497
San Domingo	179	2,754
South American ports	382	46,256
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies, Other	158	12,015
Total	1,771	359,797
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway	—	1,625
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216
Christiania, Norway	1,550	67,510
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,288
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,060
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Minatitlan, Mexico	—	75
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	100
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	210
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	1,550	125,237
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,916
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	2,024
From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	94	295
Total	94	1,150
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Total	—	9,531
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,847
Liverpool, England	—	979
London, England	—	975
Total	—	4,801
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,290
Rosario, A. R.	—	150
Total	—	3,440
From Detroit—		
Canada		56,280
Total		56,280
From Buffalo—		
Canada		8,233
Total		8,233

Recapitulation—	Week ending Aug. 17. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period, 1914. Bbls.
From New York	1,771	359,797	584,495
From New Orleans	1,550	125,237	95,146
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,094
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,932
From Philadelphia	94	1,150	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	36,604
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,801	29,358
From Boston	—	2	112
From San Francisco	—	221	213
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	—	56,280	36,663
From Buffalo	—	8,233	9,704
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	8,205
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,195
From Vermont	—	45	159
From other ports	—	6	156
Total	3,415	586,809	824,962

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 18.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71¾
Cable transfers	4.76⅝
Demand sterling	4.75¾
Commercial bills, sight	4.75¼
Commercial, 60 days	4.71
Commercial, 90 days	4.68¾
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.91⅝
Bankers' cables	5.90½
Bankers' checks	5.91
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	72¼
Bankers' cables	72⅝
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41A
Commercial, 60 days	41⅛
Bankers' sight	41A less ⅛
Copenhagen—	
Checks	22.35

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., August 17, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 59½c. for August shipment. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, $29, Atlanta. Loose hulls $10, Atlanta, loose.

LINTLESS HULLS AS CATTLE FEED.

Owing to the doubt among cattle feeders as to the possible harmful effect of lintless cottonseed hulls in cattle feeding, the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association proposes an official test of lintless and delinted hulls to determine this question. If mill men will contribute funds to help the Georgia Experiment Station make this test, it will be done. Chairman P. D. McCarley of the Bureau of Publicity says in a letter to members:

"Just at this time, it appears to me that a definite and conclusive statement on the subject from some well-known authority, based on experiments, would be well worth having.

"In this connection, the association can arrange with the Georgia Experiment Station to make such an experiment. In other words, they are willing to conduct an elaborate experiment and give us the results of same, but they say they want us to furnish the cattle and the hulls.

"A great many of our mill members expect to produce delinted or lintless hulls the coming season—on the other hand there are numbers of mills who have not installed delinting machinery. Under the circumstances, therefore, and especially owing to the fact that the association's publicity fund is none too ample, I beg to request that you express your views on the subject of the advisability of the experiment, and whether in your opinion a voluntary contribution from each mill, according to size and interest, would be the best manner of raising the necessary fund."

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 17, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾@4c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3⅜c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 2¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c.; per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2¾@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½@5c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 9½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 11½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9¾c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 14½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90@92c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, —— per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb; green olive oil foots, 9@9¾c. per lb.; cotton oil, 9¾@10c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7¾@8c. per lb.; corn oil, 7¾@8c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 7¼c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10c. per lb.; brown grease, 6@6½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7@7¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 35c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 28@29c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 23@25c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 36c. per lb.

CATTLE FREIGHT RATES SUSPENDED.

An order of the Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the tariff of F. A. Leland, agent for the carriers concerned, which attempted to raise the carload rates on cattle from New Orleans and other points in Louisiana to Galveston and various other stations in Texas. The present rate from New Orleans to Galveston is 27 cents per 100 pounds, while the proposed rate is 35 cents per 100 pounds. The increased rate was to go into effect on August 17, but it is postponed to December 15, pending an inquiry by the Commission, which may result in another suspension.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

No Large Market Changes—Sentiment Rather Bearish—Aggressiveness Limited, However—Consumers Not Free Buyers—Relative Importance of the Compound Lard and Soap Trades—Prospects of a Small Oil Crush.

The feeling in the local cotton oil trade that values should be lowered materially from present oil levels, has not been reflected in price changes during the past week or so. At least, the declines have not been important, and there have been frequent rallies interspersed to impress upon the trade that the market is not a one-sided affair. It is obvious that the chief deterrent to bullish operations is the price of cotton oil.

The comparatively high levels of the market have several specific effects. There is an indisposition on the part of consumers to buy oil ahead. Then, again, important speculative and investment interests seem to be awaiting a good decline. And the present level of cotton oil means that the market will receive very little support from the consuming branch that takes cotton oil when it can be had at or under the prices of other oils or greases.

Perhaps this latter contention is much exaggerated in importance just now. It is known that the buying of cotton oil for soap makers last year was very large, especially in proportion to the available cotton oil supplies. There have been claims that more than 700,000 barrels of cotton oil found its way into soap-making channels. At this stage tallow, other greases and some foreign oils, such as soya bean oil, can be used by the soap trade. But this would not mean that 700,000 barrels less cotton oil will be used this year for the soap makers.

It is admitted that that group will buy less oil unless the prevailing price differentials are altered materially, but there is always more or less buying for soap makers. Some authorities have ventured the estimate that 200,000 barrels of cotton oil will be used for soap purposes at any event, but of course figures are far from facts at this time, the very outset of the season.

There is a great offset to the soap situation, however, in the form of a better position of compound lard than has been seen for several previous years. Animal lard is selling at very high prices. The present level of cotton oil permits of purchases for compound lard makers and profitable distribution of compound lard. Whereas, last year the soap trade were free buyers of cotton oil, the compound lard trade often was dull, and there were times when compounders claimed that they were not doing 50 per cent. of the business of a normal year.

A rough estimate of an average consumption of cotton oil for the compound lard trade would not be far from 2,000,000 barrels, and an equally rough guess as to the average consumption for the soap trade would be around 400,000 barrels. Thus from the standpoint of consumptive importance in the cotton oil trade, compound lard has nearly five times the power of the soap trade.

In this review there is no attempt being made to weigh all factors bearing on the supply and demand situation in the cotton oil market; rather an effort to show that there might be too great a tendency to emphasize the fact that cottonseed oil is selling much above a basis with some of the low-grade competitive oils and greases.

The latest advices bearing on the crush of cotton oil would not suggest that the estimates for a crush of somewhat over 3,400,000 barrels of refined oil should be held. Official and other reports have indicated cotton crop deterioration in the southwest. In Oklahoma and parts of Texas there has been a drought. The boll weevil has been more active in central and eastern districts and the southwest has not fared well since the excessive rains of July, with a feeling prevalent that the deterioration in this district has been hastened by the poor cultivation of the crop the past two seasons. The net result of the weather conditions might be another rather bullish government report on August 31.

Closing prices, Saturday August 12, 1916.—Spot, $9.15; August, 9.15@9.25; September, $9.20@9.22; October, $8.81@8.82; November, $8.45@8.48; December, $8.47@8.48; January, $8.49@8.50; February, $8.53@8.60; March, $8.62@8.68. Futures closed 2 higher to 2 lower. Sales were: September, 300, $9.20@9.15; October, 500, $8.82@8.79; November, 500, $8.47@8.45; December, 900, $8.49@8.43; January, 800, $8.49@8.45; March, 100, $8.62. Total sales, 3,100 bbls. Good off, $8.90; off,

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$8.80; reddish off, $8.70; winter, $9.50; summer, $9.50; prime crude, S. E., New, $7.47, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, August 14, 1916.—Spot, $9.30@9.68; August, $9.30@9.40; September, $9.33@9.35; October, $8.92@8.94; November, $8.53@8.56; December, $8.54@8.57; January, $8.56@8.58; February, $8.60@8.65; March, $8.70@8.73. Futures closed 7 to 15 higher. Sales were: August, 100, $9.34; September, 3,800, $9.37@9.19; October, 2,200, $8.96@8.79; November, 500, $8.55@8.53; December, 3,100, $8.61@8.48; January, 2,700, $8.61@8.51; March, 100, $8.75. Total sales, 12,500 bbls. Good off, $8.90; off, $8.80; reddish off, $8.60; winter, $9.50; summer, $9.50; prime crude, S. E., New, $7.50, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, August 15, 1916.—Spot, $9.38; August, $9.30@9.40; September, $9.40@9.41; October, $9.02@9.04; November, $8.60@8.61; December, $8.61@8.62; January, $8.62@8.63; February, $8.65@8.70; March, $8.78@8.80. Futures closed unchanged to 10 higher. Sales were: August, 700, $9.32@9.30; September, 2,100, $9.40@9.35; October, 3,500, $9.03@8.92; November, 2,200, $8.61@8.52; December 4,600, $8.63@8.54; January, 4,300, $8.63@8.55; February, 300, $8.64@8.63; March, 200, $8.78@8.67. Total sales, 17,900 bbls.

Closing prices, Wednesday, August 16, 1916.—Spot, $9.20; August, $9.22@9.25; September, $9.33@9.34; October, $8.93@8.96; November, $8.50@8.53; December, $8.50@8.51; January, $8.51@8.53; February, $8.55@8.60; March, $8.66@8.70. Futures closed 7 to 12 lower. Sales were: August, 300, $9.23@9.19; September, 2,700, $9.46@9.33; October, 4,100, $9.12@8.96; November, 900, $8.65@8.57; December, 3,800, $8.66@8.50; January, 4,100, $8.67@8.50; February, 100, $8.66; March, 100, $8.80. Total sales, 16,100 bbls. Good off, $8.80; off, $8.60; reddish off, $8.50; winter, $9.50; summer, $9.50; prime crude, S. E., New, $7.60, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, August, 17, 1916.—Spot, $9.15; August, $9.15@9.18; September, $9.27@9.29; October, $8.91@8.93; November, $8.51@8.53; December, $8.52@8.54; January, $8.53@8.55; February, $8.58@8.62; March, $8.69@8.72. Futures closed 7 lower to 3 higher. Sales were: August, 1,700, $9.24@9.20; September, 2,100, $9.34@9.27; October, 1,700, $8.95@8.89; November, 1,200, $8.56@8.50; December, 3,600, $8.57@8.50; January, 3,100, $8.59@8.51; March, 200, $8.75. Total sales, 13,600 bbls. Good off, $8.80@9.20; off, $8.60@9.20; reddish off, $8.50@9.18; winter, $9.25; summer, $9.25; prime crude, S. E., New, $7.53, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED PRICES IN INDIA.

The crushing of cottonseed, as industry, is still in its infancy in India, writes Consul General James A. Smith, Calcutta. Although an increasing quantity of the seed is being exported, by far the greater proportion of the Indian product is used as food for cattle.

Four factories are engaged in crushing cotton oil in India. These are the Punjab Oil & Flour Mills, at Lahore, the Berar Oil Works, at Akola, the Indian Cotton Oil Company, at Navsari, Bombay, and the Premier Oil Company, at Cawnpore.

Statistics have been prepared showing for the past three years the annual average wholesale prices of cottonseed in the districts of India in which it is sold. Prices have ranged from $14 to $20 per ton of seed. Imports of cottonseed into India, in the aggregate, vary from 12 to 25 tons annually. In view of the fact that the average quantity of seed available in India is more than 1,000,000 tons, the quantity imported is neglible.

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PRODUCTION OF SOYA OIL IN UNITED STATES

Facts and Figures of Interest to Cotton Seed Oil Mills

By L. P. Nemzek, Special Technical Agent U. S. Paint Mfrs. Association.

[EDITOR'S NOTE. This authoritative review of the soya bean situation from a technical and practical standpoint will be read with interest by all cotton oil mill men and others interested in the problem of diversification in the Southern crushing industry and in oil production. It was prepared for presentation at the recent convention of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.]

It should be stated right at the outset that it is not intended to curtail the cotton crop or to diminish the quantity of cottonseed available for crushing, but rather to add another crop that will profitably prolong your crushing season and thereby eliminate at least a part of the idle period of from four to six months which you must put up with because of the lack of necessary raw materials for your mills. I wish also to say a few words concerning the Educational Bureau's interest in the matter of soya oil production in this country.

As you all must know, one of the most important raw materials in the manufacture of paint is linseed oil, the product of flaxseed, which is grown in our great Northwest.

As early as 1907 the bureau interested itself in a campaign to promote the increased production of flaxseed in the United States. The rapidly increasing demand for linseed oil by the industries in this country indicated that probably we would soon face a shortage of this commodity.

It remained for the 1910 flaxseed crop failure to demonstrate what a menace to the paint trade such a shortage meant. Due almost entirely to the resultant scarcity of linseed oil, the prices commenced to soar during the latter part of 1910. Linseed oil reached the high price of $1 per gallon during 1911 and high prices prevailed throughout most of the year 1912.

This condition forcibly showed the necessity for a more profound investigation of oils which might find application as substitutes for linseed in the different industries which use the oil in large quantities. In view of the fact that the work which was done toward promoting an increased production of flaxseed had been so marvelously effective it was decided to do work of similar magnitude with miscellaneous oils.

While some work had already been done by individual consumers with a number of oils, it was considered advisable to commence a concerted and extensive investigation with all of those oils which held promise of the greatest advantage as probable substitutes. It was decided to have the investigation consist not only of experiments to test out the suitability of the oils, but also to begin an intensive promotion propaganda looking toward the development in this country of a

LOUISIANA ENDORSES SOYA BEAN.

At its annual convention at New Orleans last week the Louisiana Cotton Seed Crushers' Association adopted resolutions endorsing soya bean culture in that State and pledging the co-operation of the association and the cotton oil mills in its membership with the State Department of Agriculture in furthering the production of soya beans in the State of Louisiana and vicinity.

Louisiana mills are planning to make soya bean crushing an important adjunct to their operations. The association officers will conduct a vigorous publicity campaign to induce farmers to raise more of this crop and secure a greater tonnage for crushing. Foreign soya bean and oil competion was denounced, and protection from such competition was demanded of Congress.

The association elected George C. Hauser of New Orleans as president. Mr. Hauser has been manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company's seed department for many years, and is a hustler. J. E. Bryam of Alexandria was elected vice-president and Secretary-Treasurer Bryan Bell of New Orleans was re-elected.

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supply of the oils which might be found suitable to replace linseed oil at least partly, if not entirely.

Our investigation included all oils, which, judging from the available information concerning their physical and chemical properties, might be found to meet the requirements of the paint industry.

A series of practical paint exposure tests were begun on test fences located at Washington, D. C., in connection with the Institute of Industrial Research. The paints were exposed in May, 1911. The repainting tests were made during the latter part of 1914. This series of tests is referred to in Circular No. 30, "Repainting Tests on Paint Oils," issued by the Educational Bureau during December, 1914.

Tests Made with Soya Oil.

Soya oil was one of the oils decided upon for the experiments largely because it was already available in quantities and could readily be imported. After looking into the matter it was found that the production of it might be developed on a satisfactory basis in this country. Soya beans were already being grown in considerable quantities, but up to that time domestic oil on a commercial scale had not been produced.

When the investigation was started it was not definitely known whether soya oil would prove to be a satisfactory substitute for linseed oil in the paint industry, but it was a well-established fact that it could be used in other industries, particularly in the manufacture of soap, which would, naturally, release a certain amount of linseed oil for the paint and varnish trades, and, if the practical tests which were started later showed that the oil could not be used in paints, something would still have been gained by promoting the production of an oil which would find application in other trades, thereby indirectly benefiting the paint manufacturer.

Soya oil is crushed from the bean bearing that name. The bean is commonly referred to by the agriculturists in this country as "Soy," but the oil, ever since it was first imported, has been known as "Soya Bean Oil," or "Soya Oil." Largely for the sake of convenience the title "Soya Oil" has been adopted and is coming into general use.

The title "Soya" was, very likely, introduced from Manchuria, where the bean is grown in enormous quantities, and is a derivation from the Japanese "Shoyu" or "Soja." "Soya" is replacing "Soy" when used in reference to the bean as such, even in the language of the agriculturist, and it is only a question of time when the word "Soya" will be adopted generally.

It is unnecessary here to comment at length on the growth, cultivation and harvesting of the beans, as these are all matters which are already quite well known and directly interest the grower. The promulgation of information relative thereto had best be made through the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Quite a number of bulletins have already been published concerning the cultivation of this crop and its value to the farmer and others will appear shortly. Prof. C. B. Williams, of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, has done a great deal of active work and the successful crushing of soya oil on a thoroughly practical scale in the State of North Carolina is due in a large measure to his efforts. Prof. Williams has aided in promoting the interest of the farmer in increased production of soya beans by timely articles which have appeared in leading farm journals.

First Attempted to Increase Production.

The first step in connection with the bureau's endeavor consisted of the importation of soya beans from Manchuria for oil-extraction tests and the distribution of this seed, together with seed from a number of varieties already grown in this country, and the soliciting of the assistance of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and other interested persons to urge the farmer to grow more Soya beans for seed.

While soya beans had been grown in this country for a good many years, this was done as a forage crop and for fertilization purposes. Only enough seed was being harvested to take care of the succeeding year's planting. The far-reaching propaganda, through the active co-operation of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the different bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was solely for the purpose of inducing the farmer to increase his production.

It was agreed that the best way to reach the farmer is through the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, as these institutions give the matter expert attention from a local standpoint and have proved to be the most valuable source of information the farmer enjoys. They are capable of giving the results of their work the greatest publicity, which was a big factor to be considered. Their bulletins carry a prestige which no other means of publicity along this line can develop.

For this reason more than anything else it was considered of the greatest importance to obtain the co-operation of the Agricultural Experiment Stations. The experts from the Experiment Stations are liberal contributors to the farm journals of articles containing valuable information. This is another means of carrying the propaganda to the farmer—the man from whom the soya oil industry must take initial life.

(To be continued).

FROZEN MEAT EXPORTS OF BRAZIL.

The volume of exports of frozen meat from Brazil continues to show a large increase, reports Commercial Attache William C. Downs of Rio de Janeiro, the total quantity for the first six months of 1916 being 27,259,000 pounds, as compared with 2,100,000 pounds in January-June, 1915, and 18,730,700 pounds for the entire calendar year. Of this total of 27,259,000 pounds there were shipped from Rio de Janeiro about 9,000,000 pounds and from Santos about 18,200,000 pounds, the destinations being: United States, 5,100,000 pounds; France, 5,400,000 pounds; Great Britain, 6,500,000 pounds; and Italy, 10,200,000 pounds.

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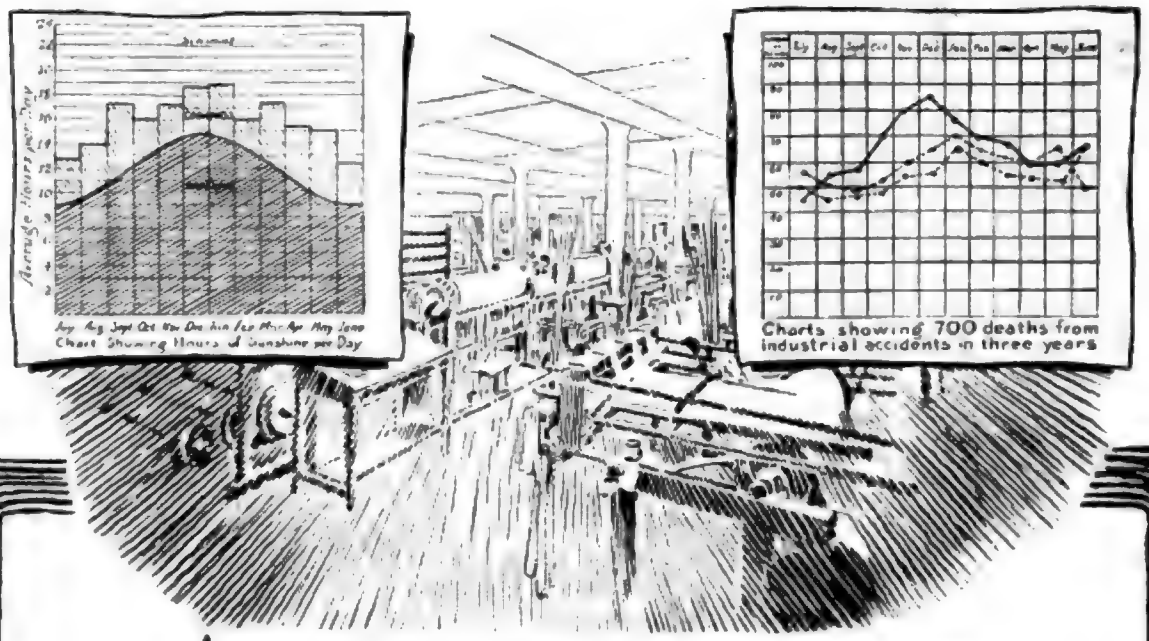

ACCIDENTS

and their Relation to EFFICIENT LIGHTING

STUDY the charts. Note how the curve of accidents follows the curve of darkness. By far the greatest number of accidents occur during the dark months, the smallest number in the bright spring and summer months.

500,000 Not all accidents are avoidable but the Manufacturers' Association states that *500,000 avoidable* accidents have occurred in one year in the United States alone. Moreover, it is maintained by authorities, who have made a study of the safeguards for the benefit of employees, that 25 per cent of these accidents were caused by *poor* illumination.

Safety First Now, while a great deal is being done to safeguard the lives and limbs of employees, it must not be forgotten that efficient illumination is just as essential to safety as any of the safeguards already applied to belts, pulleys, etc.

The Cost In many plants the cost of a great many accidents can—and should—be charged, directly or indirectly, to poor illumination. When this is done the real *total cost* of *poor* lighting is increased out of all proportion to the small cost necessary to prevent such accidents through the medium of *efficient* and *sufficient* lighting.

Your Problem Most managers realize this but they differ among themselves on what constitutes *good* illumination. Since nearly every plant presents its own specific problems, the only safe thing to do is to get the advice of *real* lighting experts.

Real Service The advice and co-operation of our experienced lighting engineers are at your service always. Learn from them the exact lighting requirements of your plant. It is our aim, in the interests of better lighting to co-operate with you with the object of making your lighting not only the most efficient but, at the same time, the most economical in the long run. Ask us any question you please. This exceptional service is based on the firm belief that sooner or later, in the complete line of EDISON MAZDA LAMPS you will find the lamp or lamps exactly suited to your particular requirements.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 18.—Market firm. Western steam, $14.30 nom.; Middle West, $10.90@11; city steam, 13⅝@13¾c.; refined Continent, $14.55; South American, $14.75; Brazil, kegs, $15.75; compound, 10¼@10¾c., nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 18.—Copra fabrique, 144 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 121 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, August 18.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 165s.; pork, prime mess, 137s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 69s. 9d.; New York, 68s.; picnic, 70s.; hams, long, 97s.; American cut, 97s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 91s.; long clear, 91s.; short back, 85s.; bellies, clear, 89s. Lard, spot prime, 73s. 6d.; American refined 28-lb. box 77s.; September, 77s. 1½d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 48s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 94s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 47s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was moderately active and firm due to the strength in grain.

Tallow.

The market continued steady with city specials loose quoted at 8c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market remains quiet and steady with Oleo quoted at 10 to 10¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet with prices a shade easier with cotton. Strength in lard restricted offerings.

Market closed 2 to 13 points higher. Sales 23,500 bbls. Spot oil, $9.10 bid. Crude, Southeast, $7.57 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: August, $9.20@9.24; September, $9.29@9.30; October, $9.00@9.01; November, $8.61@8.62; December, $8.63@8.64; January, $8.64@8.65; February, $8.68@8.75; March, $8.82@8.84; good off oil, $8.90 bid; off oil, $8.80 bid; red off oil, $8.60 bid; winter oil, $9.50 bid; summer white oil, $9.30 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 18.—Hog market slow and steady. Bulk of prices $10.05@10.65; light, $10.10@10.75; mixed, $9.80@10.75; heavy, $9.65@10.70; rough heavy, $9.65@9.85; Yorkers, $10.55@10.65; pigs, $8@9.70; cattle, steady; beeves, $7.10@11.10; cows and heifers, $3.70@9.50; Texas steers, $7.35@8.50; Western, $6.65@6.90. Calves, $9.25@12.75. Sheep, strong; lambs, $7.25@10.85; Western, $6.75@7.90. Native, $6.50@7.80. Yearlings, $7.40@8.50.

Omaha, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $9.40@10.30.

Buffalo, August 18.—Hogs higher; on sale, 2,400, at $11.

Kansas City, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $9.75@10.40.

St. Joseph, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $9.75@10.35.

Sioux City, August 18.—Hogs strong, at $9.50@10.30.

Louisville, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $10.20@10.45.

Indianapolis, August 18.—Hogs higher, at $10.70@10.80.

St. Louis, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $10.25@10.65.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 12, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,702	16,400	19,329
Swift & Co.	7,625	12,260	27,120
Wilson & Co.	5,430	7,500	10,131
Morris & Co.	5,747	5,000	8,271
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,365	6,900	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	945	6,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	811	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 10,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,400 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,500 hogs; others, 13,000 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,507	9,505	2,778
Fowler Packing Co.	930	...	1,161
Wilson & Co.	5,613	8,715	2,221
Swift & Co.	7,039	9,942	4,213
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,905	6,965	2,853
Morris & Co.	5,606	9,157	3,441
Blount	251	1,606	...
John Morrell & Co.	665	834	...
Others	138	792	157

Wolf Packing Co., 56 cattle; Grayhill & Stephenson, 1,026 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 2,940 hogs; L. Levy, 278 cattle; B. Balling, 122 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 696 hogs; Hell Packing Co., 180 hogs; I. Meyer, 540 cattle; S. Kraus, 590 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,710	6,756	7,622
Swift & Co.	2,736	8,927	10,894
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,654	9,903	11,350
Armour & Co.	3,475	11,014	16,414
Swartz & Co.	...	581	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,736	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 196 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 29 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 527 hogs.

St. Louis.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	5,008	6,885	6,717
Morris & Co.	6,171	7,449	5,647
Armour & Co.	3,230	7,660	5,462
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1	...	149
Krey Packing Co.	7	226	...
Independent Packing Co.	239	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	122	1,419	...
American Packing Co.	19	...	...
Canton Packing Co.	115	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	10	...	...
Others	706	16,473	1,847

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 12, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	35,280
Kansas City	33,321
Omaha	13,931
East St. Louis	17,451
St. Joseph	8,349
Cudahy	521
Sioux City	2,214
South St. Paul	6,491
New York and Jersey City	5,720
Philadelphia	2,908
Pittsburgh	2,550
Oklahoma City	8,675

HOGS.

Chicago	101,838
Kansas City	48,141
Omaha	36,247
East St. Louis	44,576
St. Joseph	32,233
Cudahy	6,760
Sioux City	19,200
Ottumwa	11,700
Cedar Rapids	5,885
South St. Paul	3,276
New York and Jersey City	18,158
Philadelphia	5,000
Pittsburgh	2,550
Oklahoma City	7,235

SHEEP.

Chicago	68,022
Kansas City	15,891
Omaha	48,813
East St. Louis	19,938
St. Joseph	9,395
Cudahy	262
Sioux City	4,627
South St. Paul	1,863
New York and Jersey City	51,735
Philadelphia	10,584
Pittsburgh	2,430

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	16,000	3,000
Kansas City	100	1,500	
Omaha	100	1,000	
St. Louis	400	4,000	150
St. Joseph		4,000	
Sioux City	700	4,000	600
St. Paul	600	700	1,600
Oklahoma City	700	600	
Fort Worth	200	600	
Milwaukee	11	2,982	10
Denver	25	2	144
Louisville	150	1,300	1,500
Detroit		270	
Cudahy		800	
Indianapolis	200	5,000	250
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	100	1,628	1,300
Buffalo	200	2,500	600
Cleveland	120	1,000	1,200
New York	319	1,285	3,342
Toronto, Canada	201	265	27

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	45,000	28,000
Kansas City	22,000	12,000	9,000
Omaha	1,100	7,000	13,500
St. Louis	9,500	11,000	4,000
St. Joseph	8,100	6,000	4,100
Sioux City	4,200	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	7,700	7,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,200	150
Fort Worth	3,000	3,500	400
Milwaukee	175	1,461	150
Denver	625	241	5,408
Louisville		2,700	
Detroit		150	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		538	
Indianapolis	1,100	5,000	
Pittsburgh	2,500	6,000	1,100
Cincinnati	2,100	3,102	3,600
Buffalo	5,300	12,000	3,000
Cleveland	1,400	3,000	4,800
New York	2,796	7,609	16,314
Toronto, Canada	2,785	1,058	608

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	13,000	14,000
Kansas City	16,000	17,000	9,500
Omaha	9,500	8,000	17,500
St. Louis	1,500	7,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,800	8,000	3,500
Sioux City	600	6,000	700
St. Paul	25	3,000	500
Oklahoma City	2,200	2,000	75
Fort Worth	2,500	4,500	
Milwaukee	500	1,500	500
Denver	534	279	
Louisville	250	1,328	1,300
Detroit		1,290	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		3,507	
Indianapolis	1,400	7,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	500	1,700	3,100
Buffalo	500	3,600	800
Cleveland		1,500	
New York	740	2,098	5,627

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	22,000	16,000
Kansas City	11,000	10,000	4,000
Omaha	4,300	10,000	8,700
St. Louis	6,000	7,000	4,500
St. Joseph	3,000	3,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	700
St. Paul	2,700	2,000	500
Oklahoma City	1,700	2,000	
Fort Worth	4,500	3,000	1,000
Milwaukee	200	2,383	
Denver	178	239	2,098
Louisville	150	1,000	800
Detroit		3,500	
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		1,610	
Indianapolis	1,300	8,000	500
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	1,300	3,517	4,900
Buffalo	350	2,500	800
Cleveland	200	1,000	2,000
New York	2,016		6,030
Toronto, Canada	1,088	1,292	1,050

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,500	23,000	15,000
Kansas City	2,500	10,000	2,500
Omaha	2,000	8,300	14,000
St. Louis	3,200	4,000	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	7,000	3,500
Sioux City	800	4,500	
St. Paul		3,000	
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,500	75
Fort Worth	1,000	2,500	700
Milwaukee		200	
Louisville		1,200	
Detroit		1,800	
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		1,878	
Indianapolis		9,000	
Cincinnati	1,100	3,000	3,800
Buffalo	200	2,000	1,200
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1,476	1,327	2,870

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	20,000	8,000
Kansas City	600	3,000	3,000
Omaha	600	7,000	1,000
St. Louis	900	5,000	1,000
St. Joseph	200	3,500	500
Sioux City	900	4,200	
Fort Worth	1,000	1,500	
St. Paul	2,100	4,100	500
Oklahoma City	600	1,600	

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are dull and waiting. There is little pressure either to buy or sell. Packers, dealers and tanners alike are awaiting developments.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Close to 100,000 packer hides changed hands again last week. Prices were fairly steady. Efforts to obtain appreciations were futile and sellers were glad to accept the last sale figures. The general tone to the branded situation is fairly firm at the recent low levels of value. Native lines, though, appear easy, especially in the steers, both narrow and spready. Native cows are firm, due to small stocks and production. Killers continue optimistic on the future of the market and believe business will shortly pick up and go at steady rates. Native steers were not moved. There was a report around to the effect that 26c. was paid for current and forward kill, but this was vigorously denied in all quarters. Such a bid has been going the rounds and bidder expects his views to be accepted soon. Last trades were at 26½c. for July takeoff. New York business in August slaughter at 25½c. practically confirms the fact that Western natives are not worth any more than 26c. Spready native steers sold at 27¾c. for June to January production by one packer who included the koshers at 27¼c. It is estimated that about 20,000 hides will apply on this transaction. In some quarters it was stated that the June and December kill went at 27¼c. and the July through November brought 27¾c. Texas steers brought the former sale rate of 24½c. for 5,000 July hides with the light and extreme lights included at 24c. A lot of 12,000 July light and extreme light Texas steers sold at 24c. These rates are considered going figures for this selection. Production is fairly large, this being the season for increased slaughter. Available stocks are fairly well cleared out, as sole leather hides have been going good all year. Butt branded steers brought the former rate of 23½c. for about 3,000 July kill. More offered at this figure and not taken. Available stocks are moderate and production is rather small as yet. Colorado steers did not go. This selection last sold at 23c. Available supplies are ample and production is increasing rapidly now. Branded cows went at the former rate of 24c. for 3,000 July hides from all points of slaughter. Some Southern light average branded cows lately made 24½c. Production is still limited, cows not being received in quantities until fall. In recent years the slaughter of cows has fallen off materially, due to restocking of the ranges. Heavy cows sold by all killers at 25c. for June-July-August slaughter from all Western points, involving about 25,000 hides. This about clears out heavy cows until the averages become heavier in the fall. Production is limited, as low stuff usually runs to lightweight hides. A thousand March-April-May-June cows brought 23¾c. Light native cows did not sell. Bids at 24½c. were reported. Only one killer has Julys unsold and he has steadfastly refused 25c. August slaughter not offered out openly yet, but it is supposed 25c. would be accepted. Most sellers' ideas are at 25½c. Native bulls continue active at 22c. for the June to January slaughter. One packer sold 15,000 such hides and another moved a thousand April-May kill at 20c. in connection with 5,000 May to January takeoff at 22c. Only one lot of bulls remains unsold in the summer kill. Buyers would pay 22c. for them, but holder wants to move slaughter back through March at 20½c. in connection. Branded bulls remain quiet and waiting at 17¼@19c. last paid as to lots. Inside for back salting Northerns and outside for light average Southerns of current take-off.

Later.—No trading this week in packer hides. Some inquiry for branded stock, otherwise the market is slow. Only one packer has native bulls for sale. The other killers are sold to the end of the year. Native steers are accumulating.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Almost utter stagnation grips the country hide market. The main trouble with the situation is the presence of so many long-haired hides which dealers desire to move out at fancy prices. Heavy steers were quiet locally. Available supplies are moderate. Last trades were in mixed-haired lots at 20½c. Short-haired steers quoted at 21@21½c., nominal. Heavy cows were moved in connection with buffs of almost all short-haired quality at 19½c. This is considered full market value for straight short-haired heavy cows, while mixed-haired lots, running fully half long-haired, are quoted down at 19c. Buffs brought 19½c. in connection with heavy cows in almost all short-haired quality. Two cars of such hides were moved this week. Buyers are not very keen for hides at present. Dealers offer mixed-haired buffs at 19½c. and short-haired at 20@20½c. as to descriptions. The high rates demanded usually hinders movement. Some sellers report a little peddling business at 20@20½c. for good quality hides. No seconds were moved alone lately. These are quoted at 18¼@19¼c., nominal. The remaining unsold local small packers moved out their June-July hides this week at 24c., estimated at about 20,000 hides. A later trade in hides from condemned cattle was offered at 22½c. for June-July kill and 23c. for light average August production. About 5,000 hides in all were involved. Extremes were not sold in this market. Minneapolis reported business at 22c. in all short-haired current collections delivered Chicago basis. This is considered top market for Western goods. Ohio extremes have moved at 22c. f. o. b. for seasonable quality. Local sellers are trying to get 22c. for short-haired extremes and 21½c. for mixed-haired lots. Plenty of winter extremes are held awaiting buyers and 21c. is the usual asking price. Well posted buyers think these hides will sell for less than 20c. when moved. Branded hides were quiet. Last sales were at 17½c. for country cow stuff. This is considered outside market for further business. Available supplies are moderate. Country packer branded hides are quoted up to 23½c. for heavy steers of Texas quality. Bulls are quiet and nominal at 17@17¼c. for business in current stocks. Supplies are moderate. Country packer bulls are quoted at 21@21½c. last paid for slaughter ahead to the end of the year by local killers. Kipskins are strong but quiet. Offerings are meager, recent business having cleared the market. Country run quoted at 24c. last paid. Cities are held at 26c. and last sold at 25c. Packer skins went at 28½c. recently in slaughter considerably ahead by all killers.

Later.—Country hide market is weaker. Short-haired buffs are offered at 20c. with no bids from buyers. Extremes are dull.

CALFSKINS were more active. One packer moved 6,000 June and early July skins at 36c. for immediate shipment. July, August, September kill is offered at 37c. and bids solicited. Sellers would welcome bids in order to keep skins sold up close. First salter Chicago city calfskins sold at 32½c. for a couple of cars of skins. Outside city calfskins were quiet locally and quoted at 31@32c. asked, with the inside considered nearer the market. Country calfskins sold in the Minneapolis market at 30c. for two cars of skins. Deacons are quiet and nominal at $2@2.30, and light calf at $2.20@2.50 as to qualities.

Later.—Packer calfskins are available again at 36c.

HORSEHIDES are slow. Country run brings $6.60@6.65 readily enough, but buyers are not anxious to pay the asking rate of $6.75 for current collections. City hides are held at $6.90@7.25, as to varieties. Ponies and glues quoted at $2.50@3, and coltskins at $1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are meeting with ready sale as fast as collected in small parcels to local trade at 80@90c. for country run, with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Standing bids at the inside price are around the market continually. No. 1 pigskin strips recently moved in a range of 10@11c. as to measurements, and No. 2's brought 9@10c. No. 3 strips are quoted at 6@7c. asked, as to lots.

SHEEP PELTS.—After a period of inactivity, pullers are again entering the market for sheepskins. Conditions seem more favorable in the finished materials, thus lending more confidence to buyers when entering the market. Current slaughter of local lambskins moved at $1.55, and several lots of river lambskins moved at $1.52½. More are available for sale and are inclined to be held above $1.55. River sheepskins moved at $1.35, and this would be paid for local slaughter, but holders want more money. They have been talking $1.50, but are prepared to shade this should bids prove enticing. Dry Western pelts are fairly well cleaned up and available supplies are held at 23½@25c. as to description. Outside talked for Montana skins whose best prior trade rate was 24c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—After a complete week of dullness the packers woke up to the fact

(Continued on page 42.)

DON'T WAIT UNTIL TRAPPED

by fire, Pure Food Inspectors, or local Boards of Health, but consider a modern, fireproof, sanitary and daylight plant. It lessens operating cost, upkeep and trouble, and increases output. Our Architectural and Engineering service is at your disposal. We design and superintend the erection of Packing Houses, Rendering Plants, Abattoirs, Creameries, etc.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, August 16.

"Eleven-dollar" steers sold by the "National" is indicative of the upward trend of the trade on the better grades of cattle. There were 60 head of the steers referred to and they averaged 1,543 lbs. They were sold on Wednesday's market, which ruled active and 10c. higher and fully a quarter higher than a week ago on the better grades of cattle. We also sold a load of 1,365-lb. steers at $10.65 and three loads of steers, averaging about 1,435 lbs., at $10.85, and two loads averaging 1,200 lbs. at $10.65 per cent.; sold the bulk of our choice to prime steers from $10.50@11; good to choice grades $10@10.50, and medium to good $9.25@10, with fair to medium kinds from $8.50@9, and light-fleshed, cheap killers from $7.75@8.50. The range in values is widening, choice grades working upward while other kinds are slow sale at about steady prices, although even the medium and low-priced cattle are 50@75c. higher than they were during the July "low spot" in the trade. There will be a place for every hoof of cattle this fall.

All grades of she-stuff are selling on a steady basis, and the bull market is also in good shape, a good Eastern demand being a strong prop under the market. Good to choice cows and heifers are extremely scarce and will sell well right along, in fact show 10@20c. upturn this week, while the medium kinds of she-stuff are rather slow sale, although trade on that class is a little better than the close to the trade last Friday. But week-end slumps are not new to the trade; in fact, they are quite the "fad" when the market is on such a high basis as it has been for some weeks past, for by Friday the most of the buyers, not only for the big outfits but also for the city butchers, have filled their orders and are practically out of the trade.

Indicative of the abnormal demand and decided upward tendency of the trade are the following sales of hogs made by the National during the past week, each of which was a market topper. On Wednesday, August 9, we topped the market at $10.45; on Thursday, August 10, topped the market with three loads at $10.60; on Friday, August 11, put a new top of $10.80 on the market, and on August 16 (Wednesday of this week) sold four loads at $10.80, which not only was the extreme top of the market, but puts the trade back to the high point of the season and higher than it has been in over six years. Receipts for the first three days will total approximately 84,000 as compared to 64,734 a week ago, and if this upturn in prices fails to "jar loose" a fairly liberal run of hogs, it is hard to say what may happen. Wednesday's market was active and closed 10@20c. higher and shipping grades of all weights sold from $10.65@10.80, good mixed, $10.30@10.50; good mixed packing, $10.10@10.25; heavy rough packers, $9.90@10.05, and healthy pigs, $9.50@10. The unusually broad demand with the Canadian buyers active competitors for choice light hogs has injected new life into the trade; also the uncertainty of the railroad strike, which if it takes place, will shut off the receipts, has caused buyers to purchase freely even at the awfully high prices prevailing. While under the circumstances we would not be surprised to see still higher prices, it must be remembered that the market is dangerously high at present.

Activity prevails on nearly all varieties now coming to the sheep-house. There don't seem to be a very broad outlet on cull sheep that are not suitable to go back to the country and some of the light-weight, low-fleshed lambs are meeting with poor demand, but anything fit for slaughter or desirable for feeding or breeding purposes is readily taken at record-breaking prices. Feeders who thought feeding lambs were too high to take out around $9.50 a few weeks ago now regret that they could not have taken such a number as they needed at former quotations as $9.80 to $10 has been a common price for good feeding lambs during the past few days. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, $11@11.25; fat yearlings, $8@8.50; good to choice wethers, $7.85@8; feeding lambs, $9.65@10; feeding yearlings, $7.75@8; feeding wethers, $6.25@6.75; yearling breeding ewes, $9.50@10. Natives—Good to choice lambs, $10.65@11; poor to medium, $10@10.35; culls, $7.50@8.25; fat ewes, $7@7.25; poor to medium, $6.25@6.75; culls, $4@5.25; choice breeding ewes, $9@9.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 15.

The feature today was a big advance on fed steers, the best ones selling fully 25c. higher. Heavy grass steers sold 10c. higher, stockers and feeders met a strong demand, the general cattle market running from steady to 15c. higher. Trade was active and it was a good market. Receipts, 16,000. Prime Missouri steers sold at $10.75 today, 1,470 lbs. average; others at $10.50, 1,511 lbs. average, and mixed yearling steers and heifers sold at $10.25. Grass steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., sold at $8@8.50; medium weights, on which there was considerable competition from feeder buyers, $6.75@7.75; light Kansas and Oklahoma steers, $6.25@7. Quarantine receipts were eight cars, five cars of which were North Texas fed steers, 1,192 lbs., at $7.40. Cows are scarce, and run mostly to common kinds, at $4.75@5.25, good kinds selling at $5.50@6.50, a few choice fed cows at $7 and better, veals up to $11.

The hog market came right back today from the depression of yesterday; sales, 10@20c. higher; receipts, 14,000 head. The supply fell short of the morning estimate, and the late top was $10.30; bulk of sales, $9.80@10.20. Light hogs lead, but choice corn-fed grades of all weights bring a premium over the grassy kind. The markets were all moderately supplied, and the whole situation gained strength.

Receipts were 9,500, market about steady, though some Arizonas sold 10c. higher than yesterday. Seven cars of Utahs sold at $10.75, with a 16 per cent. sort to feeder buyers at $9.35, the latter a rather attractive buy, in view of recent feeding lamb prices. Natives sold at $10.35, and wethers bring up to $7.25; best ewes around $7. Breeding stock brings very strong prices; young ewes up to $9.25, feeding ewes at $5@7.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 16.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today approximate 25,000, which included 4,100 on the southern, or quarantine side. The latter figure does not include the Texas and Oklahoma cattle which sold in the native division, set aside to handle particularly the Texas range cattle that are grazing in Oklahoma and Kansas, on account of the drought in south Texas. While they might be called southern cattle, they have been dipped and grazed in non-restricted territory. Recepts in this division amount to 240 cars, or approximately 5,000 head thus far the current week. The decrease in receipts from our nearby territory is possibly due to heavy rains which have improved pasture conditions. The market has been more active and generally higher all around. Native beef steers, those selling above $9, are 35@50c. higher and could be good enough to bring $10.75. Butcher cattle, including yearling steers and heifers, are selling from 50@75c. higher. Sales are recorded in the latter grade up to $10.10. She-stuff is selling 25c. higher, and canners and cutters 15@25c. higher. Vealers are selling up to $11.50. Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas steers, those selling in the native division, are from 10@20c. higher than a week ago, with a few sales 25c. higher.

We have received 50,000 hogs for the week ending today. The market continues its strength and activity and prices are 15@25c. higher than the corresponding time a week ago. The quality of the offerings is showing considerable improvement the past few weeks; we are receiving more of the kind that seems to suit the shipping demand, therefore, more competition is in evidence between the packers and order buyers. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $10.20@10.60; good heavy, $10.50@10.60; rough, $9.50@9.65; lights, $10.25@10.60; pigs, $7.75@10; bulk, $10.20@10.60.

Our receipts of sheep and lambs this week show a decrease, there being around 1,700 registered for the week ending today. Prices have shown some fluctuation this week, and at this writing lambs are selling about 10c. higher than a week ago, while mutton sheep remain on a steady basis. Choice lambs are selling up to $10.65, with medium grades ranging from $10@10.35. Mutton ewes, $6.90@7.25; breeding ewes, medium grades, $8.50@9; good to choice breeding ewes, $9@10.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

S. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 15.

Cattle receipts last week were rather liberal, about 21,000 head, and fully 90 per cent. of these were direct from the range country. Corn-fed beeves were scarce and prices held up well all week, especially for anything with weight. Packers are not so anxious for the yearlings as they were a short time ago, as they are being displaced by the Western rangers. Choice heavy, as well as light beeves are quoted at $10, the bulk of the fair to good, 1,000 to 1,250-pound beeves going around $8.75@9.75, and grassy and half fat yearlings at $6.75@8.25 and on, down. Western range beeves are selling at a range of $6.50@8.50, the fair to good 1,050 to 1,250-pound grades largely at $7.25@7.75. Cows and heifers have been in liberal supply and prices are working lower right along. Range at present is $4.25@7.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock selling at $6@6.50. Veal calves are lower than last week at $8@11, and bulls, stags, etc., also somewhat lower at $5.75@7.

Hog values have taken quite a spurt, and there has been an advance of fully 30@35c., as compared with a week ago. Receipts continue of moderate proportions, 47,000 last week, and demand is good from both packers and shippers. All are paying a premium for the desirable light and butcher weight loads, and rough packing hogs are selling at the bottom of the list. With over 10,000 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. higher. Tops brought $10.15, as against $9.85 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at $9.55@9.85, as against $9.25@9.55 one week ago.

Sheep supplies have been seasonably heavy, 75,000 head last week, and prices have declined sharply all along the line. The decline of 60@70c. in lambs and of nearly $1 in aged sheep has been in the nature of a reaction from the recent sensationally high levels. Demand for feeder stock is still heavy, and some 21,000 head went to the country last week. Fat lambs are quoted at $10@10.70; yearlings, $6.50@7.25; wethers, $6.25@7, and ewes, $5.80@6.60.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 14, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,267	2,329	30,777	11,958
Central Union	1,849	867	20,910	
New York	1,604	4,692	48	6,200
Totals	5,720	7,888	51,735	18,158
Totals last week	6,913	9,206	49,654	19,436

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Washington, D. C.—The White Clover Dairy Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by Walter A. Johnson and others.

Pryor, Okla.—H. F. Carter, W. O. Beardmore and C. B. Markham have incorporated, with a capital stock of $5,000, the Pryor Creamery Company.

Bellville, Texas.—H. Hamilton, L. A. Machemehl and C. F. Hellmuth have incorporated the Bellville Oil, Light & Power Co., with a capital stock of $30,000.

Glendale, W. Va.—J. M. Schank, A. L. Francis, E. C. Grisell and others of Moundsville, W. Va., have incorporated the Glendale Ice Co. Capital stock, $50,000.

The White Clover Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 under the laws of the State of Delaware, to conduct a general dairy business.

Moorestown, N. J.—The Moore-Haines-Harmer Company, to deal in milk and cream, has been incorporated by Walter J. Moore, C. Wolman Haines and Edward S. Harmer.

ICE NOTES.

Greenville, S. C.—Refrigerator plant will be installed by the Star Fish Company.

New Richmond, Wis.—The New Richmond Ice Company has sold out to the Consumers Ice Service.

Huntsville, Texas.—The buildings of the Birmingham Dairy, near Huntsville, have been destroyed by fire.

Jacksonville, Fla.—A two-story building will be remodeled by Swift & Co. for the installation of refrigerating plant.

Leesburg, Fla.—The plan to establish a creamery at this point is interesting J. L. Stallings, Maurice Gilmore and W. E. Jones.

Woodsfield, Ohio.—The ice plant at this place owned by Paul Freymann, of Wheeling, W. Va., has been destroyed by fire of unknown origin. Loss, $30,000.

Roberts Island, Cal.—Dairy owned by Fred and Charles Walsh, of Stockton, has been destroyed by fire. All buildings, including a cooling plant, destroyed.

Marvell, Ark.—Ice plant will be installed by the People's Gin & Ice Co., incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 with F. R. Garner, Sr., as president and manager and F. R. Garner, Jr., secretary.

Orange, Conn.—Icehouse belonging to the Spring Lake Ice Company on Hill Road, burned to the ground, by a fire of unknown origin. The spring Lake Ice Company is owned by Walter and Arthur L. Main.

New Baden, Mo.—The Steinlage Sanitary Company, of St. Louis, will open a creamery and ice plant in New Baden. Machinery is being installed in a temporary building and will later be moved to a brick building to be erected.

REFRIGERATION ASSOCIATION MEET.

The sixth annual convention of the American Association of Refrigeration will be held at Chicago on October 11, 12 and 13, immediately following the convention of the American Meat Packers' Association at Cincinnati the first part of the same week. In connection with the Chicago meeting there will be an exhibition in space provided at the Congress Hotel, where the meeting will be held. The annual banquet occurs on the evening of October 12.

The Nominating Committee of the association has presented the names of the consenting nominees for the elective offices next falling vacant:

President, Frank A. Horne, president Merchants' Refrigerating Company, New York, N. Y.

Vice-presidents: James G. Black, secretary and manager, Des Moines Ice & Cold Storage Company, Des Moines, Iowa; Thomas Shipley, vice-president and general manager, York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa.; Louis Block, 45 East 42nd street, New York, N. Y.; W. L. Park, vice-president, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Switzler, general manager, St. Louis Refrigerating & Cold Storage Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred Krey, president, American Meat Packers' Association, St. Louis, Mo.; Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., past president, United States Brewers' Association, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, J. F. Nickerson, Ice and Refrigeration, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, John S. Field, Consumers Company, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman executive committee, William J. Rushton, president, Birmingham Ice Factory Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Chairman advisory committee, H. H. McClintock, past president, Western Ice Manufacturers' Association, Bartlesville, Okla.

Chairman committee on papers and lectures, Dr. F. W. Frerichs, vice-president, Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Chairman finance committee, Theodore O. Vilter, president, Vilter Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Chairman committee on trade extension, Dr. H. Dannenbaum, vice-president, National Ammonia Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chairman committee on State and national investigations, Dr. Mary E. Pennington, chief Food Research Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chairman board of engineers on educational work, Gardner T. Voorhees, Engineers' Club, 32 West 40th street, New York, N. Y.

Chairman commission on gases and units, Prof. Edward F. Miller, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Chairman commission on testing refrigerating machinery and insulating materials, J. H. Bracken, secretary, Union Insulating Company, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman commission on application of refrigeration to food, F. M. Shoemaker, vice-president, Hygeia Refrigerating Company, Elmira, N. Y.

Chairman commission on industrial refrigeration, Peter Neff, consulting engineer, Canton, Ohio.

Chairman commission on railway and steamship refrigeration, Carl Howe, manager, N. Y. C. fast freight lines, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman commission on legislation and administration, Homer McDaniel, past president, American Warehousemen's Association, Cleveland, O.

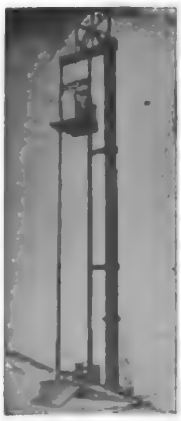
Chairman publication committee, Roderick H. Tait, Tait & Nordmeyer Engineering Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Chairman committee on membership, Bruce Dodson, vice-president, City Ice & Storage Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Chairman press committee, James Cullen, secretary, the City Ice Delivery Company, Cincinnati, O.

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



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We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

ICE TOOLS

for use in every department of your business.

Write for 1916 catalog.

GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY

Works: HUDSON, N. Y.

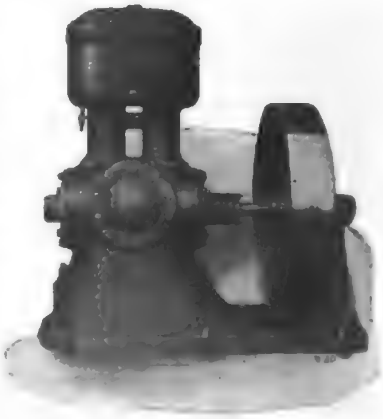
New York Boston Chicago

The Big Question

before the buyer of a small refrigerating plant is—not how cheaply he can buy—but how much real service and reliability he can get.

The Frick Enclosed Machine embodies the same high class construction that has given all Frick Machinery an unequaled reputation for—

Reliablity and Lasting Service



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PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Specify BOWER BRAND AMMONIA, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wernig Moving, Haul. & Stge. Co.
BOSTON: Fifield, Richardson & Co.; C. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McGuis & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
MILWAUKEE: Union Transfer Company.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Banta.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co., Edwin Knowles.
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.; Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbey-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitmore & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEAT SUPPLY IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

(Continued from page 17.)

part of the Russian Empire have steadily maintained about the same number of cattle for many years. The increase has been about 268,000 in the 20 years from 1890 to 1910, or from 1,305,000 to 1,573,000. This increase, however, is found almost entirely in the number of cows, since during the 20 years the number of cattle other than cows increased only about 53,000.

The reader may observe that each country seems to have a practical limit to its number of cattle, determined by the agricultural and economic systems and conditions. In the older countries the changes in the various conditions do not amount to enough within short periods of time to increase or decrease appreciably the number of cattle, and in some countries this uniformity is prolonged for a long period of years, as in Finland.

France.

This is another country with a nearly stationary balance of agriculture. The 13,600,000 cattle of 1890 had become only 14,800,000 in 1913, and but slight fluctuations are found in the intermediate years. This increase was due entirely to the increase of cows, which grew in number from 6,500,000 in 1890 to 7,800,000 in 1913, during which period the number of other cattle imperceptibly declined.

The policy of France has been to make the people as nearly independent as possible of other foreign countries in the supply of food, and this policy has been on the whole a remarkably successful one, having in its favor, of course, a population scarcely increasing in number. With a small supplementary supply of mutton from Algeria and of beef from Madagascar, France has managed to produce substantially its entire meat supply, and has been noticeably deficient only in the domestic supply of beef and pork fats and oils.

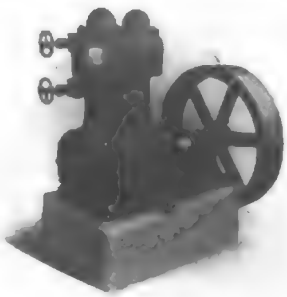
German East Africa.

In this colony the cattle have rapidly increased in recent years as they did in the neighboring colony of British East Africa. From 1905 to 1911 the cattle nearly trebled and their number in the latter year reached 1,500,000.

Germany.

From 1892 to 1907 the cattle industry of Germany was promoted so as to cause an increase from 17,000,000 head of cattle to 20,600,000 head. Since that year, however, the number of cattle has remained about stationary.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



York Refrigerating Machines

have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

We are prepared to give you the type of Plant best suited to meet your local needs.

Write for information and prices.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

DOORS

For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

"JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

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Farm management in Germany has not confined the increase in the number of cattle to an increase in dairy cows as in some other countries, but has seen to it that there should be an increase in cattle other than dairy cows and especially in cattle other than cows. This is typical of the German system of far-sighted planning.

From 1892 to 1907, the latest year for which information is available, the number of cows and heifers increased from 9,946,000 to 10,967,000, or a little over 1,000,000; while during the same period the number of cattle other than cows and heifers increased from 7,610,000 to 9,664,000, or over 2,000,000 - twice as many in the increase as in the case of cows and heifers.

Greece.

This country has about 400,000 cattle, and the number appears to be fixed by stationary agricultural conditions.

Italy.

During the 18 years from 1890 to 1908 the number of cattle in Italy increased from 5,000,000 to 6,200,000. The number has not been ascertained for any year since 1908, and there is no information with regard to the number of dairy and other cows, nor of other cattle.

Japan.

Under the fixed conditions of agriculture and animal husbandry in this empire, cattle increased but little, if at all, during short periods of years and have increased only from 1,000,000 in 1890 to 1,400,000 in 1912. This increase is due mostly to increase of cows, which gained from 614,000 in 1890 to 922,000 in 1912. During this period of 22 years other cattle increased less than 50,000. The dense population of Japan and the intensive agriculture, permitting the possession of relatively few cattle, verify the fact that dependence for food is mainly on crops and fish.

(To be continued.)

Westinghouse Type CS Motor Driving Ammonia Compressor in Southern Packing House.

Westinghouse Motors

are replacing steam and gas engines for driving compressors, refrigerating machines, brine pumps, etc.—because they cost less to operate, are cleaner and more reliable.

It will pay you to investigate the possibilities of Westinghouse Motor Drive.

THE BOOK—"Motor Driven Refrigeration and Ice Making Machinery"—tells the story. A card brings it to you.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Sales Offices in All Large American Cities

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HIGH PRICES FOR WOOL.

Unusually high prices prevail for wool. The average price paid to producers of the United States for unwashed wool during June was 28.7 cents per pound, which compares with 23.7 cents, 18.4 cents, 15.6 cents, 18.7 cents, 15.5 cents, and 19.5 cents, respectively, in June of the past six years. These estimates are based upon reports of crop correspondents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

The average weight of wool per fleece this year is about 6.92 pounds, which at 28.7 cents a pound is worth to producers $1.99, or practically two dollars per fleece. The number of fleeces shorn in recent years has been between thirty-six and thirty-seven million yearly.

The weight of wool per fleece this year, 6.92 pounds, is the heaviest ever recorded in the United States. Last year the average was 6.84 pounds, and the average of the past ten years is 6.74 pounds.

It is interesting to observe how the production of wool per sheep has been steadily increasing in the past seventy years. The average weight per fleece reported by the census of 1910 was 6.84 pounds, and by each of the preceding censuses from 1900 to 1840, respectively, the average weights were 6.66 pounds, 5.57 pounds, 4.80 pounds, 3.52 pounds, 2.68 pounds, 2.42 pounds, and 1.85 pounds. Similar improvement in wool production per sheep is observed in the wool statistics of Australia.

EXPORT TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

In relation to the plan of R. Martens & Company, Inc., to extend their export operations, J. H. Torney, second vice-president, states: "As a result of the business activity of R. Martens & Company, Inc., in behalf of American manufacturers of mechanical goods who have entrusted their interests in Russia to them, inquiries for all classes of merchandise are being received. The original purpose of limiting the operations of Messrs. R. Martens & Company, Inc., to the mechanical lines of industry will be strictly adhered to. But to conserve the tremendous opportunity for non-mechanical lines, they have created a subsidiary company under the name of Russia Trade Corporation of America. The new concern will have a complete business organization and its general offices will be in the Maritime building, 8 and 10 Bridge street, New York, and all business transactions will be entirely separate and distinct from the parent company. Frank G. Bolles, former manager of the export trade publication, International Trade, of Chicago, has been made vice-president and will be in immediate charge of the affairs of the Russia Trade Corporation of America. This concern will specialize on all kinds of general merchandise and manufacturers are invited to write concerning the possibilities for selling their products in this greatest of export trade fields."

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

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Better Business Methods

Invariably wide-awake packers and meat dealers are eagerly looking for ways to better present business methods. Many friends among dealers in meats have been made by

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser

because it has proven to be a means for bettering their business methods.

Take, for instance, those who wash hog hair. Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser washes the hair thoroughly, does it quickly, but unlike old methods, it does not lessen the life, resiliency or any of those other qualities upon which the hair depends for its value.

Again, those who have catch basins, and save refuse grease. Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser increases both the amount and the quality of the grease taken from the basin because it cleans more thoroughly, and because it is free from caustic properties, and does not saponify the grease as do most of the ordinary agents.

In the interest of better business methods, it will pay you to use Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser. Perhaps you have already discovered this, but if not, why not ask your supply man to ship you a keg or a barrel of Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser. All claims made for it are positively guaranteed.

Indian in Circle

In Every Package

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mnfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

IT CLEANS CLEAN

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Chicago Section

It takes nerve to sell pretzels in London.

—

It's customary to have a mayor, anyhow.

—

Let us have whole—and wholesome—wheat bread, by all means.

—

Why shouldn't it be called a "butter tub" instead of a "pork barrel"?

—

The guy who wrote "Man know thyself" should have added "Run for office!"

—

Now, what about the high cost of flour? Is there no way to ring the packer in on this?

—

He will now be referred to as the "Majestic" Wilson. T. E., not Woodrow, of course.

—

What is the idea, anyhow, of wearing the skirt way up and the shirt way down? Herwhy?

—

In the politician the real man ceases to exist, evidently, unless contumely represents manliness.

—

Compared with the wheat pit, the provision pit looks like the erstwhile "30 cents," now a "jitney."

—

When John F. ("Si") Barrett, the well-known grain man, talks bullish, there's something to it.

—

To be partially unprepared is bad enough; but to be totally unprepared is inexcusable, ab-so-lute-ly.

—

As a Mayor William Hale is some great little cowboy. The cow, by the way, is closely related to the bull.

—

Chicago mourns the loss of one of her greatest, grandest men, Dr. John B. Murphy, world-renowned surgeon.

—

Board of Trade memberships sold last Saturday at $4,500 net to the buyer, the highest price they were ever sold at.

—

Armour & Company's new packing plant at South St. Paul will cost $3,000,000 instead of $2,000,000, as originally planned.

—

After all it wouldn't have been much trouble for U. S. to get into all kinds of wars, but getting out would have been some job.

—

Could you blame Woodrow if he up and sed out loud "Bein' president of these United States is just one darn thing after a whole lot"!

—

Swift & Company sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 12, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.78c. per pound.

—

In various ways and from divers sources President Wilson will have it borne in upon him just how and why he is a fizzle as a President of these United States.

—

When live hogs go from 10.70 to 10.50 cents it is commented upon as a serious decline. The ultimate consumer, however, would not mind were it a little more seriouser.

—

It would be hard to believe that anyone in his heart would wish to hear of the sinking of the Deutschland, any more than he could glory in the sinking of the Lusitania.

—

"Why," said madam, with a deep drawn sigh, "does fresh pork keep so terribly high?" And the butcher suavely replied, "Because—!" And, as far as madam's concerned, that goes!

—

James S. Agar has bought two and a half blocks of ground directly south of the Agar plant in the Yards district. It is said this has been acquired as an investment, with the purpose of future development for plant or warehouse purposes.

—

American heiresses seem to be out of the market for Lords, Earls, Dukes, Counts and Nocounts and things just now. Get 'em cheaper after the war, possibly. Even horses and mules are way up.

—

By the way of diversion. Chicago's municipal pier has cost $3,000,000, and is not yet completed. The auditorium at the east end seats 20,000, and is illuminated by 5,000 electric globes. The pier is nearly a mile long. One of the sights!

—

The next-best excuse for killing anything, aside from what asks you "Is it hot nuff fer ya?" just about when you have reached boiling point, is that continuous wail "If a feller had only got in on that wheat at the bottom," fired at you by that durned squir'l food, the bucket-shop fly, every time you meet him.

—

The annual golf tournament of the Swift Chicago staff took place last Friday on the links of the Calumet Country Club. There were 80 participants, and Arthur White and Fred Sawyer promoted the affair in their usual open-hearted and open-handed style, even unto a ripping banquet in the club house on Friday evening. The only sad feature of the affair was that three New Yorkers dropped in and cabbaged the first three prizes! No use talking, they know how to paste that pill down in Gotham!

—

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner on the provision situation as follows: "Withdrawing 'hedges' in September and October lard and September ribs, and covering in pork, were features brought on by new high hog prices and further European business, and they naturally put the product to new high levels. The cash meat position keeps healthy in spite of the high prices. Lard still has before it the best months in the year for distribution and as we view it is in good hands, but new buyers are apt to get occasionally a little over-enthusiastic and cause sharp reactions. In our judgment lard still has the most economical merit of any of the hog products, and promises to prove that contention during the fall season."

—

W. G. Press & Company say: "The mid-month stock showing is decidedly bullish. The fact of the matter is, the amount of hog products held in Chicago is not even a good average supply which one of the big packers would be willing to have on hand at the beginning of a good consuming period, such as we are facing and which will continue for the next three months at least. September and October are particularly good lard consuming months. There is a good domestic demand at present for hog products, and the foreign trade might be classed as phenomenal. Hog receipts will not be cumbersome from now until about the middle of October. Considering the big trade, we see little comfort on the selling side of provisions at present. In fact, we do not look for any heavy trading in September or October futures, as the demand for the product is too heavy to take the selling side in safety. As we are going into the winter packing season in October, it might be well to use caution on either side of the market until the winter packing season futures are actively traded in."

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

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HENSCHIEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

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ENGINEERS
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Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
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—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. Yards

WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO
COMMISSION SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS
KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS
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Complete Government Inspection
Members American Meat Packers' Association

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
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For Future Delivery
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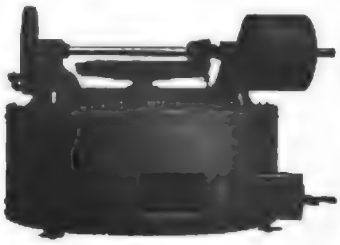

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Cleveland Ohio — 50 Church Street N. Y. City

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Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:
Armour and Company — Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
The Cudahy Packing Co. — Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co., Inc. — United Dressed Beef Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

Double Refined
Nitrate of Soda
Guaranteed to Meet B. A. I. Requirements
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The National Supply & Equipment Co.
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Agents

BUSINESS BARGAINS TO BE FOUND ON PAGE 48

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 7	14,274	1,448	26,979	15,804
Tuesday, Aug. 8	6,740	2,497	11,573	13,673
Wednesday, Aug. 9	17,071	2,150	26,182	17,450
Thursday, Aug. 10	4,865	1,267	18,473	18,890
Friday, Aug. 11	3,454	428	14,094	6,614
Saturday, Aug. 12	796	521	17,820	2,289
Total last week	47,800	8,341	116,021	74,720
Previous week	45,651	6,699	131,355	80,717
Cor. week, 1915	47,775	5,791	80,538	71,668
Cor. week, 1914	38,433	6,143	106,907	111,781

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Aug. 7	3,398	11	5,492	504
Tuesday, Aug. 8	1,411	...	1,280	1,211
Wednesday, Aug. 9	4,091	2	3,860	916
Thursday, Aug. 10	2,336	16	1,003	2,395
Friday, Aug. 11	1,205	...	1,331	1,449
Saturday, Aug. 12	81	4	517	223
Total last week	12,530	33	14,183	6,698
Previous week	10,829	29	19,515	7,650
Cor. week, 1915	11,202	197	16,115	1,206
Cor. week, 1914	12,300	418	19,285	11,903

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Year to Aug. 12, 1916	1,412,024	5,410,216	2,240,054
Same period, 1915	1,359,979	4,589,272	1,967,413

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Aug. 12, 1916	444,000
Previous week	489,000
Corresponding week, 1915	349,000
Corresponding week, 1914	404,000
Total year to date	18,832,000
Same period, 1915	16,553,000
Same period, 1914	14,340,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week to Aug. 12, 1916	182,700	501,700	212,500
Previous week	143,000	485,300	190,200
Same period, 1915	145,800	360,000	206,000
Same period, 1914	124,300	270,200	225,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Aug. 12, and same period a year ago.

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	4,478,000	3,984,000
Hogs	15,532,000	13,209,000
Sheep	5,605,000	5,553,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending August 12, 1916.

Armour & Co.	16,400
Swift & Co.	12,200
Wilson & Co.	7,500
Morris & Co.	5,000
Hammond Co.	6,900
Western P. Co.	10,700
Anglo-American	6,600
Independent P. Co.	7,200
Boyd-Lunham	5,000
Roberts & Oake	3,400
Brennan P. Co.	5,200
Miller & Hart	3,500
Others	13,000
Totals	103,800
Total last week	116,200
Total corresponding week, 1915	83,400
Total corresponding week, 1914	87,900
Total for 1916 to date	4,620,000
Corresponding period, 1915	4,267,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep	Lambs.
This week	$9 50	$10 05	$7 40	$10 00
Previous week	9 20	9 55	7 50	10 50
Cor. week, 1915	9 10	6 90	6 20	8 85
Cor. week, 1914	9 20	9 40	5 80	8 45
Cor. week, 1913	8 15	8 35	4 50	7 20
Cor. week, 1912	8 40	8 15	5 05	6 95
Cor. week, 1911	7 15	7 37	3 60	6 50

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$9 00@10 00
Yearlings, good to choice	8 50@10 50
Fair to good steers	7 50@8 50
Range steers	7 20@8 25
Stockers and feeders	6 50@7 90
Good to choice heifers	7 00@9 25
Fair to good cows	5 50@7 50
Butcher bulls	6 40@7 25
Cutters	4 50@5 25
Canners	3 50@4 00
Bologna bulls	6 00@6 50
Good to prime calves	10 50@12 50
Heavy calves	8 50@10 50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$10 00@10 55
Fair to fancy light	9 75@10 40
Prime med. weight butchers, 220-250 lbs.	10 20@10 55
Prime heavy weight butchers, 250-320 lbs.	10 15@10 45
Heavy mixed packing	9 90@10 10
Rough heavy mixed packing	9 75@9 95
Pigs, fair to good	8 25@9 90
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	9 25@10 00

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8 25@9 25
Fair to choice ewes	6 00@7 60
Breeding ewes	7 25@8 25
Wethers, fair to choice	7 00@8 45
Western lambs	10 25@11 00
Native lambs	9 50@10 75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	$26.30	$26.32	$26.00	‡26.25
October	25.50	25.57	25.50	25.55
December	23.25	23.25	23.13	‡23.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.37	13.42	13.35	‡13.40
October	13.42	13.45	13.37	‡13.42
December	12.77	12.77	12.77	.....
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.12	14.15	14.10	14.10
October	13.80	13.82	13.80	13.80

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	26.20	26.45	25.85	26.50
October	25.55	25.75	25.35	‡25.45
December	23.20	23.20	23.05	23.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.32	13.40	13.30	‡13.35
October	13.40	13.45	13.35	‡13.37
December	12.87	12.93	12.85	‡12.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.12	14.17	14.02	‡14.15
October	13.65	13.85	13.65	‡13.80

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	26.25	26.65	26.25	26.60
October	25.50	25.75	25.50	‡25.75
December	22.95	23.47	22.95	23.17
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.37	13.45	13.37	‡13.45
October	13.35	13.50	13.35	‡13.50
December	12.95	12.95	12.90	‡12.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.20	14.22	14.20	14.20
October	13.85	13.90	13.85	13.85

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	26.00	26.07	26.00	‡26.05
October	25.05	26.00	25.82	‡25.85
December	23.45	23.45	23.22	‡23.22
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.32	13.37	13.45	‡13.45
October	13.35	13.00	13.47	‡13.47
December	12.97	13.00	12.90	‡12.92
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.30	14.37	14.25	‡14.25
October	14.00	14.00	13.95	‡13.95

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	26.65	26.65	26.60	26.65
October	25.55	25.65	25.55	‡25.57
December	23.07	23.12	23.07	‡23.12
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.40	13.45	13.35	‡13.42
October	13.45	13.47	13.40	‡13.45
December	12.77	12.90	12.77	12.87
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.20	14.22	14.15	‡14.20
October	13.97	13.97	13.87	‡13.90

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	26.65	26.85	26.65	‡26.80
October	25.55	25.95	25.55	25.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.50	13.77	13.50	‡13.72
October	13.47	13.75	13.47	13.72
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.30	14.40	14.30	14.40
October	13.92	14.12	13.92	14.10

‡Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@16
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	22	@25
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	18	@22
Pork Chops	22	@24
Pork Shoulders		@16
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@18
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 8
Leaf Lard		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet		@ 7
Tallow		@ 4
Bones, per cwt.		@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.		@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)		@85
Kips		@22½

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

STERNE & SON CO.
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Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
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DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15
Good native steers	13½@14
Native steers, medium	12½@13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½@12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@37
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@34
Steer Loins, No. 1	@24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	12½@15½
Cow Short Loins	18½@20½
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15
Sirloin Butts, No. 1	18½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 2	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17½
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@10
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@11
Cow Chucks	@ 8½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@ 9½
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	@ 7
Hearts	@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@22
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12½@15
Light Carcass	18 @18½
Good Carcass	19 @19½
Good Saddles	21 @22
Medium Racks	@13
Good Racks	14 @15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@18
Round Dressed Lambs	@20
Saddles, Caul	@19
R. D. Lamb Fores	@16
Caul Lamb Fores	@17
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@14
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15½
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Mutton Legs	@16½
Mutton Loins	@15
Mutton Stew	@ 9½
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@19½
Leaf Lard	@13½
Tenderloins	@30
Spare Ribs	@10
Butts	@16
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@10½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@14½
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@14½
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 3
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@12½
Hams	@17
Calas	@12½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@14½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11
Choice Bologna	@12
Frankfurters	@13½
Liver, with beef and pork	@10½
Tongue	@15
Minced Sausage	@13½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth pat. fine	@12½
New England Sausage	@17½
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@17½
Special Compressed Sausage	@15
Berliner Sausage	@15
Oxford Lean Butts	@22½
Polish Sausage	@12½
Garlic Sausage	@12½
Country Smoked Sausage	@14
Farm Sausage	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@13
Pork Sausage, short link	@13½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@20½
Luncheon Roll	@17½
Delicatessen Loaf	@14½
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@26
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@19
Mettwurst	@18½
Farmer	@22

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.60
Bologna, ⅛s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛s@½s	2.60@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛s@½s	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛s@½s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ⅛s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ⅛s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ⅛s@½s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$13.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (229 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@22.50
Mess Pork	@20.00
Clear Fat Backs	@22.00
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@27.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@15½
Pure lard	@15
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@11⅝
Lard, compound	@11½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@79
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@15

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	18½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17⅝
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@17½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@17¼
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@14
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@14¼
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14½
Extra Short Clears	@15¾
Extra Short Ribs	@15¾
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@14⅝
Butts	@13½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@16
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@25
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19½
Rib Bacon, wide 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@27
Dried Beef Insides	@32
Dried Beef Knuckles	@28
Dried Beef Outsides	@27½
Regular Boiled Hams	@28
Smoked Boiled Hams	@29½
Boiled Calas	@19½
Cooked Loin Rolls	@34
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@20½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@13
Beef exports, rounds	@20
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@15
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.90 @ 3.00
Hoof meal, per unit	2.60 @ 2.65
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.40 @ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12%	2.90 @ 2.95
Ground tankage, 11%	2.90 @ 2.95
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.85
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.60 @ 2.65
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	@22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00@150.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	39.00@ 50.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	39.00@ 50.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	45.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av, per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00@ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00@ 40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@13.45
Prime steam, loose	@13.20
Leaf	@ 12⅝
Compound	@ 11
Neutral lard	@ 15½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 @10¼
Tallow	@ 9½
Grease, yellow	7 @ 7½
Grease, A white	8⅝@ 8⅝

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @13½
Oleo oil, No. 2	12½@12⅝
Oleo stock	10½@11
Linseed, bbls.	72 @75
Corn oil, loose	@ 6½

TALLOWS.

Edible	9½@ 9⅝
Prime City	8⅝@ 9
Prime Country	8 @ 8½
Packers' Prime	8⅝@ 8⅝
Packers' No. 1	7⅝@ 7½
Packers' No. 2	6½@ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	8½@ 8½
White, "A"	8 @ 8½
White, "B"	7½@ 7⅝
Bone	6⅝@ 7
Crackling	6⅝@ 7
House	6⅝@ 7
Yellow	6⅝@ 7½
Brown	6½@ 6½
Glycerine, C. P.	37 @40
Glycerine, dynamite	32 @35
Glycerine, crude soap	23 @25
Glycerine, candle	@26

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@80
P. S. Y., soap grade	67 @68
Soap stock, bbls., concen.	62@65% f. a.	@ 4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	1⅝@ 1½

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.05 @1.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.25 @1.30
Red oak lard tierces	1.42 @1.47½
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @1.70
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11½@15
Borax	6½@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	—@—
Plantation, granulated	@ 7½
Yellow, clarified	@ 7½
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.67
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.91
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 280 lbs., 2x4x3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

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Retail Section

MASTER BUTCHERS' NATIONAL MEET.

As reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the 31st annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America was held at Omaha, Neb., on August 7, 8, 9 and 10. There was a goodly attendance of delegates and ladies, and the entertainment programme was very generous both for the men and for their fair sex.

President Arthur S. Pickering of Cleveland, O., was re-elected for another term, and other officers elected were as follows:

First Vice-President — Charles Grismer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Vice-President—V. F. Kunel, Omaha, Neb.

Third Vice-President—Fred G. Herold, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Vice-President — Percy Nash, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary—John A. Kotal, Chicago.

Financial Secretary—Emil Priebe, Milwaukee, Wis.

Treasurer—O. E. Jahrsdoerfer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergeant-at-Arms — J. Litchtscheidl, St. Paul, Minn.

Inside Guard—Axel Meyer, Omaha, Neb.

Outside Guard—A. Shapiro, San Francisco.

Trustees—Albert Dunn, St. Louis; J. S. Stockinger, Milwaukee; John Bowen, Minneapolis.

In his annual address President Pickering called attention to various public matters of interest to the trade, and dwelt on the difficulties besetting the retail butcher in these days of high prices and scarcity of materials. Secretary John A. Kotal of Chicago presented a report reviewing the situation during the year, and specially urging endorsement of the Stephens price maintenance bill in Congress. On motion the legislative committee was instructed to forward to Washington a formal endorsement of this measure.

Resolutions were also adopted demanding the removal of the federal revenue tax on oleomargarine and a fair chance for it to compete on the open market with butter.

The convention selected Cleveland, O., as the place for the next annual convention.

CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY SUCCESS.

Failure of the plan of co-operative delivery for retailers as tried at Hutchinson, Kan., was recently reported. A year's trial showed that it did not pay, the reason being that not enough retailers joined in the scheme, thus proving that thorough co-operation is necessary to make a co-operative plan a success.

That co-operative delivery is not always a failure, however, is proved by many instances where it has worked to good advantage. One of these cases is at Taylor, Tex., as reported by the Interstate Grocer. Taylor is not as large a town as Hutchinson, having a population of about 8,000, while the latter is credited with having nearly 25,000 people, so it was not so difficult to interest all of the retailers in Taylor, providing a compact organization that stuck together for the common good.

In explaining the workings of the system in Taylor, Fred I. Fisher, secretary of the Taylor Retail Merchants' Association, declares it to be such an added improvement over the old system that no one in his town would think for a moment of going back to the old systems. He says that up until April 1, 1916, each merchant had his own delivery system, his own two or three wagons, and that the town was thoroughly agog with old rattletrap delivery wagons, but that at the present time the entire delivery of all merchants is taken care of by eight wagons and that soon the number of these was to be cut down by the installation of auto delivery trucks.

A plan of education first preceded the establishment of the system in Taylor. The ministers of the different churches preached on the inhumanity of the old scheme, the papers gave it much publicity, and the town was thoroughly circularized. Then, at a meeting all the merchants of the town except one came in as a subscriber to the system, and none of them have dropped out since the first of April, when the system went into effect.

After the merchants all agreed to give up their old systems, some more education was necessary, and so it was announced in every conceivable way, and the result was that everything moved off right from the beginning. At first all merchants came in for 60 days, to give the new system a try-out, but it has proven successful so far beyond their expectations that they today declare that they would not think of returning to their old systems.

Mr. Fisher says that in Taylor, a town of about 8,000 people, the system has worked splendidly, and that he believed it would work in even larger towns, but perhaps would be unwieldly for a city.

In Taylor each merchant pays a rate which is determined by the average number of packages he has for delivery daily. On this basis one merchant pays $208 per month, and is glad to do so because it cuts his delivery cost almost half in two, when he takes into consideration the cost of his old system in up-keep of teams, wagons and wages for drivers, and then, under the co-operative system he never has to give any thought to deliveries. He has more time to devote to more profitable ends of his business.

Under the co-operative system the town of Taylor is divided into eight districts and there are eight delivery wagons, one for each district, with a ninth held in reserve for emergency call. The system gives each merchant four deliveries daily, two in the forenoon—one at 9 o'clock and the other at 10:30 o'clock—and two in the afternoon—one at 2 o'clock and the other at 5 o'clock. No merchant is allowed under a penalty of a forfeiture of $25 to take an order after 5 o'clock for a delivery.

The delivery boys try to avoid taking orders, and there is no soliciting allowed by the system by the delivery wagon drivers, but the housewives in many instances are accustomed to writing out their orders and sending them in to be filled by a certain delivery.

The people of Taylor have become so accustomed to the system that it is praised highly by all customers and housewives. They have found it absolutely dependable, as each street is worked on such a schedule that any housewife knows just the moment to expect a wagon by her door if she is looking for a delivery, and then, no matter how many different merchants she makes her purchases from she knows that there will be only one delivery wagon to stop at her door and interrupt her from household duties.

Under the old system she was constantly being annoyed by delivery boys. Under the co-operative scheme the housewife arranges her household duties, and even her visits so that she can be at home at the time she is expecting a delivery. This takes away her worries as to when she can expect things to be delivered which she has ordered. Thus far the Taylor co-operative delivery system has proven satisfactory to everyone.

There is a central station maintained by the manager at which each package is registered, and which is checked out when it is sent out on a delivery. The delivery boy signs for the package when he takes it out, and the customer signs for it when it is delivered, and so there is no chance for a package to get lost. Under this plan deliveries are taken care of far better than each individual merchant could take care of them in satisfaction to their customers. The smallest and most insignificant package receives the same attention and promptness of delivery as the most expensive one.

The manager of the system is bonded, and has to make good on all breakage and the like. The life of his system, of course, depends upon service, and, therefore, he is very painstaking in seeing that every customer is pleased. The result is that in Taylor there are more satisfied customers and stores are more prosperous than under the inefficient individual delivery systems when there was no co-operation, and every merchant pulled against his competitor in a cut-throat way.

GERMAN SOLDIERS GET LESS MEAT.

It is reported in correspondence from abroad that the German military establishment has now brought down its meat allowance for the fighting troops in the front line to 10.5 ounces for six days in the week. On the seventh day no meat can be served or eaten. For troops not of the first line the six days' meat ration is only 7.7 ounces.

This information, disclosing for the first time cutting down of the food supply of the fighting soldiers of the Kaiser, is contained in an order issued to the Fourteenth German Reserve Corps by its commander, General von Stein, on May 31 last, a copy of which came into the possession of the British forces in France two weeks ago.

The order was found on a captured German officer. Subsequent to the issuance of this another order was issued, dated July 6, calling upon troop commanders to report back to headquarters how their men had taken the cutting down of their rations.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Many improvements are being made in the store of the Portersville Meat Company, Portersville, Cal.

Harvey Reese has purchased the meat market operated for several months past by Miles McDowell at 207 Bleecker street, Gloversville, N. Y., and formerly owned by Frank Hine. Mr. Reese operated a market on North Main street for several years.

Barthold Michels' Son Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to conduct a general business of dealers in butter, eggs, cheese, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. The incorporators are: H. F. A. Michels, 338 Ogden avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; E. Behrens, Arlington, N. J.; A. Liebgold, 5 East 119th street, New York, N. Y.

The Premier Products Company, to conduct a general wholesale and retail business in oleomargarine, butter, eggs, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Slotnick Bros., who have conducted a meat market on Second street, Turners Falls, Mass., for several years, have purchased the Allen Market in Greenfield, Mass. Both markets will be conducted by this firm.

Richard J. McIntyre has purchased a meat cart, to be used at his Depot Square Market, Clinton, Mass.

Ritchie T. Howe has taken over the meat business in South Weymouth, Mass., conducted by A. B. Raymond for a number of years.

The butcher shop at 91 Kearny avenue, Kearny, N. J., owned by James V. Shand, has been burglarized.

The Cunningham grocery and meat market in Esbon, Kan., has been purchased by J. W. Beeman.

J. S. Loutzenhiser has moved his meat and grocery business from Chetopa, Kan., to Dewey, Okla.

A meat market will be opened in the McElroy building, Jennings, Okla., by Henry Ganz.

Isaac Covalt has sold his interest in the South Side Meat Market, Meade, Kan., to J. E. Roberts.

The Kaffer Cash Grocery & Meat Market will move to 104 North Fifth Street, Salina, Kan.

A new meat market has been opened at 309 Pleasant street, Worcester, Mass., by Oscar A. and George M. Kester. The new market will be run in addition to the market at the corner of Austin and Winslow streets, conducted by George M. Kester, for a number of years.

Fred Sutthoff will open a meat market on Tenth avenue and South Third street, Cedar Rapids, Ia., to be known as the South Side Meat Market.

The building at the southeast corner of Harrison and Twelfth streets, Oakland, Cal., has been purchased by the California Co-operative Meat Company and will be fitted up as a market.

The Edgar Meat Company, 2442 First avenue, Billings, Mo., has been incorporated by William Edgar, Harry Roe and W. R. Swank. Capital stock, $10,000.

R. Sprinstead's meat market in Westmoreland, Kan., has been purchased by A. Schloseman.

The meat market at Fayette, Mo., has been purchased by J. W. Tuggle.

A meat market has been opened at Holton, Kan., by C. Brubaker.

A meat and grocery market has been opened in the Trigg building, Quinton, Okla., by J. W. Lacefield.

Earl Rowlings has sold his meat business in Champaign, Ill., to John Woods.

Fire which started in the new City Market, White Plains, N. Y., caused $28,000 damage.

Clyde King has engaged in the meat business at Concord, Mich.

T. E. Bivins has purchased the meat and grocery business in Los Angeles, Cal., formerly conducted by G. W. Archer.

John Cory has purchased the meat and grocery business of Tom Davis at 312 Leroy street, Los Angeles, Cal.

The death is reported of C. E. Crashaw, of the meat and grocery firm of Crashaw Bros., Oxford, Idaho.

A meat market will be opened in Muncie, Ill., by J. E. Downey.

Fire destroyed the Fidler Meat Market, Evanston, Ill.

The meat market on Main street, Carthage, Mo., conducted by John Hines & Son, has been purchased by a former owner, O. E. Miles.

A meat, fruit and vegetable market will be opened by the Harrison Market Company, at 289 Twelfth street, Oakland, Cal., about September 1.

The Giffing meat market, Sprague, Wash., has recently installed a refrigerating machine.

T. J. Fiends has opened a meat market in the room formerly occupied by the Cash Market at Sandpoint, Idaho.

W. J. Hayes is erecting a 25 x 90 ft. addition to his meat market in Townsend, Mont.

The stock of the West End Meat Market, Logan, Ia., has been sold at auction.

Samuel Dunfee, of West Bellaire, Ohio, has purchased Samuel Meeker's meat market at the corner of Twenty-second and Belmont streets, Bellaire, Ohio.

A meat market has been opened at Mayville, N. D., by Walter Martenson.

The meat firm of Steward & Burkard, at Emmett, Idaho, has been succeeded by Burkard & Fleshner.

A meat department has been installed in V. H. Coffey's store at Warrenton, Ore.

Wilson Bros.' meat market at Menlo, Ia., has been purchased by Theirman & Son.

W. Presley has taken over N. Bare's meat market in Eureka Springs, Ark.

A new building is being erected by O'Daniels & Son, meat dealers in Schaller, Ia., into which they will move their business. It is expected that this building will be completed about September 15.

Samuel Weisel, a dealer in provisions, died at his home, 202 Franklin street, Brooklyn, N. Y., after a brief illness. Mr. Weisel was born in Austria and came to this country at an early age. He is survived by his widow.

A butcher shop has been opened at 86 Adams street, Hoboken, N. J., by Meyer Levine, of 183 Monroe street, New York, N. Y.

R. L. Ward, a meat dealer of Huntsville, Ala., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,000, and assets, $1,000.

Fire destroyed the meat market of Milton Rodell on Sixth avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.

The Berthiaume Bros.' meat department, Superior, Wis., is now under the management of Frank Walde, formerly of the Palace Meat Company.

A contract has been let for the new Glaser meat market building at Litchville, N. D., which will cost about $5,000.

Contract has been let for the erection of a double store building by Frank Hahler, a meat dealer at Sidney, Neb. When completed Mr. Hahler will open a first-class market in one of the stores.

About October 1, a meat market will be opened in Middletown, Cal., by Flasher & Snow.

A meat market will be opened in Chaffee, Mo., by C. H. Roberts, who at present operates a restaurant.

J. W. Danz has sold his meat market at Menlo Park, Cal., to Harry Doughty.

J. W. Swisher's meat market at Fort Scott, Kan., has been purchased by W. G. Pressler.

C. M. Seward's meat and grocery market in Claremore, Okla., has been purchased by V. Ross.

W. A. Cope contemplates adding a meat department to his grocery store in Hardy, Ark.

A meat market to be known as the Smith Block Meat Market will soon be opened at Pleasant Hill, Mo.

The Portland Market will move from 360 Morrison street, Portland, Ore., to 354 Morrison street.

A meat department is being added to Charles Roberts' grocery store at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Frank Kratchowill has sold his meat market in Elkhorn, Neb., to Frank Panek.

Work will soon be started on the new building of Schaefer & Roufs, meat dealers of Lindsay, Neb.

Henry J. Jansen, who conducted a meat market at 907 North Eighth street, Quincy, Ill., died from stomach trouble.

Ed Beaumont, for years engaged in the meat business in Sioux City, Ia., has opened a new market in the Trimble Block, on Sixth street.

Henry F. Kubly, of Monticello, Wis., has engaged in the meat business at Rockford, Ill.

C. U. Loshert and E. L. Brough have entered into partnership to conduct a meat and grocery business at the corner of West State and Grant streets, Fremont, Ohio.

Casper Burgad will open a meat market at Fort Yates, N. D.

Ira Cutler will conduct a meat market at Athol, S. D.

A meat market in Peever, S. D., has been purchased by Ben Fredrich.

The Becker meat market at Hortonville, Wis., has been purchased by Sweeney & Doman.

The Kissinger Market Company, Milwaukee, Wis., to conduct a meat business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by Alvin O. Kunz, Eugene W. Ruppenthal and William T. Sullivan.

Edward Ehnard, a meat dealer of Wrightstown, Wis., died.

H. H. Dickman has sold his meat business in Charbonneau, N. D., to C. Lassey.

L. H. Mueller will open a meat market in Virginia, Neb.

Clark Parkhurst has been succeeded in the meat business at Creighton, Neb., by Ladd & Parkhurst.

V. C. Vaupel has sold his meat market in Saco, Mont., to Sestak Bros.

A meat market will be opened in Kremlin, Mont., by W. C. Fix and C. V. Geis.

Anton Kramer will open a meat market at Ossian, Ia.

Tony Miller has sold his meat market in Sac City, Ia., to Archie Mahoney.

Marple & Moore will open a meat market in Rolfe, Ia.

Whitney Bros. have sold their meat market in Waucoma, Ia., to Guy Young.

Lawrence Myers has purchased a meat market in Sabetha, Kan.

A. D. Secrest will open a meat market in Amboy, Minn.

The Mat Wagner meat business at Hammond, Minn., has been purchased by Frank Knapp, Jr.

Ben Frederich has sold his meat market in Holloway, Minn., to James Graves.

Ole Backlund bought a meat market in Holt, Minn.

D. E. Smith's meat business in Onamia, Minn., has been purchased by L. E. Barlow.

A meat market wil be opened at Trosky, Minn., by Fred Larson.

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New York Section

Jacob Maybaum, manager of the Morris branch at Gansevoort Market, is taking a vacation in the Catskills.

—

Jacob London, of the United Dressed Beef Company's sales staff, has gone to northern New York for a period of recreation.

—

A. C. Dean, manager of Swift & Company's credit department in New York, is spending a few weeks' vacation at Long Branch.

—

Samuel Weisel, a provision dealer in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home on Franklin street. He is survived by a widow.

—

Swift & Company sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 12, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.32 cents per pound.

—

Manager Al Hallenbeck, of Swift's Thirteenth Street market, has gone to Lake George to recuperate from the effects of winning the Swift golf championship at Chicago.

—

Residents of Bellmore, L. I., are objecting to the location of an abattoir there by the Greater New York Meat Company, and trying to prevent the granting of a permit by the Hempstead Health Board.

—

On Tuesday, August 9, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Rappaport at their home, No. 590 West 172nd street. Mr. Rappaport is the advertising director of the Richard Webber Markets and secretary of the Allied Food Merchants' Association.

—

Retail butchers of Greenpoint are planning to organize a protective society to be known as the Greenpoint Master Butchers' Association. A meeting was held Monday night at which many of the leading butchers of the section were present. They discussed plans for the organization informally, but put off definite action until the coming week.

—

General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York district, Manager T. C. Sullivan, of the provision department, and Manager A. F. Hallenbeck, of the Thirteenth Street Market, returned this week from a trip to Chicago, bearing trophies of their prowess as golfers. They captured the first three prizes in the Swift golf tournament there last Friday.

More than a score of laws which were passed by the legislative session of New York state of 1916 will become operative on September 1. The new laws are varied in effect. A most important measure which will take effect September 1 is one prohibiting the confining of animals during transportation for a period of more than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading for rest, water, etc.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 12, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,910 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,608 lbs.; Richmond, 36 lbs.; total, 9,554 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,159 lbs.; Brooklyn, 53 lbs.; total, 1,212 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 381 lbs.; Richmond, 15 lbs.; total, 396 lbs.

—

Ice manufacturers in New York City were aroused at the recent order issued by the fire department, requiring them to immediately equip their refrigerating and ammonia plants with safety devices to prevent explosions. The men declare that if the order is literally enforced, they will have to shut down their manufacturing plants for a week or more at great financial loss to themselves and at the cost of much suffering by the public at large because of a temporary ice famine. An ice famine is certain to ensue from a shutting down of the ice manufacturing plants, the owners declare, because the natural ice supply is small this year and would not last more than six days. As the requirements for the safety devices in many instances will demand structural changes in the plants, they assert, a protracted suspension of the manufacture of ice is inevitable if the devices have to be installed at once.

ARGENTINA'S LIVESTOCK AND MEAT.

According to a recent official estimate the number and value of live stock in Argentina at the end of December, 1914, were as follows: Cattle, 30,000,000, valued at $955,350,000; sheep, 80,000,000 and $203,808,000; horses, 9,000,000, and $144,642,000; mules, 584,000, and $7,438,992; asses, 345,000 and $2,920,740; goats, 4,564,000, and $3,875,748; and swine, 3,200,000, and $33,968,000.

There has been a marked increase in the number of swine in the country during the last six or seven years, and a much greater interest among the people in raising these animals. The new freezing establishment of the Armour interests, opened during 1915, is devoting especial attention to its hog-slaughtering department.

The only live-stock census completed in recent years is that made under the authority of the Legislature of the Province of Buenos Aires, the figures of which have just been published. It shows that the Province has 11,336,513 head of cattle, 18,528,641 sheep, 3,371,179 equines, and 1,324,408 swine. The increase over the 1908 census amounts to 985,278 head of cattle, 851,226 horses, and 613,167 swine; but there are 16,076,151 (about 45 per cent.) less sheep. The rising prices of land in the seven-year period have forced the sheep farther south, where the sparsely settled territories offer lower prices for grazing land.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture has recently made an estimate in regard to the kind of animals slaughtered in Argentina during the year 1914, which shows that 1,580,000 steers, 30,000 cows, 6,0000 calves, and 2,500,000 sheep were slaughtered in the freezing establishments, and that 820,000 steers, 900,000 cows, 225,000 calves, and 1,600,000 sheep were killed in the slaughterhouses.

Very good prices, on the whole, were obtained for cattle and sheep slaughtered during the year, especially during the months of August and October. While the demands of belligerent countries will, of course, keep the prices of frozen meats at a comparatively high level, writes Vice Consul Calvert from Buenos Aires, the fact that those belligerents able to purchase Argentine meat also control the refrigerating space on ships between here and Europe has tended to prevent any extremely high prices being paid for either frozen meat or cattle, and will, no doubt maintain prices at a normal level during the succeeding year. Thus the Argentine cattle-breeder will not be able to secure any extraordinary benefit from the situation caused by the European war.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

that the market in general was easier. All uptown killers, with the exception of one who is always bullish, sold their entire production of August native steers estimated to be about 10,000 at 25½c., registering a decline of ½c. since previous trading of Julys. The unsold killer is still talking 26c. firm for his August native steers. Also a Jersey City killer sold two cars of August native steers at 25½c. Along with native steers some butt branded steers and Coloradas were taken off the market. One killer is now shy his production of February to August 1, butts and Colorados, which are estimated to be about 3,000 hides. These hides were probably booked to his own tanneries at market prices which are withheld. Sellers state that they have good inquiries for both winter spreads and summer native bulls. February and March spreads are available at 23¾c. and Aprils at 24c. Last sales of June to January spreads were at 27@27¼c. June, July and August native bulls are held at 21½c. in some quarters. Nothing has been done in August brands, with sellers quoting last sale rates. Butts are nominal at 23c.; Colorados, 23½c.; cows all weights, 23@23½c. asked; native bulls are nominal at 20@21½c. asked as to seller and take-off.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—The local small packer market rules quiet and no sales reported locally, although rumors from the West state that a car of outside small packer July native bulls sold at 20½c.; also a fair-sized quantity of May to date native steers sold at 23½c. Confirmation of these sales are still lacking as we go to press.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country hide market at the present moment looks weak and the tendency is still downward. Most buyers are holding off and displaying little or no interest in present offerings, unless hides are strictly short-haired. One sale was made of a car of Pennsylvania 25 up hides at 20½c., all short-haired. Extremes are held at 22½@23c. asked for short-haired goods, with tanners' views not over 22@22½c. New York State hides are available at 19½@19¾c. flat for current receipts, with few buyers interested. Southern hides are quiet and far Southerns are offered at 19¾c., and buyers believe straight bids of 19½c. could purchase freely. Northerns are quoted at 20½c. for business, and one leading operator demanding 21c. for his stocks. Canadian and New England hides are steady with sellers asking 19½@20c. flat basis for these hides, but no

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HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST
As in past sixteen years

demand noted. Lights alone are held at 21@21½c. asked.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market holds steady and business is somewhat restricted owing to the light receipts now coming forward. One dealer reports selling about 1,500 5 to 7's at $3.15. Some holders of these weights are talking a 5c. advance for further trading. Last sales of New York City 7 to 9's were at $3.65, and 9 to 12's at $4.20. Kips 12 to 17 lbs. last sold at $4.90 and considered nominal for further business. Country calfskins are rather quiet and receipts to be limited. Prices are steady and range from $2.75@2.85 for 5 to 7's; $3.25@3.35 for 7 to 9's and $3.75@3.85 for 9 to 12's.

HORSEHIDES.—Horsehides are quiet and easy. Most buyers are not displaying very much interest in the present quality and are talking lower. Buyers' prices range from $6.50@6.75 flat for current stock. Good quality stock is demanding up to $7. Fronts range from $4.25@4.50, and butts $2.50@2.65 for 21-inch stock.

Boston.

The hide market is quiet. Western extremes are offered at 21½@22½c., selected according to percentage of long hair, seconds and sections. Tanners' ideas are 21¾@22c. selected for the best short-haired extremes, and 21@21½c. for hides running 25 to 40 per cent. long hair. Buffs are quoted 19½@21c. selected, according to the percentage of long hair, etc. Tanners' ideas are 19¾@20¼c. for short-haired stock, and 19@19½c. for buffs running 25 to 40 per cent long hair. However, tanners are not keen buyers and seem to be playing a waiting game, although they would not pass up a trade if good hides were put before them. Southerns are quoted 19½@20¼c., according to origin, grubs, etc. Tanners' ideas are 19@19½c. for the short-haired, free of grub stock, and they are not interested in anything else.

The market on calfskins holds quiet, but steady. Dealers here have difficulty in accumulating a lot sizable enough to offer to a tanner. It is reported that some four to five pound skins brought $2.40, but this had not been confirmed. The usual asking price is from $2.35@2.40. The market of 5's to 7's is steady at $2.90; 7's to 9's at $3.40; and 9's to 12's at $3.90. The fact that light weight finished leathers are bringing more money than the heavier stock accounts for the strength which is manifest in the lighter weight skins. Kip skins are being offered to New England tanners at 21¾@23c. for Southerns according to origin. These are receiving more attention now than calf. However, calfskins are not plentiful at this season and the least attention to them would stiffen up the market appreciably.

Philadelphia.

The hide market is inactive and sales are being made at concessions. Native steers and native cows are the principal grades that have sold at concessions. Native bulls are in good demand and have sold at advances. Sales: 2,000 native steers at 25@25½c. as to quality; 2,500 native cows, 23c.; 2,000 at 25c. up. Countries sold 20@20½c. as to quality. One car calf sold unchanged. Two cars horse hides, $6.75@6.85.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	8.00@10.00
Oxen	8.00@ 8.50
Bulls	5.00@ 6.65
Cows	3.65@ 7.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.	9.50@13.50
Live calves, grassers	@ 6.50
Live calves, yearlings	@ 5.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime	10.50@12.00
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	@ 8.00
Live sheep, ewes	5.00@ 7.50
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	10.50@10.65
Hogs, medium	10.50@10.65
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10.75
Pigs	@10.50
Roughs	9.00@ 9.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	14½@15

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @15½
Native, common to fair	@14½
Choice Western, heavy	@14½
Choice Western, light	@13½
Common to fair Texas	@12½
Good to choice heifers	@14
Common to fair heifers	@12
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	@11
Fresh Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@20	@20
No. 2 ribs	@17	@19
No. 3 ribs	@16	@18
No. 1 loins	@20	@21
No. 2 loins	@17	@20
No. 3 loins	@16	@19
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@18	18½@19
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@17	17½@18
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@16	16½@17
No. 1 rounds	14½@15	@15
No. 2 rounds	13½@14½	@14½
No. 3 rounds	12½@13	@14
No. 1 chucks	12½@13	@14
No. 2 chucks	11½@12	@13½
No. 3 chucks	10½@11	@13

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@18
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@13¾
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@13¾
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@14¼
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@14¾
Pigs	@15¼

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@18½
Lambs, choice	@17½
Lambs, good	@16½
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18½
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14½
Smoked shoulders	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17½
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@22½
Pickled bellies, heavy	@16½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@23
Fresh pork loins, Western	18 @21
Frozen pork loins	15 @18
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@16
Shoulders, Western	@15
Butts, regular	@16½
Butts, boneless	@19
Fresh hams, city	@18½
Fresh hams, Western	@17½
Fresh picnic hams	@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@18c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@15c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12 @13c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	apiece
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @28c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@18c.	a pound
Blade meat	@14c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.	23 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@13
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@16
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21½	23½
Pepper, red	25	28
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6	8
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	18	21
Mace	65	60

SALTPETRE.

Refined	26½@27½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .26
Branded skins	@ .32
Ticky skins	@ .32
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.75
Branded kips	@3.40
Heavy branded kips	@4.40
Ticky kips	@3.40
Heavy ticky kips	@4.40

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—		
Sprin. broiling, 2½ to 3 lbs., each	28	@32
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best		@25
Old toms, scalded	22	@24
Dry-picked, old toms		@25

CHICKENS.

Fresh, dr-packed, 12 to box—		
Western, milk fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under, lb.	30	@31
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.		@30
Western, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.		@29
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.		@30
Western, corn fed, 17 lbs. and under to doz.		@28
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.		@28
Western, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.		@27
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.		@28
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—		
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	28	@32
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	27	@28
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 3½ lbs. to pair		@26
Western, corn fed, 4 lbs. to pair		24@25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—		
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked		@22½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	21½	@22
Western, boxes, 42 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	21	@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	19	@19½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@18½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.		@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—		
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over		@22
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked		@21½
Old Cocks, per lb.	14½	@15
Fowl—bbls.—		
Southern and S. W., large	20	@21
Other Poultry—		
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	5.00	@
Long Island fresh ducklings		@20
Geese, Western, fancy		—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	21	@23
Fowls	17½	@18
Roosters, old		@14
Turkeys	15	@18
Geese, per lb.		@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	31	@31½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	31½	@32½
Creamery, Firsts	29½	@30½
Process, extras	27½	@28
Process, Firsts	26½	@27

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	32	@33
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	30	@31
Fresh gathered, firsts	27	@29
Fresh gathered, seconds	24	@26
Fresh dirties, No. 1	22	@22½
Fresh chex, fair to good	20	@21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton		@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton		@35.00
Dried blood, high grade		@ 3.20
Nitrate of soda—spot		@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York		nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent, ammonia	nom. 2.45	and 10c.
Garbage tankage		@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.50	and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-Lime		—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)		nom.@2.70 and 35c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%		@ 3.65
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%		@ 3.65

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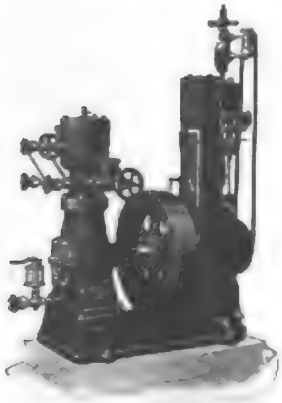

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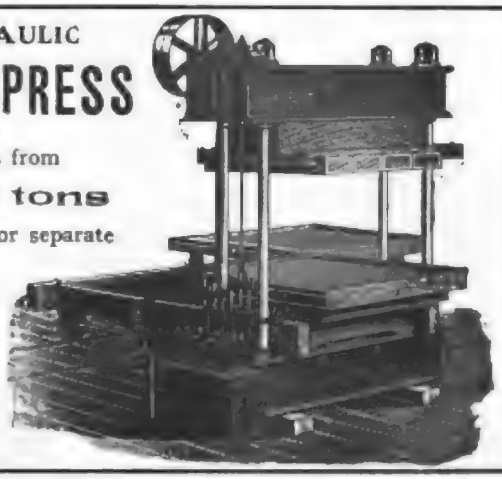

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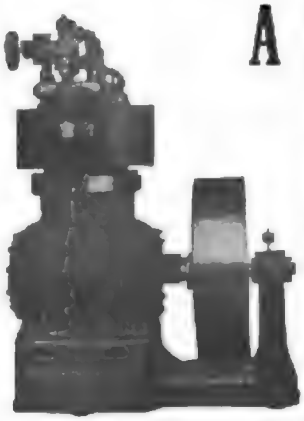

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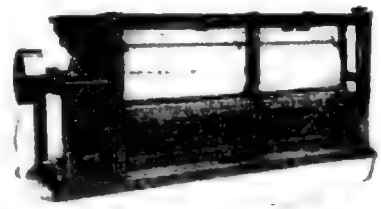
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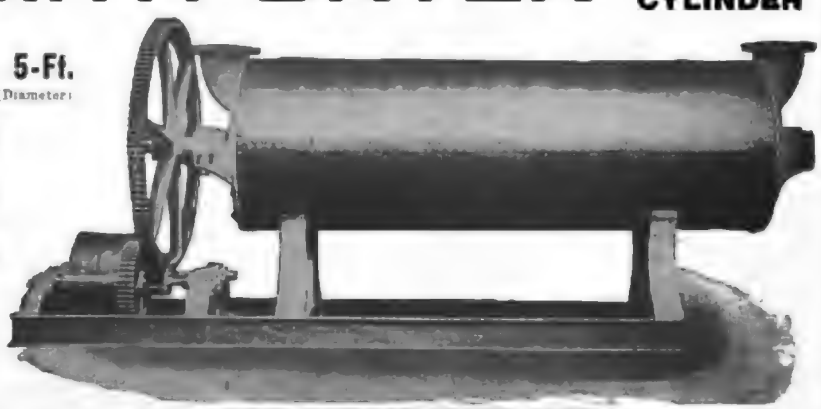

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Vol. 55 No. 9

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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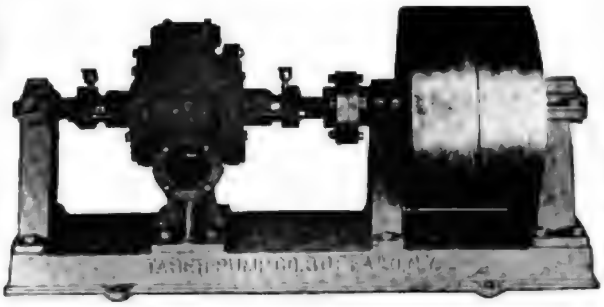

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Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Curers of the Celebrated "REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon and Shoulder.

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"NABCO" WIREBOUNDS for Strength Security

SAVE IN FREIGHT.
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Send us your specifications now and we will prove to you how to save from 25 to 40% in traffic charges.

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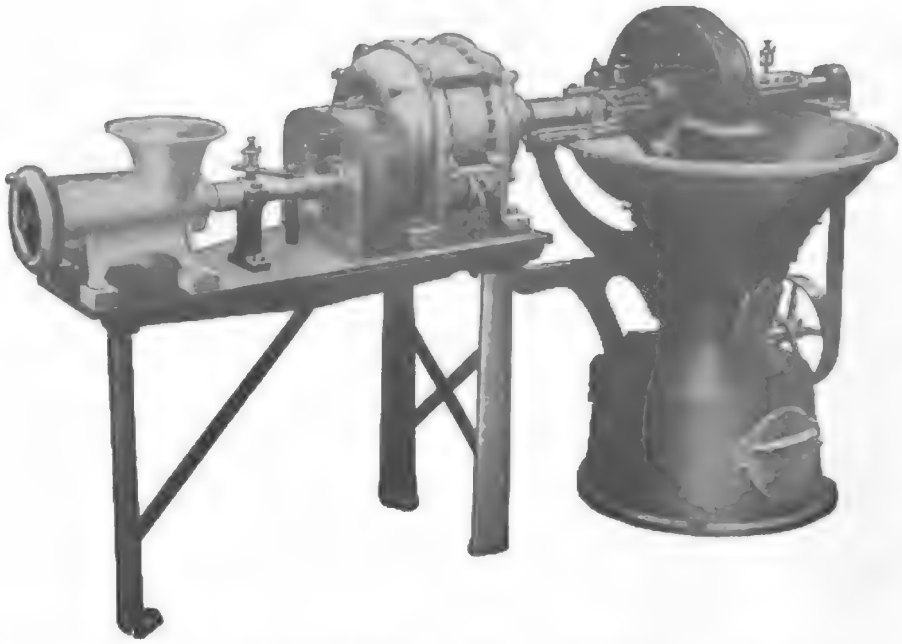
SAUSAGE MAKING MACHINERY

Of the Very Highest Class



CRESCENT SILENT CUTTER AND ENTERPRISE CHOPPER

Both direct-connected to motor and fitted with Dental Clutch. Couplings to disconnect either machine as required.

An absolutely sanitary outfit **of medium size without belt—with covered gears—operating at proper speed—giving most satisfactory results.**

We build these machines **to order—Sizes 27 or 32 inch—*CRESCENT SILENT CUTTERS* and No. .042 Enterprise.**

The Enterprise is supplied with two knives and two plates, 1/8 and 1/2-inch holes.

The Feed Screw of the Enterprise Chopper may be removed without disturbing any of the connections.

All parts of the CRESCENT *Combination Outfit* readily accessible for CLEANING.

The latest and most complete arrangement of the kind.

Write for prices and tell us what kind of electric service is available. If direct-current, we must know the voltage. If alternating current, please state voltage, cycles and phase.

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Established 1853

Exclusive manufacturers of machinery, equipment, tools and supplies pertaining to the meat and allied industries.

Main Offices and Factories: ST. LOUIS, MO. 1234 Cass Avenue

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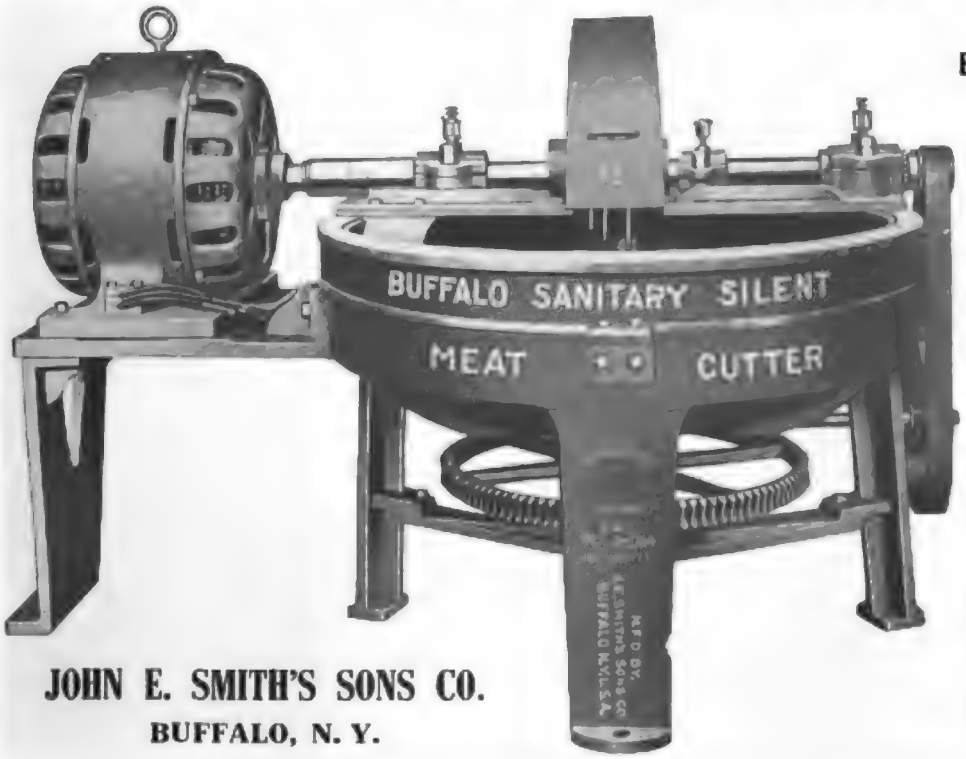
THE BUFFALO LATEST MODEL SANITARY CUTTER



Packers' Favorite. Strong and Powerful

Built for Constant Service

Note: Lap over bowl most sanitary.

43 inch bowl

Capacity 25,000 lbs. per day.

Used by all the large packers.

Write for Catalogue and list of users.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Packinghouse and Cold Storage Construction

A NEW AND FULLY ILLUSTRATED TREATISE

By H. PETER HENSCHIEN, Architect

A GENERAL REFERENCE WORK ON THE PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF MODERN AMERICAN MEAT PACKING PLANTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE DESIGN OF COLD STORAGE PLANTS, INCLUDING REFRIGERATION, INSULATION AND COST DATA.

There was a marked need for a work of this nature, and the author's many years' experience in designing modern packinghouses and cold storages has fitted him well to cover this subject authoritatively.

The book is divided into 25 chapters, a chapter being devoted to each of the following subjects: General Features and Requirements of Packing Plants; Plans and Description of a Modern Packing Plant; Plans and Descriptions for Beef and Sheep Killing Plant; Plans and Descriptions for Hog Killing Plant; Plans and Descriptions of a Chicago Packing Plant; Cattle and Sheep Killing Floor; Principle of Construction of Packinghouse Coolers; Construction and Equipment of Tank Houses; Plans, Etc., of Smokehouses; Construction of Stock Pens; Selection and Preservation of Lumber in Packinghouse Construction; Sanitation, Plumbing and Drainage; Construction of Commercial Cold Storage Buildings; Descriptions and Cost of Three Recently Constructed Cold Storage Buildings; Insulation and Insulating Materials; Refrigeration; Cold Storage Doors; Cold Storage Windows; Floors; Construction Details; Painting; Insurance and Fire Protection; Estimates and Cost; Miscellaneous Information on Temperatures, Load Capacities, Cold Storage Rates, Etc.; Government Regulations.

302 pages, 145 illustrations and 10 inserts.
Price prepaid, full cloth, $5; full Morocco, $6.

The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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Home Economics

Home Economics

Chapter IV

Shortening and Frying

The housekeeper, who once adopts the excellent habit of buying lard in pails, seldom goes back to the old way of buying in bulk.

She finds that the lard reaches her as fresh and sweet as the day it was made, and during hot weather there is the additional advantage of much easier handling and freedom from waste through melting and sticking to container and wrapper.

Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard

is sold in tin pails of varying sizes, suitable for small or large families.

One of the secrets of good cooking is the selection of lard of exactly the right texture.

Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard is a scientific combination of choice pork fats in exactly the right proportions to secure ideal results for both shortening and frying, either in summer or winter.

Write "Pail of Silverleaf" on your grocery list today.

Swift & Company
U. S. A.

Buy by the Pail—

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CONSOLIDATED DRESSED BEEF CO.

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STOCK YARDS
30th and Race Sts.
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We invite New York and New Jersey butchers to visit us. Philadelphia is only two hours from New York.

Scientifically made, of the best material under expert supervision.

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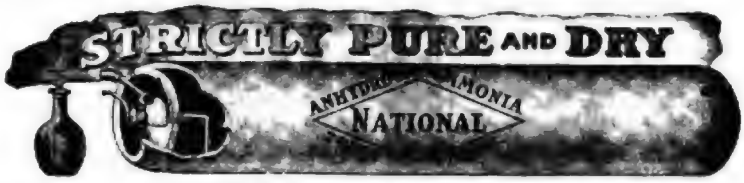

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PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK.

(Write for nearest stock location.)

SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

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RIVER PLATE and URUGUAY BEEF, MUTTON and LAMB—ARGENTINE CHILLED BEEF

The Largest Independent Packers in the World

By-products—Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Tallow, Etc.

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"Rosebud" brand of HAMS, BACON and SAUSAGE

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Announcement

A NEW MEAT CUTTER

The Hottmann

¶ It is an entirely new invention perfected after 18 years of hard and exhaustive experiments. ¶ It is entirely different from any other meat cutting machine in the world today.

¶ BEFORE PURCHASING any other so-called SILENT CUTTERS, get well-acquainted with the HOTTMANN Meat Cutter. We assure you it will prove itself one of the biggest money making machines you ever installed in your sausage kitchen. IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

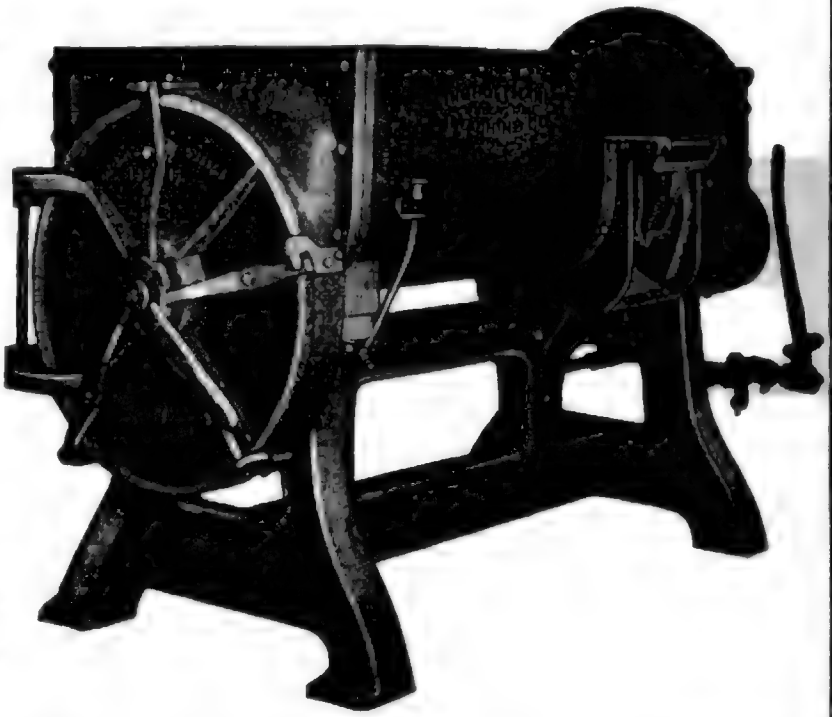
A few good reasons why you should investigate at once:

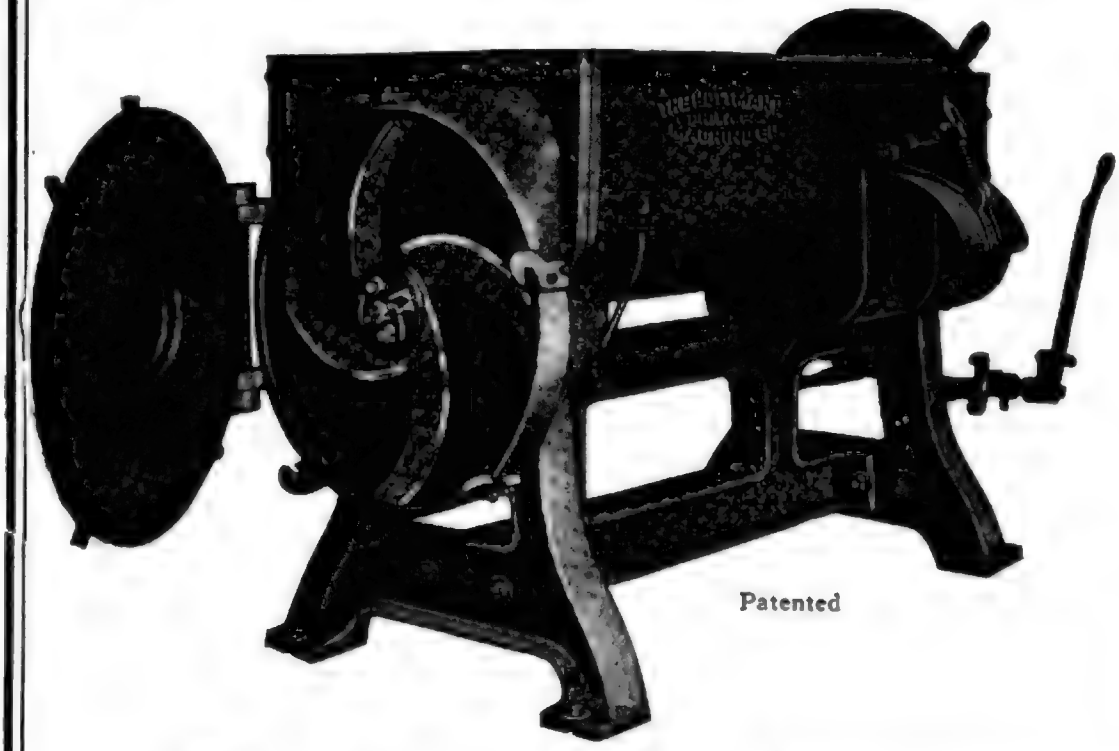
Hygienic—The U. S. Government Inspection has been looking for a machine of this character for many years, as it more than covers every point of their requirements. No human hand need touch the material—it is done automatically.

Efficiency—The quality of the finished product is far superior to goods now produced by your old machine—producing a better sausage and reducing your general operating expenses.

Safety—Built absolutely fool-proof, the most inexperienced man can operate the machine without the least danger, as there is no shaft, no cogs or revolving knives exposed.

Reference—The most *up-to-the-minute sausage manufacturers* are using the Hottmann with entire satisfaction.





Patented

Improve the Grade of Your Sausage

Reduce Your General Operating Expenses

Ask us for additional information. Our representative will be glad to call upon you.

The Hottmann Machine Co.

1360 Ridge Ave. **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Special Lard Filling Machine

(Patent applied for)

FOR ONE POUND CARTONS

This machine has accuracy and speed combined. It will fill the cartons so accurately that no scale is necessary for weighing.

The saving in labor is also a feature, as the filling can be done in one-quarter of the time that it can be done by hand.

Complete information on application.

The Allbright-Nell Co.

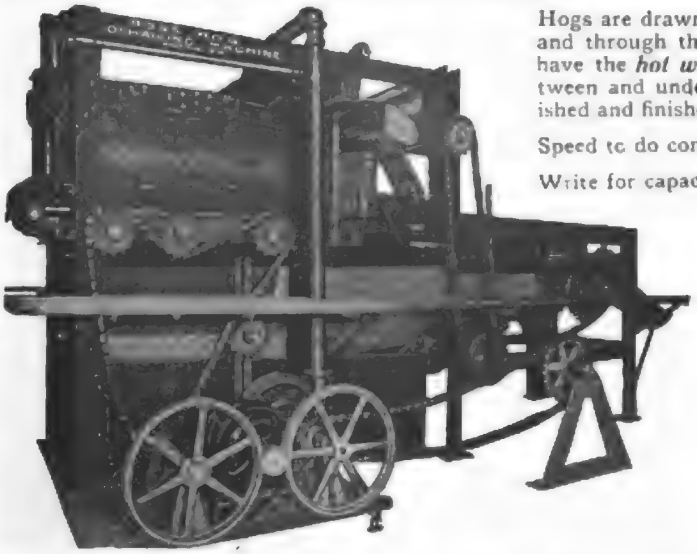
Manufacturers

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

COMBINATION "BOSS" DEHAIRING MACHINES

TWO MACHINES IN ONE. HOG SCRAPER AND BELT POLISHER

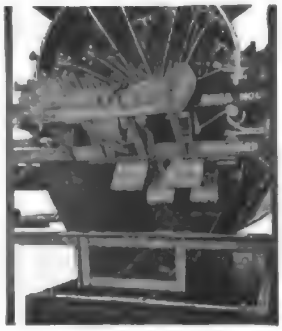
Clean hogs complete with the least cost to operate and maintain. Steel scrapers remove the hot water soaked hair; belt scrapers do the polishing.



Hogs are drawn out of the scalding water over, between and through the belly, feet, flank and body scrapers to have the *hot water soaked hair* removed, and over, between and under the belt scrapers to be massaged, polished and finished.

Speed to do complete work according to capacity.

Write for capacity wanted, also size and price.



Steel used for scraping hogs is better and cheaper than belt. Belts scalded by the hot water and weakened by the rough work wear out fast. For polishing, belts give longer service.

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Manufacturers "BOSS" MACHINES

Cincinnati, Ohio

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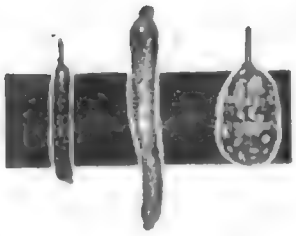
Includes every known Style and Grade of



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80% of the butchers and packers of Baltimore recommend our work

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Ericksen Patent Oleo Stock Breaker

For breaking oleo stock without coming in contact with human hands. The stock is shoveled from the seeder to the machine and then to the filling table. The man who fills the cloth operates the valve.

The result is that the stock is so thoroughly mixed that the pressing is much more uniform than secured by the old method. It eliminates one man in the average press room gang.

The valued features of this machine are:

—It is portable, self-contained;
—has one horse power motor;
—all parts coming in contact with stock are galvanized and very easily cleaned.
—Shipping weight is 1600 pounds.

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Packing House Machinery and Equipment

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Refined, pure, free of Borax
Manufactured by
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Frozen Pigs
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The Anders Construction Co.
Contractors and Builders
Expert Engineers, who design, remodel and completely equip packing houses.
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Hey There—Where Did You Get That Umbrell'?

Well, of course, we will "make no deep scrutiny into your mutiny, rash and undutiful," for your Sunday-School class may have given it to you, or Old Kris may have brought it down the chimney, or you may have gotten it in some other legitimate way.

But here's something you probably did not know:

Nearly all the umbrellas in the United States are made in Lancaster, Pa.

Up among the Lancaster Dutch "yet a ready!"

And the greatest and finest umbrella factory there, or anywhere else upon the face of the earth, is that of the Follmer-Clogg Co.

They operate their own silk mills, where they make all the coverings for their millions of umbrellas.

They are now enlarging these factories.

Messrs. John W. Ferguson Co., of Paterson, N. J., are the architects and engineers.

John W. Ferguson Co. are equipping the new plant of the Follmer-Clogg Co. with Ridgway Steam-Hydraulic Elevators.

Why?

Because the John W. Ferguson Co. are up-to-date engineers, and know the wonderful excellence of the Ridgway Steam-Hydraulic Elevators, and are giving their clients the benefit of their knowledge and experience when said clients are lucky enough to own their own steam plants—and their own business.

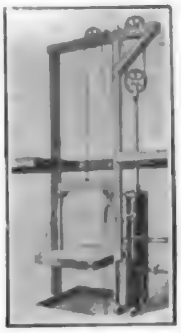
Paterson, like other manufacturing towns, is full of Ridgway elevators, some put in by the John W. Ferguson Co.

Indeed, Mr. Man-with-that-fine-umbrell', you will find the best engineers everywhere, when they have a client with a steam plant and an elevator proposition.

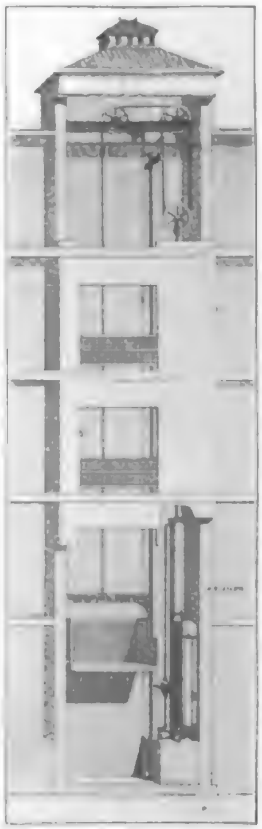
"Hook 'er to the Biler"

Direct Acting

Over 2,000 In Daily Use



Double Geared



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PORK PACKERS
Main Plant and Office, Mason City, Iowa
Victor Brand Hams, Bacon and Lard
Inquiries solicited for car lots of Green and S. F. Joints, Bellies, Dry Salt Meats, Lard, Casings, Hair and Fertilizers.

Johnson-Morse Can Co. **LARD PAILS**
Wheeling, W. Va.

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CITY DRESSED BEEF PACKERS AND EXPORTERS
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Complete Government Inspection
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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ACCUSE PACKERS OF BREAD BOOST.

Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, has joined the handful of Congressmen who bait the packers either because they like it or because an election campaign is impending. On August 23 he attacked them on the floor of the House for alleged complicity in a so-called conspiracy to raise the price of bread throughout the country to 6 cents.

He charged that the packers are back of the movement, and declared that bread has sold for 3 cents in the European war zone, and that it should not cost more in this country. One statement made by Mr. Rainey was to the effect that the packers, not content with controlling meat prices, were trying to control prices of bread, and that if the mixed flour industry was fairly treated 3-cent bread could be sold profitably in the United States.

Mr. Rainey's remarks were in connection with his mixed flour bill, which contemplates 80 per cent. wheat flour and 20 per cent. corn flour in each loaf of bread. This speech was made in the morning, and in the afternoon he went to the Federal Trade Commission and presented some data, which was not given out, but which is pretty well known to be similar to his speech on the floor of the House.

He also presented to the Commission as real evidence two loaves of bread made by a hotel chef in Washington the day before, one being all wheat and the other mixed. He claimed that both looked just alike.

The following is from Mr. Rainey's speech in the House of Representatives:

"Bread can be bought in the middle of the war zone for 3 cents a loaf, cheaper than it can be bought here in the land of plenty. . . . The talk of higher prices for bread is engineered by certain Chicago packers, who own one of the biggest bakeries in the world. They started the talk of 6-cent bread and the other bakers followed it like sheep. I am prepared to show that beef packers, not content with making meat prices, are trying also to make prices for bread.

"In Trieste, Austria, in the middle of the war zone, bread can be bought for 3 cents a loaf of 11 to 13 ounces. In Munster, Ireland, where Minnesota flour is $11 a barrel, bread is sold for 3 cents a loaf.

"As long as this Government protects pure wheat flour by moonshine methods, and taxes mixd flour out of existence, there will be high bread. If mixed flour were not taxed we could have 3-cent bread."

It may be added here, for the benefit of the uninformed, that there is a Federal revenue tax on so-called mixed flour, while wheat flour is free of tax. Rainey's bill is for the removal of the tax on mixed flour.

HOGS REACH A RECORD PRICE.

Hogs cost the packers $11.30 at Chicago on Tuesday, the highest price on record since the Civil War, and certainly the high record in the history of the modern packing business. It was freely predicted that hogs would sell for 12 cents before many days have passed. These prices have been reached in spite of a continued heavy hog production, and reflect the heavy pressure of the consumptive demand both at home and abroad. They also indicate the profits now accruing to the farmer and stockraiser.

BUTTER PRICE FIXED IN FRANCE.

It is reported from Paris that the Prefect of Police, who from time to time fixes the prices of articles of food, has ordered that from August 21 the wholesale price of butter shall not exceed 42 cents per pound, and that the retail price shall not be greater than 43 cents for half a pound. The best qualities of butter have been sold for 70 cents a pound or more.

Eleventh Annual Convention

of the

American Meat Packers' Association

will be held at

CINCINNATI

Oct. 9, 10 and 11

Get Ready to Go

You know that "Cincinnati Bunch!"

ANOTHER WRAPPED MEAT RULING.

In the city court of Yonkers, N. Y., this week Judge Beall handed down an opinion in the case of the city vs. Swift & Company for alleged violation of the New York State regulations requiring the sale of wrapped meats at net weight. He imposed a fine of $100 for alleged violation of the regulations, turning down the contention of the packers' attorneys that their method of selling wrapped hams and bacon was not a violation of the law.

The case was appealed and the matter will be carried to the higher courts, as was a similar case against Armour & Company in the same court. These are to be made test cases, to determine whether under the law packers can be forced to mark net weights on such wrappings. State Superintendent of Weights & Measures Farrell followed this lower court decision with the announcement that he intended to proceed against dealers all over the State on the same ground. It is expected that all such actions will have to await a final decision by the higher courts as to the real meaning of the New York law.

The usual talk of "selling paper at meat prices" and "saving consumers millions of dollars" was utilized by newspapers to make eye-catching headlines. The trade and those familiar with trade practice in this matter know how empty of meaning such talk is.

DEATH OF P. A. VALENTINE.

Patrick A. Valentine, for many years an executive of Armour & Company, and closely affiliated with Armour interests in many ways, died at his summer home at Oconomowoc, Wis., this week after an illness which began two years ago and which had been gradually developing. He was 55 years of age and was born in Scotland.

Upon his arrival in this country Mr. Valentine located in Chicago and engaged in business on the Board of Trade, where he amassed a fortune. Later he became connected with Armour & Company and rose to be one of its executives before he retired from active connection with the business.

About ten years ago he left the company and removed to New York to look after his own financial interests and those of his wife, the widow of P. D. Armour, Jr. They were married in 1902 and he leaves one son, P. D. Valentine, Jr., who is 13 years of age.

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PACKERS PROTEST FREIGHT RATE INCREASE

Trade Association Gives Its Reasons for Objecting to the Raise

The American Meat Packers' Association, representing the meat packing industry of the country, has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission its formal protest against any general increase in freight rates which the railroads may propose to make. This protest was authorized at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association held at Cleveland in June, and was filed by Secretary George L. McCarthy and Judge Arthur B. Hayes, counsel to the association.

In calling the protest to the attention of the members of the association and the trade in general Secretary McCarthy says it is "perhaps the most important matter which has arisen in the meat packing industry in the last ten years." What an increase in freight rates, either on livestock or products, would mean to the trade, on top of the many increases of recent years, is very well known.

The formal protest calls the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the fact that most of the meat supply today comes from territory far removed from the packing plants of most of the association's members, and points out the increased requirements in freight transportation which have become necessary, both on livestock and products. It also specifies numerous increases in freight rates which have already been allowed and protests against any further increases being granted.

The formal protest is as follows:

Petition in Protest.

To the Honorable,
The Interstate Commerce Commission:

Your protestant, the American Meat Packers' Association, respectfully represents to your honorable body:

I.

That it is a voluntary association of manufacturers, who are individually engaged in the business of buying cattle, sheep, hogs and goats, in the slaughtering of the same and in the sale of the meats and various meat products and other products from said live stock, having its principal office at 116 Nassau street, New York City, New York; that the membership of said association comprises nearly five hundred firms or corporations engaged in said business who carry on interstate traffic in the sale and shipment of said meats, meat food products and other live stock products and in the shipment in interstate commerce of the said meat food animals, or which are in direct and active competition with those firms and corporations doing an interstate shipping business of live stock, meats, meat food products and other live stock products.

II.

That the members of your protestant association are engaged in business in every section of the United States, in all the classification territories into which the country is divided for transportation classification and rate purposes, most of these said firms and corporations, or their predecessors in interest, having been located at their respective points of business for many years.

III.

That for many years past the supply of meat food animals has gradually decreased near the location of many of the places of business of your protestant's members, until now the great percentage of these food animals are produced west of the Mississippi River; in fact, nearly all of the packers doing business in eastern territory now obtain their supply of meat food animals in sections of the country distant from their places of business and requiring long hauls to their plants. In addition to the decreased production of these meat food animals near the plants of many of the members of this association, the demand for meats and meat food products has enormously increased, thus producing an additional reason why the supply of live stock for slaughtering purposes at such establishments must be secured from those sections of the country which have grown to be the heavy producing districts.

IV.

That during this period of time in which your protestant's members and their predecessors in interest have been engaged in business at their respective points of production, they have invested in the business of slaughtering meat food animals and in plants for the production of meats, meat food products and other animal products for the markets, many millions of dollars.

V.

That at a meeting of the Executive Committee of your protestant held in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of June, 1916, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Association through its General Counsel, to file a protest before your Honorable Body in this proceeding against any general increase being allowed in rates applicable to live stock or the products thereof.

VI.

Pursuant to said action by the Executive Committee of your protestant's Association, this protest is presented for filing in the above entitled proceeding. Your protestant desires particularly to call the attention of the Commission to the fact that during recent years there have been substantial and material advances in rates both on live stock and its products throughout practically the entire United States which have brought it about that the present level of rates on those commodities are now on a higher basis than they have been at any time under what may be termed modern transportation conditions. In support of this statement, your protestant desires to call attention to the following general increases in rates on these commodities which have taken place during recent years:

(a) About two years ago, very material increases were made effective for the transportation of meat and packinghouse products throughout the entire New England territory.

(b) The general 5 per cent. increase allowed by the Commission in Official Classification Territory was applicable to fresh meat, packinghouse products and live stock.

(c) In addition to the 5 per cent. increase the rates on fresh meat and on live stock from Central Freight Association Territory to Eastern Trunk Line Territory were again advanced by authority of the Commission's decision in I. & S. 603, the advance here allowed on live stock being very material in amount.

(d) All of the rates on live stock within Central Freight Association Territory were advanced by authority of the Commission's decision in I. & S. 603.

(e) By authority of the Commission's decision in I. & S. 603 and I. & S. 693, the minimum weights on live stock were increased 1,000 pounds, on fresh meat 1,000 pounds, and on bulk meat 2,000 pounds not only within Central Freight Association Territory but also from that territory to Eastern Trunk Line Territory.

(f) In addition to the increase in rates on livestock and its products which resulted from the 5 per cent. case, the carriers obtained a further increase in the rates on packinghouse products throughout a considerable portion of Central Freight Association Territory by the decision of the Commission in I. & S. 693.

(g) In 1910 the carriers operating from the Missouri River packing plants to the Mississippi River and to Chicago increased the rates on fresh meats, packing house products and live stock from the Missouri River to the Mississippi and to Chicago by approximately 37 per cent. This advance applied to an immense volume of traffic, a very large portion of which moves to eastern territory and which has therefore borne the advance between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers as well as the advances above described in eastern territory.

(i) As a result of the Commission's decision involving rates in the southwest, generally known as Case No. 4262, which increases were allowed on the products of animals from important packing house points to many destinations in the southwest. Prior to this decision, important advances had been made and allowed by the Commission in rates for the transportation of live stock in southwestern territory.

(j) About 4 years ago rates for the transportation of fresh meats and packing house products were materially advanced throughout the southeast and in addition to this increase important increases were made effective to substantially all of the larger cities in the southeast by railroads, effective January 1, 1916.

VII.

It is thus apparent that during recent years there have been very substantial advances in the rates on live stock and all of its products throughout the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains and that these advances have brought such rates to a level higher than they have ever before reached during recent years. It is further to be remembered that insofar as advances have been proposed by carriers which have not become effective, the denial of such advances has in each instance been due to the fact that it has been thought by the Commission that such advances were not justified; in fact, it is substantially true to say that each of the important rates on live stock and its products in all territory east of the Rocky Mountains (except in the southeast) has within recent years either been established or approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission after long and exhaustive investigations in which many members of your protestant's association have participated and which have involved the expenditure by them of considerable money and time.

It is apparent that all of these increased rates have placed an added burden upon the industry which must be felt not only by those engaged in the industry but by the general consuming public as well and that any further increases in these rates would merely increase this burden upon the industry and upon the consuming public.

WHEREFORE, your protestant prays that in this proceeding the Commission will give earnest consideration to the high level of rates upon these commodities which has already been reached, to the considerable additional burden which would be placed upon the producers of live stock, the packing interests, and the consuming public, by any further increases in rates, and that the Commission shall allow no further increases in the rates on these commodities except upon clear and convincing proof, if such proof can be adduced, that such increased rates are reasonable or necessary.

Respectfully submitted,
American Meat Packers' Association,
By Geo. L. McCarthy, Secretary.
Arthur B. Hayes,
Counsel for said Protestant.

GERMAN MEAT SUPPLY LESS.

Figures of the national livestock census just completed in Germany show, when compared to statistics of a year ago, that pigs decreased by 8,054,000 to 17,287,000 and horned cattle by 1,512,000 to 20,317,000. Calves decreased 673,000 and sheep 398,000.

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AUSTRALIAN STATE AND MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS

Government Ownership Seems to Be a General Fad There

By U. S. Commercial Attache Philip B. Kennedy, Melbourne.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This information from a United States commercial agent abroad appears to have been gathered in a somewhat general way, rather than in detail, and is naturally colored by the views of the Australian officials giving the information, as well as the known government predisposition toward the municipal abattoir fad. It will be of general interest to the trade, however, even though readers of The National Provisioner know from trade correspondence published in these columns how generally Australian government agencies have bungled their attempts to enter the meat business.]

The common method of operating slaughtering plants in Australia and New Zealand may be of interest, because these British dominions can already be looked upon as important meat-producing areas, and also because these enterprising countries have been wont to experiment with Government ownership and operation to a greater degree than is generally customary elsewhere.

Although Australia and New Zealand are governed separately, their problems and methods are so akin that they may be considered together. However, outside of statistics of live stock reared and slaughtered in New Zealand, the present report deals with the slaughtering industry of Australia only; a later one will discuss the abattoirs of New Zealand.

Australia nearly equals the United States in area, but has only about one-twentieth as large a population. There is plenty of "elbow room" in this great island continent, and sheep and cattle, which are today the foundation of Australia's prosperity, should continue to steadily increase in number. New Zealand has over a million population, and is also a very important pastoral country. Official statistics give the number of sheep, cattle, and pigs in Australia in the fiscal year 1914 and in New Zealand in 1911 (the latest available) as:

	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
New South Wales	36,287,000	2,500,000	285,000
Victoria	12,051,000	1,362,000	243,000
Queensland	23,129,000	5,475,000	160,000
South Australia	4,208,000	300,000	69,000
Western Australia	4,456,000	463,000	59,000
Tasmania	1,074,000	176,000	34,000
Northern Territory	70,000	414,000	1,000
Federal Territory	130,000	7,000	.....
Total, Australia	82,111,000	11,107,000	857,000
New Zealand	24,708,000	2,020,000	348,000

Number of Animals Slaughtered Annually.

Since, as the foregoing figures indicate, hog-raising in Australia and New Zealand is on a very small scale, we may fairly take the number of sheep and cattle slaughtered as an index of the slaughtering industry in these Dominions. The number slaughtered in 1913 (the latest data available) was:

	Sheep.	Cattle
New South Wales	6,420,000	679,000
Victoria	4,742,000	440,000
Queensland	1,375,000	703,000
South Australia	1,222,000	116,000
Western Australia	602,000	62,000
Tasmania	315,000	30,000
Northern Territory	.....	4,000
Federal Territory	4,000	.....
Total, Commonwealth	14,680,000	2,034,000
New Zealand	5,864,000	259,000

It will be noted that New South Wales and Victoria lead in regard to sheep. The capitals of these States, Sydney and Melbourne, respectively, are the principal centers for the export of wool and the slaughtering of sheep. The first cattle State is Queensland, the center of the slaughtering and export trade being Brisbane, the capital. Near Brisbane is located the slaughtering plant of an American firm, Swift & Company. New Zealand is excelled only by New South Wales in sheep slaughtering.

State Operation of Public Utilities.

Meat slaughtering in Australia is to a large extent under some form of Government control or operation. Since, however, the Commonwealth Government can not legally engage in the business of slaughtering, each State has been free to follow out its own policy.

Government ownership and operation of semipublic lines of business have been undertaken by the States, and considerable inconvenience sometimes arises from separate State operation (a good example of this is railway operation), but no serious difficulty has arisen on account of the State control of slaughtering.

By having power over inspection of meat for export the Commonwealth Government has been able to secure uniformity in inspection for the bulk of slaughtered meat. The business activities of the Commonwealth Government have vastly increased since the war, but thus far the Commonwealth Government, under its war power, has not interfered with the essential organization of the meat-slaughtering industry.

There seems to be some doubt as to the constitutional powers of the State to regulate killing for export on other than sanitary grounds, as the regulation of trade and commerce with other countries is a Federal prerogative. In the several States, at least, meat for export is slaughtered almost exclusively in private abattoirs. This is true in Queensland, where the bulk of export beef originates. It is true also in New South Wales, the chief State exporting mutton. Speaking generally, it may be said that all Australian export meat is privately slaughtered.

As a result of correspondence with officials throughout Australia and New Zealand, I find that there is a unanimous sentiment favor-

(Continued on page 43.)

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE. This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

CATTLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Many and great difficulties were encountered in compiling the number of cattle, sheep and swine in the principal countries of the world as far back as 1890. They need not be mentioned, but the general fact should be kept in mind. For some of the countries the number of animals has been determined by census methods; in other countries by local tax officials; in still other countries by estimates that range from good to very poor.

[Countries considered in previous issues were Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, British Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, German East Africa, Greece, Italy and Japan.—Editor.]

Madagascar.

The growing and promising importance of this large island as a source of meat supply has not attracted attention outside of France. The cattle are of the cebu breed and numbered 2,000,000 in 1898 and 5,500,000 in 1912. A continuation of increase is expected. It is a surprise to observe that Madagascar, in number of cattle, is roughly comparable with Italy, Canada, Paraguay, Cuba, Mexico, Spain and Portugal combined, and Norway, Sweden and Denmark combined, although in beef grades there is not a similar comparability.

Mexico.

Little is known about the number of cattle in Mexico. A census was taken in 1902, which reported 5,142,000 cattle.

Netherlands.

A steady increase of cattle is found in this country. The number increased from 1,500,000 in 1890 to 2,000,000 in 1910, but this increase of 500,000 was due mostly to increase of cattle other than dairy cows. The dairy cows gained from 900,000 in 1890 to 1,068,000 in 1910.

New Zealand.

This country possessed 2,000,000 cattle in 1911, and the number had grown from 800,000 in 1891. The conditions attending the raising of beef cattle have prevented any marked increase, but have sustained a moderate and steady rate of increase with slight exceptions since 1891.

Dairy cows have increased from 207,000 in 1891 to 634,000 in 1910, and cattle other than dairy cows increased from 772,000 in 1896 to 1,386,000 in 1911. Therefore the dairy cows had a greater rate of increase than other cattle had.

Norway.

This country has apparently reached nearly stationary conditions. From 1890 to 1910 the cattle increased from 1,006,000 to 1,134,000.

Paraguay.

Prominent fluctuations appear in the record of cattle in this country, on account of droughts and cattle diseases. According to imperfect estimates, Paraguay had 862,000 cattle in 1890, and 2,103,000 in 1896. The next year found a loss of 329,000 head. A census was taken in 1899 and 2,283,000 cattle were found. A marked increase has followed, with an estimate of 5,500,000 cattle in 1908. The latest estimate, which is for 1912, places the number at only 3,500,000. Experience in cattle raising in Paraguay has so far been filled with uncertainties.

Portugal.

Little information is provided with regard to number of cattle in this country. In 1906 the estimate was 700,000, and two years later 857,000.

Roumania.

Since 1890 the number of cattle in this country has been about stationary at 2,500,-

(Continued on page 43.)

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.)

SHRINKAGE IN HIDES.

The following inquiry comes from a New England subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We should be pleased to have you publish what you consider a fair shrinkage on hides—cows, steers and bulls of all weights bought of country butchers. Hides to be packed in what would be called an ideal hide cellar and shipped at intervals of one and two months for a period of one year. We understand that when these hides are bought some are fresh, some partly cured and some cured and are in transit from two to ten days before being put in pack. Shrinkage to be from weight going into pack to actual sold weight.

We should judge the hides in question would shrink anywhere from 15 to 20 per cent. from green to cured weight, possibly nearer 20 per cent. than 15. Packer hides under the most favorable conditions—free of water and dirt from the killing floor, properly cooled, salted and packed in a cellar and held around 55 degs. F.—will shrink as high as 15 in, say, 30 days, the time required to fully cure hides.

Hides should not be placed in pack until thoroughly cooled off. Hides shipped as you state should be thoroughly cooled and well salted—every part of the hide, using first a light sprinkling of fine salt, then a generous application of hide salt, which would be all the better for an addition of 5 per cent. of borax.

To figure shrinkage requires the weight of the green hide practically as bought on the animal to the weight free of salt when cured. We would imagine that shipping hides green or partially cured, in transit 10 days, would be risky business in the summer.

POINTS ON RENDERING TALLOW.

A firm in the Far West writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In rendering inedible tallow as a by-product of our slaughterhouse, we have not met with satisfactory success. We do not render tallow daily, but outside of this circumstance, we do not know of anything which is not taken care of as it should be. We wrote to the Department of Agriculture a short time ago seeking some information on the subject and have been referred to you. We wish to be as well informed as possible on this subject, and any suggestions from you along this line will be very much appreciated.

The hardness of tallow and its melting point are to some extent affected by the food, age, state of health, etc., of the animal from which comes the raw material. Hay-fed animals yielding the hardest tallow. Cooking has a great deal to do with these qualities also.

All material should be well washed and handled fresh, all the large stock being put into the bottom of the tank, such as heads, feet, big bones, then paunches, fat, etc. Close adhering material should be put on top. Run water through the mass until it comes out clear and clean, then close the gate and fill with clean water and warm up; then drain all the water off and cook eight hours under 40 pounds pressure of steam, and you will have a tallow dry and lard and of good color and flavor.

It means but little extra trouble to have good instead of inferior tallow. Thorough washing, free of all dirt, blood and foreign matter, and proper cooking are the essential points—aside from fresh stock, of course. Keep tanks and all receptacles clean; it pays.

Some renderers claim nine hours cooking is imperative, but the parboiling and draining process above mentioned reduces this one hour with equally satisfactory results. Settle with salt before drawing the tallow and be careful to not draw tank water to receiver.

The results depend upon the nature of the raw material and its condition, of course. Dirt and decomposition are big drawbacks. It cannot be expected that dirty or decomposed stock will produce number one goods, no matter what method of rendering may be used.

Bicarbonate of soda will clarify any fat to some extent, using about 2 pounds to each 1,000 pounds of stock. The best results, however, are had by treating and heating in an open receptacle, permitting of skimming.

STOCK FOOD FROM FISH WASTE.

Nearly 120,000 tons of valuable stock and poultry food high in protein can be produced annually from the wastes of the salmon and sardine packing industries, and of the men-haden fish-oil and fish-scrap factories on the coasts. This is exclusive of additional wastes from the tuna packing companies and does not include a large additional tonnage of valuable stock food that could be made from dog fish, now the bane of the market fisherman. This statement is made in a United States Department of Agriculture paper on fish meal and its use as a stock and poultry food, which was issued jointly by the Bureaus of Chemistry and Animal Industry after they had completed experiments in making a stock feed from fish waste and had tested it.

According to the conclusions reached by the investigators, a vast amount of fish waste, which now is being used wholly for fertilizer and fish oil, can readily be made to yield a better quality of fish oil and a vast tonnage of a highly concentrated feedstuff. They point out that there will be little loss of fertilizing resources, because most of the valuable fertilizing elements in fish, which are retained in the fish meal, will be available in the manure of the animals fed on this form of concentrate.

An Announcement and An Invitation

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A good idea of the progress we have made in evaporator construction can be obtained thru our new catalog that will be ready for distribution at the Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, week of September 25th.

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THE PUBLIC WILL PAY

The foremost topic of the week in the commercial and industrial world was the threatened strike of organized railroad workers. The tug-of-war was on at Washington between railroad officials and labor union leaders, and the prospect was that with the aid of President Wilson the workers would win.

The situation is put in what might be called a rather brutal fashion by the New York Sun when it says:

"Four hundred thousand men threaten to strike and cripple the country. They will not hear of arbitration, although the other side asks only that. Mr. Wilson knifes the principle of arbitration, adopts a course likely to capture the trainmen's votes, and finding that he cannot readily force his programme upon the railways, offers them political bargains."

Whatever the partisan view, the situation that faces the country is either a paralysis of business and of food distribution, or giving in to the demands of the unions and thereby incurring millions of added expense to the railroads, which could only be met by an increase in freight rates. In other words, the consumer pays, whichever way the dispute is settled.

The business view is indicated in a telegram sent to Washington by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association demanding that the railroads stand firm for arbitration. Among other things this telegram says:

"Why should the shipper, whose men work nine and ten hours a day, pay an increase of over one hundred million dollars a year in freight rates to satisfy 18 per cent. of the railway employees of the United States who will get the benefit of the shorter hours? Seventy-two per cent. of the railway employees are not unionized and are not taken into consideration in the present controversy. Why should the four brotherhoods be given an increase when their members now are the best paid men in the world?

"What class of employees will step in next and ask for an increase? Will freight rates be increased on each successive demand? The public must be brought to the realization of the fact that in the end it will pay the bill."

The public will pay the bill, all right, just as it paid the bill after the coal strike, and just as it usually pays the bills for all these disputes between labor and employers. The trouble is that the public never seems to wake up to that fact.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT TROUBLES

Mail advices from Australia indicate that troubles in the meat trade due to shortage of supply and government interference are not lessening. Some of the Australian States are experiencing what is very much like a meat famine, which is a strange situation for a country with a record for the greatest per capita meat consumption in the world.

Government ownership and operation has been a fad in that country ever since the so-called Labor party became prominent and powerful. They put their government ownership theories into practice in several States, but nowhere do they seem to have worked out well. The only State that seems able to keep up its meat supply is Queensland, and the meat plants there are privately owned and operated.

South Australia, according to the glowing report of a United States commercial attache, printed in another column, has the finest abattoir in the country, municipally owned and operated. The municipal abattoir system is generally prevalent through that State. And yet latest reports state that South Australia has appealed to Queensland for meat to relieve famine conditions there.

In New South Wales this government attache admits the municipal abattoir system has been a failure, and the State had to take over the abattoirs. It has built at government expense a new plant near Sydney costing the taxpayers more than $4,000,000. What this plant looks like and how good an investment it will be for the taxpayers is indicated in a description of it written by an Australian trade authority, which will appear on another page of the next issue of The National Provisioner.

In West Australia it is known that both abattoirs and municipal meat shops have been a failure, both in paying expenses and in satisfying consumers as to quality or price. The same story comes from all localities where the government has tried to "butt into" the meat business, about which it knows nothing, and which is generally considered to take a pretty well-trained meat man to run, even in the United States.

Of course the transportation problem is a serious one in Australia, the question of getting stock to market. Here again the government ownership stumbling-block comes in, as the railroads are government-controlled and the service is consequently inadequate and destructive to successful handling of livestock between farm and abattoir.

Taken altogether, the powers that be in Australia appear to have made a pretty bad mess of their attempts to operate the meat industry.

BOUND TO GRILL PACKERS

As reported last week, Congressman Doolittle, of Kansas, who has been prominent in the Borland hearings before the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, has on his own initiative asked the Federal Trade Commission to investigate alleged acts in violation of the law to prevent combinations in restraint of trade, on the part of Armour & Company, Swift & Company, the Cudahy Packing Company and Morris & Company. His charges merely epitomize the testimony brought in on the Borland side of the hearings before Chairman Carlin and his colleagues of the House Committee.

The Federal Trade Commission considers Mr. Doolittle's document as an informal request for an investigation, and not as a public complaint. Therefore, it is not given out for publication. The Commission is also undecided, it is understood, what action to take.

However, it may be predicted that the Commission will soon find, and so decide, that it would cost just as much to make a thorough investigation at Congressman Doolittle's request as it would if orders came officially from Congress. This sum is $142,000 and the time required would be 18 months, according to the letter of Chairman Hurley to Congressman Carlin.

The full committee of the House Judiciary Committee is still holding the records in the Borland hearings, and has not decided what to do about them. It may take action before Congress adjourns, and then again, it may not.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Olsen's cheese factory at Clyde, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed slaughter house of Fowler Bros., Marlton, N. J.

The packinghouse of Resetar Brothers at Watsonville, Cal., recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt.

Operations have been begun in the new plant of the Muskegon Rendering Company, Muskegon, Mich.

A packing plant will be established by B. F. and J. T. Sprinkle on their farm in Baldwin County, Pensacola, Fla.

W. A. Powers, W. T. Carley and D. H. Kirkland have incorporated the Raymond Gin & Oil Company, Raymond, Ga.

Equipment for the manufacture of peanut products will be installed by the Rogers Ice Cream Company, Greenville, S. C.

The fertilizer plant of the Triton Oil & Fertilizer Company, Inc., Promised Land, L. I., has been damaged by fire of an unknown origin.

A packing plant, coolers, smokehouses, refrigerators, etc., will be built by the Cudahy Packing Company, at Macon, Ga. Packing plant will cost $40,000.

The Piedmont Packing Company, Greenville, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 by J. B. Bruce, W. H. Ballentine, W. H. Austin, etc.

The Morris Gin & Fertilizer Company, Morris, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by J. C. Gaffney, T. M. Garrett and E. C. McWhorter.

Plans are being drawn by C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Company for an abattoir building, two stories high, 40 x 90 feet, of hollow tile blocks and brick, for J. T. Fisher & Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

A new packinghouse will be started in Leavenworth, Kan., soon by Henry Blochberger. It will be situated at the Schalker Brothers' former location on South Second street.

Gustave A. Loewenstein, president of the A. Loewenstein Sons' Company, packers of Cincinnati, Ohio, died at his home, 3418 Reading Road, Cincinnati, at the age of 54. He is survived by his widow and two brothers, David and Emanuel.

An amended article of incorporation has been filed by the Montana Meat Company, Butte, Mont. This company was incorporated in 1896 to conduct a butcher business. The incorporators are Conrad Kohrs, William H. Gehrman and Albert M. Scott.

E. G. Hinton, for several years connected with the Hammond Packing Company of St. Joseph, Mo., and later connected with Armour & Company at Chicago, has recently been made general superintendent of the Pittsburgh Provision and Packing Company's plant at Pittsburgh, Pa.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Stockyards and Packing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., the following directors were elected: Sam A. Conner, J. Scott Price, Paul Heyman, S. J. McCallie, J. O. Martin, W. P. McBroom, R. G. Pursley, J. H. Clark, William Rosenheim and Charles E. Watson.

MORRIS & CO. PENSION ROLL.

Recent reports on the pension plan put in force some time ago by Morris & Company show that the system is working to the satisfaction of all concerned. The figures for June, 1916, show a membership of 2,506 in the pension fund, with total resources of $709,861.73. There are now 102 persons on the pension roll, of whom 45 are widows and one is an orphan, and the monthly pension roll amounts to $4,508.53. This Morris pension plan provides that an employee may retire at the age of 55 years and receive 60 per cent. of his salary if he has been in the company's employ for 30 years.

MAURER IN CATTLE BUSINESS.

John E. Maurer, for many years a member of the executive staff of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, and lately in charge of the company's interests on the Pacific Coast, has left the packing business and is now a cattleman. When the S. & S. business was sold to Wilson & Company Mr. Maurer decided to go into business for himself. So he formed the Maurer Cattle Company, at Los Angeles, Cal., of which he is the head, and in which Paul M. Maurer is interested with him. His offices and those of the Maurer Cattle Company are at 912 Citizens' National Bank building, Los Angeles.

SHIPPING DEAD ANIMALS.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a warning against shipping dead and live animals together, as follows:

It has come to the attention of the Department of Agriculture that in some instances shippers of livestock have violated the regulation of the department prohibiting the shipment of dead animals in the same car with live animals. The regulation which was adopted February 10, 1915, and amended July 1, 1916, is as follows:

"No dead animal shall be transported, offered, or accepted for transportation in the same car with live animals from the original point of shipment in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State, Territory or the District of Columbia."

The foregoing regulation is binding alike upon individual shippers, railroads and other carriers. Violation of the regulation is punishable by a fine of $100. The original regulation, B. A. I. Order 210, and the later, amended regulation, B. A. I. Order 245, were promptly made public, but it is possible that some individual shippers are not familiar with the regulation. They should hereafter be careful to observe it. Failure by several railroads to observe the regulation has already resulted in prosecutions of them and the imposition of penalties.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to August 23, 1916:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 296 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,974 lbs.; British Honduras, 300 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,646 lbs.; Colombia, 1,390 lbs.; Cuba, 4,911 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,792 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 822 lbs.; England, 51,068 lbs.; French West Indies, 10,000 lbs.; Haiti, 14,733 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,145 lbs.; Mexico, 4,948 lbs.; Panama, 10,812 lbs.; Peru, 1,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,575 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 771 dz.; British West Indies, 300 dz.; Panama, 25,500 dz.; Venezuela, 450 dz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 2,997 lbs.; Brazil, 60 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,190 lbs.; Colombia, 361 lbs.; Cuba, 7,521 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,726 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,467 lbs.; England, 115,202 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,215 lbs.; Haiti, 1,261 lbs.; Honduras, 216 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,750 lbs.; Mexico, 935 lbs.; Norway, 192 lbs.; Panama, 7,382 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 430 lbs.; Salvador, 149 lbs.; Venezuela, 123 lbs.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Active—Prices Steady—Distribution Good—Hog Values High—Packing Liberal.

The past week has shown a very firm tone to the hog product market with further advance in values. New high levels have been made and quotations are at record figures not only for the season, but on pork, ribs and hogs the highest on record. The recent high level of September lard of $13.92 had been exceeded in the past 40 years once. In March, 1910, lard sold at $14.65. Prior to that time the highest price was in November of 1909, $13.90. The recent high price for September pork of $27.50 has never been exceeded. The nearest price was $27 in July, 1910. Prices for ribs have been at record quotations. The highest price made on the recent advance was $14.42. In the past 17 years the highest price for ribs was in 1910, when a figure of $13.95 was reached.

These quotations have to a certain extent affected the distribution, but not in the sense which has been feared. Shipments of product from packing points continue on a large scale. During the past week the shipments of cut meats from Chicago were 4,700,000 pounds more than the preceding year and the shipments of lard nearly 5,000,000 pounds more. The season's movement of provisions from that point still shows a very large increase over last year. In cut meats the shipments since September 1 have been over 104,000,000 more than a year ago, while the receipts have been only 35,000,000 more. Shipments of lard for the period have exceeded the previous year by 77,000,000 and the receipts at Chicago for the time have been less than the preceding year.

The movement of hogs has been quite liberal, but prices have been very high. During the past week, the average for hogs has been $10.25. Some of the better grades sold, of course, at much higher figures. The highest price reported for hogs in the past 11 years was $10.20 in August, 1914, making new high records this season, which is natural in view of the high price for product. The high price for hogs has to a certain extent attracted a larger movement and packing for the past week was 487,000 against 478,000 the preceding week and 373,000 last year. The season's packing has been 13,752,000, against 12,784,000 the preceding year. The average weight of the hogs still leaves considerable to be desired and there is more or less dissatisfaction with the quality.

The export movement of product continues fairly good. The shipments during the past week show that the foreign demand has been kept up. The exports of lard were 4,000,000 pounds and the exports of meats and bacon 11,500,000 pounds. This rate is much lighter than earlier in the season. The increase in the exports of meats this season have been about 50,000,000 pounds and the increase in the exports of lard about 13,000,000 pounds. In regard to the foreign movement of provisions, an official of the British Board of Trade, in a press despatch on Wednesday, was quoted as saying that the British imports for the seven months have been 300,000 tons of ham and bacon against 200,000 tons last year for the same time.

The question of the feed stuff supply this season is becoming more or less an acute one. The reduction in the recent estimates of corn indicate that the early promise of an ample supply of feed stuffs is not developing satisfactorily. It is now claimed that the outturns of the crop will not be over 2,600,000,000 bushels, although if this crop is secured in good condition it may give as much feeding value as last year owing to the great quantity of poor corn which was seen in last year's crop. The Government report claimed that 28 per cent. of the crop was immature compared with an ordinary average of about 5 per cent

Prices for feed stuffs are likely to rule high with the position in other grain. The high price for wheat is likely to make for very high priced mill feeds and with corn over 80c. in Chicago the price for feed stuffs for live stock of all kinds is bound to be very high.

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CHICAGO

While there was a great quantity of hay secured and early pasturage conditions were excellent, the recent developments have been unsatisfactory. With the continuation of war and the labor conditions, there is no evidence of conditions leading to low prices. Curtailment of hours of labor means higher cost of production as well as higher cost of transportation, and these expenses all have to be met in one form or the other.

LARD.—The market is very firm and at high record prices. The demand is not active, but owing to the hog situation and the general position of stock, offerings are small and promptly absorbed. City is quoted at $14.12½@14.25; Western $14.35@14.50; Middle West, $14.20@14.30; refined Continent, $15.25; South American, $15.40; Brazil, kegs, $16.40; compound, $10.50@10.75.

PORK.—The market is very firm for all grades. Supplies are light and the high prices West make a very strong local situation. Prices are quoted at: Mess, $29.50@30; clear, $27@29, and family, $29@30.

BEEF.—The market showed further advance with light trade. The demand is very steady and supplies are taken up while the position of livestock and offerings of product to be cured are not suggestive of reaction. Mess, $20@20.50; packet, $20.50@21; family, $22.50@23; extra India, $31@32.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to August 23, 1916:

HOGS.—Venezuela, 1 hd.

BACON.—Belgium, 6,571,218 lbs.; British Guiana, 188 lbs.; British West Indies, 812 lbs.; Canada, 164 lbs.; Chile, 285 lbs.; Costa Rica, 182 lbs.; Cuba, 59,762 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 345 lbs.; Denmark, 58,970 lbs.; England, 2,652,628 lbs.; France, 57,949 lbs.; French Africa, 12,709 lbs.; Gibraltar, 14,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 195 lbs.; Mexico, 686 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,067 lbs.; Norway, 490,549 lbs.; Panama, 6,249 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 78 lbs.; Brazil, 289 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,474 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,105 lbs.; Chile, 202 lbs.; Colombia, 2,026 lbs.; Costa Rica, 629 lbs.; Cuba, 94,519 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 844 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 305 lbs.; England, 2,496,166 lbs.; Fance, 168 lbs.; French West Indies, 6,400 lbs.; Greece, 1,600 lbs.; Guatemala, 2,024 lbs.; Haiti, 2,107 lbs.; Jamaica, 658 lbs.; Mexico, 3,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 906 lbs.; Norway, 237,169 lbs.; Panama, 5,495 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,920 lbs.

LARD.—Barbados, 827 lbs.; Belgium, 3,979,546 lbs.; Brazil, 2,400 lbs.; British Guiana, 800 lbs.; British South Africa, 8,850 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,250 lbs.; Chile, 21,200 lbs.; Colombia, 14,310 lbs.; Cuba, 28,474 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,482 lbs.; Denmark, 66,567 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 100 lbs.; Ecuador, 9,040 lbs.; England, 1,103,053 lbs.; France, 488,120 lbs.; French Africa, 60,454 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,170 lbs.; Gibraltar, 5,600 lbs.; Guatemala, 700 lbs.; Haiti, 42,432 lbs.; Jamaica, 742 lbs.; Mexico, 12,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 115,938 lbs.; Norway, 281,058 lbs.; Panama, 5,031 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 840 lbs.; Venezuela, 76,076 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Barbados, 112 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,590 lbs.; British Guiana, 600 lbs.; British West Africa, 18,606 lbs.; British West Indies, 13,670 lbs.; Colombia, 816 lbs.; Cuba, 39,441 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 7,038 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,266 lbs.; England, 359,969 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Guatemala, 185 lbs.; Haiti, 30,539 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,965 lbs.; Mexico, 9,372 lbs.; Netherlands, 115,955 lbs.; Newfoundland, 338 lbs.; Norway, 58,620 lbs.; Panama, 323 lbs.; Peru, 1,100 lbs.; Spain, 773 lbs.; Venezuela, 500 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Australia, 550 gals.; British West Indies, 12 gals.; Dutch West Indies, 50 gals.; Haiti, 12 gals.; Italy, 18,442 gals.; Scotland, 110 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Panama, 1,421 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 300 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,900 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,135 lbs.; Chile, 3,000 lbs.; Cuba, 41,323 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,400 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 800 lbs.; England, 61,000 lbs.; France, 15,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,725 lbs.; Haiti, 27,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,800 lbs.; Mexico, 5,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 13,600 lbs.; Norway, 25,000 lbs.; Panama, 2,500 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Australia, 18,245 lbs.; British South Africa, 180 lbs.; British West Indies, 228 lbs.; Chile, 180 lbs.; England, 25,200 lbs.; Haiti, 180 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Argentina, 111 lbs.; Australia, 350 lbs.; British West Indies, 244 lbs.; Colombia, 148 lbs.; Cuba, 7,209 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 343 lbs.; England, 117,300 lbs.; France, 63,160 lbs.; French West Indies, 251 lbs.; Haiti, 7,539 lbs.; Jamaica, 190 lbs.; Mexico, 59 lbs.; Panama, 5,740 lbs.; Venezuela, 208 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to August 23, 1916:

CATTLE.—Venezuela, 2 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Barbados, 2,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,800 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Chile, 4,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 4,600 lbs.; Cuba, 5,400 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 900 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 100 lbs.; England, 99,345 lbs.; France, 71,131 lbs.; French West Indies, 12,150 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Haiti, 6,640 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,000 lbs.; Mexico, 2,600 lbs.; Newfoundland, 42,000 lbs.; Norway, 254,851 lbs.; Panama, 4,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,800 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—England, 1,307,252 lbs.; Panama, 1,649 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 700 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 800 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,218 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,280 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 172,844 lbs.; French West Indies, 660 lbs.; Guatemala, 500 lbs.; Haiti, 500 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,500 lbs.; Mexico, 605 lbs.; Panama, 700 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Cuba, 9,491 lbs.; Denmark, 57,224 lbs.; England, 472,598 lbs.; Greece, 9,848 lbs.; Netherlands, 462,057 lbs.; Norway, 1,076,398 lbs.; Sweden, 97,000 lbs.

STEARINE.—Colombia, 6,401 lbs.; Cuba, 1,100 lbs.; England, 11,200 lbs.; France, 45,020 lbs.; Guatemala, 600 lbs.; Italy, 3,300 lbs.; Peru, 4,972 lbs.; Venezuela, 50,100 lbs.

ANIMAL FATS.—Chile, 22,400 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,014 lbs.; Peru, 1,181 lbs.; Salvador, 25,750 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Honduras, 7 gals.

TALLOW.—British West Indies, 755 lbs.; Colombia, 4,684 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 400 lbs.; Mexico, 6,356 lbs.; Venezuela, 44,400 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Australia, $75; Bermuda, $70; Brazil, $9; British East Indies, $656; British Guiana, $32; British South Africa, $1,427; British West Africa, $27; British West Indies, $182; Chile, $912; Colombia, $255; Costa Rica, $42; Cuba, $621; Danish West Indies, $160; Dutch West Indies, $14; Ecuador, $115; England, $217,597; France, $15; French West Indies, $107; Guatemala, $275; Haiti, $46; Honduras, $97; Jamaica, $104; Mexico, $463; Panama, $596; Philippine Islands, $176; Spain, $68; Strait Settlements, $45; Venezuela, $173.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Barbados, $945; Bermuda, $151; British West Indies, $293; Colombia, $13; Cuba, $821; Danish West Indies, $97; Dutch West Indies, $35; England, $9,111; France, $4,374; French West Indies, $1,602; Guatemala, $180; Haiti, $1,052; Jamaica, $213; Newfoundland, $1,913; Norway, $88; Panama, $2,944; Venezuela, $42.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 19, 1916, with comparisons

PORK, BBLS.

To	Week ending Aug. 19, 1916.	Week ending Aug. 21, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 19, 1916.
United Kingdom	139	235	12,122
Continent	358	.....	4,139
So. & Cen. Am.	733	581	18,165
West Indies	503	1,390	41,093
Br. No. Am. Col	321	135	14,512
Other countries	17	4	846
Total	2,103	2,345	90,879

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom	9,317,375	11,085,500	496,864,522
Continent	1,243,380	2,042,250	176,225,851
So. & Cen. Am.	180,100	1,017,502	2,652,344
West Indies	307,958	213,919	9,391,196
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	671,533
Other countries	31,201	10,267	654,036
Total	11,080,014	14,349,488	686,459,482

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	2,164,250	1,044,798	221,577,072
Continent	645,508	2,435,855	145,388,244
So. & Cen. Am.	880,652	814,171	31,839,546
West Indies	541,516	1,116,541	22,258,422
Br. No. Am. Col	.....	1,480	583,619
Other countries	32,470	900	1,880,128
Total	4,264,406	5,413,548	423,549,033

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,620	7,846,339	1,968,696
Boston	323	129,675	210,000
Philadelphia	.....	80,000	.....
New Orleans	360	.....	1,196,000
Galveston	.....	.....	40,000
Montreal	.....	3,024,000	850,000
Total week	2,103	11,080,014	4,264,696
Previous week	2,298	6,497,622	3,728,991
Two weeks ago	1,122	10,382,757	7,905,370
Cor. week last y'r	2,345	14,349,488	5,413,548

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug 19, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	18,175,800	16,348,000	1,827,200
Meats, lbs.	686,459,482	637,925,410	48,534,072
Lard, lbs.	423,549,033	410,705,695	12,843,338

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, August 17, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Kroonland, Liverpool	1107	....	....	583	....	....	....	....	1000
Philadelphia, Liverpool	....	....	....	3124	....	15	50	93	1250
Orduna, Liverpool	....	....	....	281	....	....	....	200	1530
Quebra, Liverpool	4971	....	....	140	....	....	....	125	....
Queen Margaret, Liverpool	3011	....	....	425	....	....	....	100	1000
Andania, London	625	....	6263	1322	....	....	....	....	3050
Buffalo, Hull	....	....	....	1055	....	....	20	310	4633
Cannizaro, Hull	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	174	575
Noorderdyk, Rotterdam	3443	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carolina, Gothenberg	....	500	....	....	11	....	....	....	....
Oscar II., Copenhagen	8223	....	....	....	....	....	....	290	....
Sagitta, Aarhuus	18811	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From, Bergen	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frey, Havre	....	....	....	75	....	....	38	100	1550
Bankdale, Marseilles	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....
Ile de la Reunion, Marseilles	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	150	....
Urd, Bordeaux	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800
Chicago, Bordeaux	....	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	740
Re'd Italia, Genoa	....	....	....	....	74	....	....	....	....
Dante Alighieri, Genoa	....	....	....	100	1300	....	....	....	50
Total	40191	750	6263	7351	1385	15	117	1542	16178

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP.

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has again advanced during the week, with a fair business claimed at the higher levels. Prices have gained somewhat more than a half cent a pound the past few weeks, and the general situation seems to be steadier. There is very little said of another runaway market, however, such as was experienced less than a year ago, and conservatives believe that while prices may sell higher, the present high level will always be in the minds of consumers.

Large holders of tallow have not been free sellers at the advance, however. There seems to be a feeling that as long as the war lasts, the era of high prices will endure. Latest reports from semi-official foreign quarters suggests a prolonged war, and while these are, perhaps, no more authentic than the peace rumors frequently heard, they emphasize the diversity of opinion prevailing as to the European political situation. There has not been a betterment in the demand for glycerine, however, despite the advices of a prolonged war. It is understood that foreign interests have found an acid more suitable for the manufacture of explosives than glycerine. This discovery has been reflected in the heavy buying of caustic soda, at the expense of the demand for the oils and greases with a glycerine content.

Prime city tallow was quoted at 7½@7¾c. nominal and city specials at 8¼c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is steadier at 10½c. There has been some buying for the compound lard trade at these prices, following absorption for exporters.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very quiet, with prices nominal. Only a small business is reported from time to time. Extras are quoted at 13¼c. and medium at 12¼c.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—The market is unsettled and lower. Receipts are still small and stocks are light, but demand has been limited and prices have eased off moderately. Offerings from abroad are small. Prime red, spot, 8¾@9c.; Lagos, spot, 9½@10c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 13@14c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is quiet and about steady. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—Values have ruled very steady during the week. The high price of linseed oil and the small crops of seed this season are factors not to be overlooked, while the high price of corn makes a high cost for the manufactured product. Prices at 7¾@8c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is very firm, with moderate offerings. Spot is quoted at 7¾@8c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is no change in the list, with absorption slow. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is a little easier, but quiet. Demand is of moderate volume and supplies are being steadily absorbed. Ceylon, 13@13½c.; Cochin, 14@15c.

GREASES.—The market is a little firmer with tallow. Demand is fairly good and the situation of the competing fats tends to make a firm situation. Yellow, 7@7¼c., nom.; bone, 7@7¼c., nom.; house, 7@7¼c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 34,332 quarters for export, compared to nothing last week and 1,952,045 lbs. for export two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 19,673 carcasses for export compared to nothing last week. There were no other imports.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 25, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 174,000 quarters; to the Continent, 72,540 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 105,601 quarters; to the Continent 45,525 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending August 19, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to ——— pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being — cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 21,726 pounds and averaged 11 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.75	$1.75	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	10.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.80	.80	175c.	160c.
Butter	1.50	1.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 24. Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams. Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.

Skinned Hams. Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18½c.

Picnic Hams. Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Clear Bellies. Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. O. Zaun.)

New York, August 24.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 22@23c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19c.; city steam lard, 14½c.; city dressed hogs, 15c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18@19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; skinned shoulders, 13c.; boneless butts, 16½@17c.; Boston butts, 15@15½c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½c.; lean trimmings, 13½@14c.; regular trimmings, 9@10c.; kidneys, 8c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 13c.

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TALLOW GREASE STEARINE

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 24, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Aug. 24, 1916. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
From New York—		
Africa	2	6,456
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	11	2,311
Bergen, Norway	—	5,840
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
British India	—	44
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Central America	20	692
Cette, France	—	900
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	23	9,371
Genoa, Italy	—	10,444
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,900
Haiti	21	406
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havre, France	—	12,005
Hull, England	—	100
Kobe, Japan	—	143
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,125
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,300
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	—	956
Naples, Italy	—	375
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Rotterdam, Holland	4,100	116,381
St. Johns, N. F.	—	497
San Domingo	—	2,754
South American ports	1,056	47,312
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies, Other	279	12,294
Total	5,512	365,309
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway	—	1,625
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216
Christiania, Norway	—	67,510
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Minatitlan, Mexico	—	75
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	100
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	210
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Total	—	125,237
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,916
Liverpool, England	—	108
Total	—	2,024
From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	—	295
Total	—	1,150
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Total	—	9,531
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,847
Liverpool, England	—	979
London, England	—	975
Total	—	4,801
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,290
Rosario, A. R.	—	150
Total	—	3,440
From Detroit—		
Canada	—	56,280
Total	—	56,280
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	8,233
Total	—	8,233

Recapitulation—	Week ending Aug. 24, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period, 1914. Bbls.
From New York	5,512	365,309	590,281
From New Orleans	—	125,237	97,740
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,094
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,932
From Philadelphia	—	1,150	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	36,604
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,801	29,358
From Boston	—	2	112
From San Francisco	—	221	213
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	—	56,280	41,989
From Buffalo	—	8,233	9,704
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	8,205
From Dakota	—	4,585	3,195
From Vermont	—	45	159
From other ports	—	6	156
Total	5,512	592,321	838,668

SUGGEST TWO GRADES OF LINTERS.

The agitation for the making of two cuts of lint by cotton oil mills during the coming season is widening, and a systematic effort is being made by various trade associations to bring this matter to the serious attention of oil millers at the beginning of the milling season. Reasons for a belief that profit will result from the suggested operation are set forth in the following letter to mill members by Secretary Robert Gibson of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Dallas, Texas, August 19, 1916.

To the Mill Members of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

I beg herewith to give you copy of a letter in regard to the linting of cottonseed by our mill members. This matter was discussed at a recent meeting of the secretaries of the State organizations and was deemed of such importance that its issuance to all the oil mills would be of great value to them, or at least would give them some important facts worthy of their consideration:

"Very few of the cotton oil mills in the South have given any consideration to the manufacture of two grades of lint the coming season. Perhaps you will agree with me that there is a splendid outlook for the cotton crop to move at prices ranging from 13½c. to 15c. per pound, and if there is any further deterioration in August—as better experts believe there will be—there is no telling just what the future of cotton will be for the next twelve months.

"After a very careful investigation, I find that the rug manufacturers, hat makers of cheap grades, and one hundred and one other users of such high grade first cut linters, as heretofore used, are in great distress for raw material to carry on their business.

"I do not know if you would be willing in one of your weekly letters to advise with the mills throughout the South to make two cuts of lint, making the first cut of the highest grade, expecting to realize a value of not less than nine cents per pound, with the further advice to them that this will in no wise affect the value of the remaining lint for nitrate purposes, but it will take away probably 250,000 bales for a purpose of which a high-grade lint is much needed, and will have the effect of increasing in a great degree the value of the remaining lint for nitrate purposes.

"It is evident if every mill member would do this that he will increase the value of the total linters from a ton of cottonseed probably $2 per ton, and perhaps more, and likewise increase the price of seed to the farmer, if what we understand is true that there is a strong working arrangement between the buyers of linters for nitrate purposes for this country and abroad.

"If the mills would do this, it would have the effect, very quickly, of drawing out the buyers of a cheap grade of lint for nitrate purposes, with the values much improved over what they are today.

"A few of the best posted mill men in the country will take this course, and from my viewpoint, it is a matter that they should give out to all mills as being a valuable adjunct to this year's milling, and would be indeed helpful to the entire South. If you think well of the proposition then you might do much for your friends throughout the oil mill section by encouraging in the strongest way possible a preparation by which they can make two grades of linters, and it is easy to show them how much more valuable it will be to them to do this.

"Now, if you don't think this is a matter which you are willing to go to the mills with, then I would like for you to reply at once, when I shall endeavor through the best brokers in each of the States to get this information in the hands of each and every mill with the hope of making better prices for lint suitable for nitrate purposes, as this has a removal of a part of the lint for which we can get 2½c. or 3c. more per pound for other commercial purposes."

Trusting you will find the above quoted communication of sufficient importance and interest to you to give it your attention,

Very truly yours,
ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

COTTONSEED PRICE INQUIRY.

Although cottonseed is costing the oil mills from $30 per ton upward in the South, complaints have been renewed by dissatisfied producers of an alleged combination to control the price of seed. In response to such importunities the Department of Justice at Washington has ordered the resumption of an inquiry started some time ago on this subject. This inquiry never got anywhere, for the reason that nothing could be discovered on which to substantiate the allegations, but Attorney General Gregory has reopened it to give those who think they can prove something a chance to do it.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Undertone Steady—Higher Prices for Crude Oil—Advances in Cotton and Lard—Better Consuming Trade Admitted—Foreign Demand Light—More Stable Grease Markets—Speculation in Reduced Volume.

The chief topic of interest in cottonseed oil circles at present seems to be the uncertainty regarding the cotton crop. It is not denied that various opinions as to the price list would be radically altered if there were assurances given that the cotton production this season will not exceed that of last year by more than 200,000 bales or so. Authorities in the cotton oil trade who are closely allied with the cotton trade are of the opinion that the present cotton crop promise is rather gloomy, yet the point is constantly held in mind that a very favorable fall season through the South might easily add close to a million bales to a late-summer prospect.

Cotton houses have been frequent buyers of cotton oil contracts in the New York market. As a matter of fact this group represents one of the principal sources of support. There is no concentrated demand from this quarter, but a scattered, steady demand, which has continued despite the enhancement of about a hundred points recently in the cotton oil levels. Whenever the cotton market has boomed (and there have been many such periods) this cotton house buying of oil contracts became noticeable.

Unquestionably, a part of the big advances in cotton during the past several weeks were in the nature of measuring and discounting the deterioration to the cotton crop resulting from the drought in the West, and the weevil, heat and shedding damage in other districts. At the same time, this confident buying of cotton also reflects the big consumption of raw material, and it would not seem as though the cotton oil trade should be impressed constantly with the advances of the cotton list, at least when there is evidence of satisfactory crop development.

The fact remains, however, that the oil trade has not been convinced that the cotton crop is developing as it should, and the Government's weekly weather bulletins continue to emphasize the unfavorable cotton crop conditions. Another bullish Government report on cotton condition on August 31 would be consistent with these reports. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that crude oil mills are indisposed to sell freely or to sell ahead except where seed has been acquired at moderate price levels.

There is not a great deal of new crude oil moving. Prices have been generally firm through the South. There has been occasional hedge selling in the New York contract market, but nothing inordinate. The fears of hedge pressure are instrumental in holding down bullish enthusiasm in speculative circles. It will be recalled that the hedge offerings of last season were very light on the whole, and mills, instead of selling freely, held off and obtained a very satisfactory average price.

Of course, a great deal depends on the seed movement, and how far the farmers have been spoiled by the prices—ranging from $40 to $50 per ton—paid last spring. In ordinary years the present level of around $35 per ton would be considered remunerative. The question of the seed movement seemingly reverts, to an important degree, on the cotton weather conditions during the next several weeks.

Actual consuming demand for cotton oil has not been brisk. The compound lard trade has come in for its share, retaining its healthy position, while the Western lard market has soared to record quotations. There has been a strengthening of prices in the general grease markets, led by tallow, which has recovered a half cent a pound to a basis of 8¼c. for loose city specials, but cotton oil cannot compete with these products just now. The foreign demand for cotton oil

The American Cotton Oil Co.

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Cottonseed Products

OIL, LINTERS
CAKE, ASHES
MEAL, HULLS

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

has been very quiet, and there are people in the trade who persistently claim that the contracts made with foreigners running into the new season are far below those that had been made at this time a year ago. This would not necessarily imply an export business in cotton oil this coming season much under that for the year just ended, which hardly can be called better than a fair year.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 19, 1916. Spot, $9.10; August, $9.18@9.21; September, $9.30@9.32; October, $9.09@9.10; November, $8.70@8.72; December, $8.72@8.73; January, $8.73@8.75; February, $8.76@8.82; March, $8.83@8.94. Futures closed 2 decline to 9 higher. Sales were: August, 600, $9.25@9.20; September, 3,500, $9.35@9.30; October, 2,700, $9.11@9.10; November, 1,300, $8.73@8.70; December, 3,500, $8.75@8.72; January, 3,700, $8.79@8.75; March, 100, $8.96. Total sales, 15,400 bbls. Good off, $8.90; off, $8.80; reddish off, $8.60; winter, $9.30; prime crude, S. E., new; $7.73 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, August, 21, 1916. Spot, $9.10; August, $9.12@9.20; September, $9.24@9.25; October, $9.18@9.19; November, $8.75@8.77; December, $8.77@8.79; January, $8.81@8.82; February, $8.85@8.90; March, $8.90@9.01. Futures closed 6 decline to 9 higher. Sales were: August, 500, $9.21@9.14; September, 2,400, $9.39@9.24; October, 5,400, $9.26@9.13; November, 5,100, $8.85@8.70; December, 5,200, $8.85@8.69; January, 9,000, $8.83@8.74; March, 4,000, $9.04@8.95. Total sales, 31,600 bbls. Good off, $8.90; off, $8.70; reddish off, $8.50; winter, $9.40; summer, $9.40; prime crude, S. E., new, $7.73 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, August, 22, 1916. Spot, $9.06@9.30; August, $9.06@9.20; September, $9.18@9.20; October, $9.17@9.18; November, $8.80@8.81; December, $8.77@8.79; January, $8.78@8.79; February, $8.85@8.90; March, $9@9.01. Futures closed 6 decline to 5 higher. Sales were: August, 100, $9.12; September, 4,400, $9.29@9.20; October, 4,400, $9.25@9.15; November, 7,000, $8.84@8.76; December, 8,200, $8.84@8.74; January, 11,700, $8.85@8.77; February, 1,600, $8.92@8.90; March, 10,700, $9.05@8.97. Total sales, 48,100 bbls. Good off, $8.85; off, $8.70; reddish off, $8.50; winter, $9.30; summer, $9.30; prime crude, S. E., new, $7.73 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, August, 23, 1916.—Spot, $9.12@9.30; August, $9.12@9.30; September, $9.17@9.19; October, $9.18@9.19; November, $8.80@8.81; December, $8.78@8.80; January, $8.81@8.82; February, $8.85@8.92; March, $8.99@9. Futures closed 1 decline to 6 higher. Sales were: September, 6,400, $9.20@9.14; October, 9,500, $9.20@9.11; November, 400, $8.81@8.77; December, 3,600, $8.80@8.67; January, 2,800, $8.83@8.70; March, 3,800, $9.01@8.94. Total sales, 26,300 bbls. Winter, $9@9.75; summer, $9@9.80; prime crude, S. E., new, $7.73 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, August 24, 1916. Spot, $9.10; August $9.07@9.75; September, $9.10@9.15; October, $9.18@9.20; November, $8.91@8.92; December, $8.90@8.93; January, $8.94@8.95; February, $8.99@9.10; March, $9.17@9.19. Futures closed 7 lower to 18 higher. Sales were: September, 1,600, $9.18@9.15; October, 7,200, $9.25@9.15; November, 5,700, $8.94@8.80; December, 10,500, $8.95@8.79; January, 9,500, $8.98@8.81; March, 8,400, $9.20@9.01. Total sales, 42,900 bbls. Good off, $8.50; off, $8.40; reddish off, $4.30; winter, $9.25 summer, $9.25 prime crude, S. E., $7.90@7.87; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 60c bid for August. Prime 7 per cent. meal $28.50@29, according to location. Loose hulls, $10, Atlanta.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

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COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' COMMITTEES NAMED

Appointments Announced by President Covington for the Year

Committees for the conduct of the business of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association during the coming year are announced this week by President George W. Covington of the association, from his headquarters at Hazlehurst, Miss. President Covington was elected at the convention at Memphis in June, and has given much time and care to the selection of his committees for the important work of the year. He did not announce the list until he had secured the consent of each member to serve, thus assuring active and hearty co-operation in the work of the ensuing season.

The appointments include many of the best-known men in the industry and in the organization, and assure President Covington good backing for the progressive plans he has on foot. The complete list follows, including the appointments of official inspectors and weighers at various points, and the Government Committee by States, as elected at Memphis in June:

Executive Committee. G. W. Covington, chairman, Hazlehurst, Miss.; Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.; J. J. Culbertson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss.; F. N. Bridgers, Wilson, N. C.

Bureau of Publicity.—Jo W. Allison, chairman, Dallas, Tex. (elected); B. F. Taylor, Columbia, S. C.; Harry Hodgson, Athens, Ga.

Committee on Rules. Fielding Wallace, chairman, Augusta, Ga.; E. E. Chandler, Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Gash, New York; F. M. Barnes, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. T. George, New Orleans, La.; E. P. McBurney, Atlanta, Ga.; Ernest Lamar, Selma, Ala.; E. S. Ready, Helena, Ark.; C. D. Jordan, Memphis, Tenn.; R. E. Montgomery, Chickasha, Okla.; John W. O'Neil, Clarksville, Tex.; J. B. Perry, Grenada, Miss.

Committee on Grievances. R. L. Heflin, Sr., Galveston, Tex.; Fred B. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.; Theo. Heyck, Houston, Tex.; W. B. Mann, Marianna, Ark.; J. B. Cohlwell, Campobella, S. C.; Geo. B. Alexander, Greenville, Miss.; T. R. Cole, Roff, Okla.

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Watch page 48 for business changes

PRODUCTION OF SOYA OIL IN UNITED STATES

Facts and Figures of Interest to Cotton Seed Oil Mills

By L. P. Nemzek, Special Technical Agent U. S. Paint Mfrs. Association.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This authoritative review of the soya bean situation from a technical and practical standpoint will be read with interest by all cotton oil mill men and others interested in the problem of diversification in the Southern crushing industry and in oil production. It was prepared for presentation at the recent convention of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.]

Varieties Used in the Growing Tests.

While growing tests during 1911 and 1912 were limited to North Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey and Kentucky, they were extended in 1913 to every State, with the exception of a very few where conditions are unfavorable from an agricultural standpoint.

The tests were also extended to the Philippine Islands and to several places in Canada. It is noteworthy in this connection that there are at least two varieties which can be successfully matured as far north as the southern portions of Quebec.

During 1912 forty-eight varieties were experimented with, including four imported from Manchuria. This number was greatly increased in 1913, so that all available types would be included. It was considered likely that varieties previously discarded as unsuitable for forage purposes may prove desirable for seed production, so new varieties were included in the oil extraction tests whenever brought to our attention.

In view of the fact that there are hundreds of varieties, many of which differ in only a few minor respects from others, it was necessary, after making preliminary tests, to eliminate many of them in order to bring the number down to a practical working basis. There is really nothing to be gained by growing so many varieties.

The number has been reduced to about fifteen already popular varieties, namely: Mammoth, Medium Yellow, Ito San, Holly Brooks, Haberlandt, Peking, Wilson, Auburn, Black Eye Brow, Arlington, Tokio, Mikado, Virginia, Chiquita, Sable and the Yellow Manchurian bean, which growing tests have shown to be very satisfactory. In time, some of these will be eliminated, so that the number will gradually be brought down to four or five varieties which prove to be the most satisfactory for forage purposes as well as for the production of oil.

No sooner were the farmers interested in the larger growth of soya beans than they began to ask for information as to how and where the beans could be disposed of to be converted into oil.

Cotton Oil Mills Best for Crushing.

It was soon evident that the cottonseed mills in the South were best situated for crushing the beans. The location of the hundreds of these mills is fortunate, inasmuch as the South is naturally adapted to become the great soya bean-producing section of the country. Definite plans have not been evolved in sections where the cottonseed oil mills are not located, but in the northern section of the country the linseed oil mills will, very likely, crush the beans as soon as the production is large enough to warrant their going into the matter.

In some sections, notably Tennessee, it was suggested that the farmers in a certain locality club together and conduct their own mill, disposing of the oil in the regular manner, and each farmer to use the cake from his

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crop for feeding purposes. In this way there would be returned to the land the full fertilizing values of the crop. The promoters of successful agriculture see in this a means to increase the production of soya beans, mainly because of the value which the farmer obtains by the improvement of his soil.

During August and September, 1913, I made a trip of nearly twenty-four thousand miles, visiting most of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, to discuss matters relating to the increased production of beans for oil-crushing purposes and to determine whether or not the cottonseed oil mills were in a position to handle the crop without materially altering the machinery they use for the crushing of cotton seed or going to the expense of installing new equipment. I was very favorably impressed with my visit to the North Carolina Station, where I received many valuable suggestions.

Most of my time was spent in the States growing cotton and where cottonseed mills were already established. From the information obtained at that time I felt safe in stating in my 1914 report to the association that the cottonseed oil mills were equipped to crush the beans with few minor and inexpensive changes in their equipment. Since that time, reports from different mills have varied somewhat, but they are all more or less agreed that the bean can be successfully crushed, and that the cost of changes to accommodate this crop need not be counted on as an item of expense.

You are naturally interested most in the crushing of the bean, what they can be bought for, and how the oil and the by-product can be disposed of profitably.

(To be continued.)

SOYA BEAN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Last year in eastern North Carolina the utilization of the soya bean by the cotton oil mills of the section was begun on a considerable scale. This was the first time in America that oil had been crushed from domestic beans on a commercial scale. The North Carolina mills during the fall, winter and spring utilized something like 100,000 bushels of beans.

These efforts on the part of the North Carolina oil mills has attracted wide attention not only from soap, paint, varnish, glycerine and specialty food manufacturers in different parts of the country, but a number of the crushers' associations of the South have decided to promote the industry in their respective States.

That the industry will grow from year to year and therby bring money from another source to the State, and at the same time give permanent improvement to the soil is what C. B. Williams, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, believes. Mr. Williams has written to quite a number of manufacturers in the North asking what disposal could be made of the North Carolina output, and every reply has lent encouragement to the belief that the industry would soon be a large one.

One firm writes: "The oil is more satisfactory in connection with the manufacture of paints and varnishes than either corn or cottonseed oil, the most important reason for this being that the soya bean oil possesses better drying qualities. It is more readily manipulated, so that proper drying of paints and varnishes in which it has been used will result."

Mr. Williams has heard from a number of soap manufacturers, all of whom claim that there is no reason why the soya bean oil cannot be utilized in the manufacture of sweet scented soaps.

Aside from their commercial value, soya beans possess the power of gathering nitrogen and depositing it in the soil. The vines when cut with a disc harrow and plowed under yield even a degree fertilizing benefit. The soya bean is better adapted to all parts of the State than is the cowpea. It is not so easily killed by frost, and also can be grown in a wider range of climatic and soil conditions.

Mr. Williams says that as a commercial crop soya beans compare favorably with other money crops, although the market has not been so well established. But he believes that there is a future of the soya bean as a commercial crop, and also as a soil improver.

TEXAS TRAFFIC BUREAU BUSY.

The Traffic Bureau of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, of which the indefatigable Colonel Jo W. Allison is chairman, is not only looking after the interests of Texas members in the matter of freight claims, rates, etc., but it has branched out. It is conducting a successful business in the purchase and sale of second-hand mill machinery, and now proposes to broaden that department by including the purchase of bagging, ties, fuel, press cloth and all mill supplies for its members.

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, George W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.
Vice-President, Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.
Secretary Treasurer, Robt Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

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Vice-President, L. M. Porter, Birmingham.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. B. McCord, Prattville.

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Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia.
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Vice-President, S. M. Malone, Natchez.
Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Forrester, Meridian

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Vice-President, F. C. Dunn, Kinston.
Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. White, Greenville.

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Secretary Treasurer, J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City.

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Vice-President, Russell Acree, Darlington.
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

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President, Chas. Du Bose, Alice.
Vice-President, C. C. Littleton, Houston.
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 24, 1916. Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾@4c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 2¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c.; per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3¼c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½@5c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 9½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 10½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 13@14c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 91@92c. per lb.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, —— per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 9½@10c. per lb.; cotton oil, 9¾@10c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7¾@8c. per lb.; corn oil, 7¾@8c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 7¼c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, — per lb.; brown grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 35@36c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 27½c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 24½c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 36½c. per lb.

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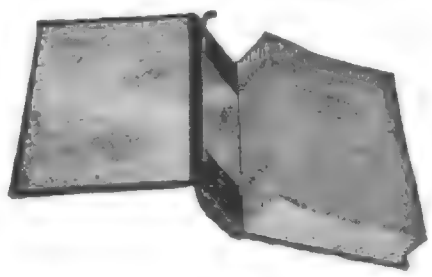

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 25.—Market strong, Western steam, $14.65 nom.; Middle West, $14.55@14.65; city steam, 14¼c. nom.; refined Continent, $15.35; South American, $15.50; Brazil, kegs, $16.50; compound, 10¼@10¾c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 25.—Copra fabrique, 143 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 126 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, August 25.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 140s.; shoulders, square, 73s.; New York, 69s.; picnic, 70s.; hams, long, 100s.; American cut, 100s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 95s.; long clear, 94s.; short back, 88s.; bellies, clear, 92s. Lard, spot prime, 77s.; American refined 28-lb. box, 80s. 3d. September, 79s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 48s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 100s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 47s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was active and strong at new high levels. Demand was general and offerings were steadily absorbed.

Tallow.

The market is very firm with better demand reported; city specials loose quoted at 8¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Trading is quiet but values are very steady. Oleo quoted at 10⅝c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was active with the market strong and higher at new high levels influenced by the strength of provisions and cotton.

Market closed 36 to 81 points higher. Sales, 66,700 bbls. Spot oil, $9.30 bid. Crude, Southeast, $8.27 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: August, $9.40@9.75; September, $9.47@9.49; October, $9.62@9.63; November, $9.58@9.60; December, $9.66@9.68; January, $9.75@9.76; February, $9.75@9.90; March, $9.90@9.95. The market closed feverish after one of the largest days on record.

FRIDAY'S LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 25.—Hog market slow and steady. Bulk of prices $10.35@10.90; light, $10.40@11.05; mixed, $10.05@11; heavy, $10@10.90; rough heavy, $10@10.20; Yorkers, $10.70@10.85; pigs, $7.40@9.40; cattle, slow; beeves, $8.50@10.85; cows and heifers, $3.25@9; Texas steers, $7@8.20; Western, $6.25@8.50. Calves, $8.50@11.75. Sheep, weak to 10c. lower; lambs, $6.50@10.25; Western, $6.40@7.70. Native, $6.15@7.40. Yearlings, $7.25@8.30.

Omaha, August 25.—Hogs steady, at $9.75@10.60.

Buffalo, August 25.—Hogs lower; on sale, 4,000, at $11.15@11.25.

Kansas City, August 25.—Hogs strong, at $9.90@10.70.

St. Joseph, August 25.—Hogs steady, at $9.85@10.60.

Sioux City, August 25.—Hogs lower, at $9.60@10.55.

Louisville, August 25.—Hogs lower, at $10.20@10.55.

Indianapolis, August 25.—Hogs lower, at $10.75@10.80.

St. Louis, August 25.—Hogs lower, at $10.55@10.85.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 25. Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.76¼
Demand sterling	4.75¾
Commercial bills, sight	4.75⅞
Commercial, 60 days	4.70¾
Commercial, 90 days	4.68¾
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations
Commercial, sight	5.91¾
Bankers' cables	5.90
Bankers' checks	5.90½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	71⅛
Bankers' cables	71⅝
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41⅛@41⅛
Commercial, 60 days	41⅛@41⅜
Bankers' sight	41⅛+⅛
Copenhagen—	
Checks	28.50

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 19, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,874	21,400	17,776
Swift & Co.	6,196	15,500	21,725
Wilson & Co.	5,567	10,600	9,040
Morris & Co.	5,209	7,300	7,610
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,291	8,000	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	753	6,700	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,476	...	...

Brennan Packing Co., 6,000 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,400 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 13,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,800 hogs; others, 8,200 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,208	8,581	2,870
Fowler Packing Co.	608	...	1,234
Wilson & Co.	4,543	6,346	2,962
Swift & Co.	5,794	6,960	6,107
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,919	5,131	3,753
Morris & Co.	4,564	6,438	1,862
Others	1,653	720	73

B. Balling, 169 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 66 cattle; Heil Packing Co., 87 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 130 cattle and 3,317 hogs; Blount, 374 cattle and 3,134 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 70 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 595 cattle; Graybill & Stephenson, 1,466 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,624	6,369	5,381
Swift & Co.	4,713	8,554	10,939
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,012	9,429	9,231
Armour & Co.	3,982	10,063	11,245
Swarts & Co.	...	1,527	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,879	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 116 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 40 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 603 hogs; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 2 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 1 cattle.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,638	3,141	3,071
Swift & Co.	3,734	2,928	4,200
Armour & Co.	4,314	2,808	4,098
East Side Packing Co.	154	936	431
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	47	...	104
Independent Packing Co.	256	...	...
Krey Packing Co.	7	...	...
J. H. Reis Provision Co.	...	204	...
Others	1,384	20,056	2,550

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,454	7,835	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,302	7,933	...
Swift & Co.	...	4,566	...
Others	6,445	2,021	...

R. Hurni Packing Co., 328 cattle; G. A. Hormel & Co., 731 hogs; Hammond, Standish & Co., 904 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 50 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 633 hogs; Statter & Co., 50 cattle.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 21, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,006	3,244	38,556	16,880
New York	1,911	3,990	95	6,321
Central Union	1,900	723	16,448	90
Totals	7,817	7,957	55,099	22,791
Totals last week	5,720	7,888	51,735	18,158

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Chicago	200	9,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	500	
Omaha	100	5,000	2,100
St. Louis	300	2,000	200
St. Joseph	200	4,000	200
Sioux City	300	3,000	1,500
St. Paul	400	900	100
Oklahoma City		300	
Fort Worth	300	600	
Milwaukee		617	
Denver	446	27	244
Louisville	100	800	400
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		514	
Indianapolis	100	3,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	200	900	600
Buffalo	250	1,000	250
Cleveland	300	1,000	800
New York	253	1,463	3,135
Toronto, Canada	142	269	22

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Chicago	24,500	31,000	23,000
Kansas City	82,000	10,000	3,600
Omaha	10,700	4,000	26,000
St. Louis	8,900	5,000	2,300
St. Joseph	3,500	4,000	5,000
Sioux City	5,000	2,000	5,500
St. Paul	10,100	8,000	2,100
Oklahoma City	1,100	2,000	150
Fort Worth	2,200	4,000	500
Milwaukee	200	190	75
Denver	1,615	173	3,061
Louisville	2,650	1,000	1,500
Detroit		560	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		514	
Indianapolis	850	5,000	
Pittsburgh		4,000	6,000
Cincinnati	2,900	2,041	2,100
Buffalo	4,100	8,000	3,000
Cleveland	1,100	2,500	6,000
New York	3,475	11,250	16,832
Toronto, Canada	3,093	786	1,409

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	11,000	22,000
Kansas City	24,000	14,000	7,000
Omaha	6,700	6,000	30,500
St. Louis	6,500	6,000	4,200
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	3,500
Sioux City	1,200	2,000	
St. Paul	2,400	4,000	300
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,000	
Fort Worth	2,500	2,800	
Milwaukee	600	1,897	800
Denver	423	445	8,076
Louisville	100	700	300
Detroit		1,300	
Cudahy		1,500	
Wichita		2,950	
Indianapolis	1,800	7,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	500	1,222	1,900
Buffalo	300	2,500	2,000
Cleveland	200	1,500	2,000
New York	770	1,462	7,400
Toronto, Canada	651	615	347

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	30,000	22,000
Kansas City	14,000	10,000	3,500
Omaha	4,000	6,300	20,000
St. Louis	8,700	10,000	1,900
St. Joseph	1,800	6,000	5,100
Sioux City	1,500	4,000	100
St. Paul	3,500	4,000	1,000
Fort Worth	1,500	2,000	500
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,700	2,400
Milwaukee	50	2,210	100
Denver	486	627	141
Louisville	100	1,000	1,400
Detroit		3,100	
Cudahy		800	
Wichita		1,450	
Indianapolis	1,500	9,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	600
Cincinnati	700	2,555	1,700
Buffalo	200	1,000	600
Cleveland	640	2,000	2,000
New York	1,000	4,544	6,780

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	30,000	16,000
Kansas City	4,000	5,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	8,300	12,000
St. Louis	7,500	8,500	2,800
St. Joseph	1,000	4,000	1,000
Sioux City	4,000	1,200	700
Oklahoma City	500	2,000	
St. Paul		3,000	
Fort Worth	2,200	1,800	700
Milwaukee		1,511	
Louisville		1,150	
Detroit		1,200	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		225	
Indianapolis		8,000	
Cincinnati	1,300	3,400	1,000
Buffalo	200	2,000	600
Cleveland		3,000	
New York	1,450	1,220	3,352

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	20,000	14,000
Kansas City	600	2,000	500
Omaha	1,500	4,500	11,000
St. Louis	2,300	6,000	1,700
St. Joseph	500	2,500	500
Sioux City	400	3,000	600
St. Paul	1,900	3,000	600
Oklahoma City	400	2,200	
Fort Worth	2,000	2,500	200

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are moderately active. Tanners are not anxious buyers, but there are enough sales to hold the quotations steady.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There has been a moderately active period passed in the packer hide market, sale for the week being estimated at around 55,000 hides, mainly made during the closing days of the period. The movement embraced about all selections with the exception of bull hides, which are well sold up. Spready native steers were sold, one packer moving his entire production of several months at various figures. June, July, and some say part of August slaughter, sold at 27½c., with koshers out at 27c.; balance August, September and October moved at 28c., with the koshers going at a half cent less. A couple of parcels of native steers were moved, the heavy selection only. One seller let go of 6,000 August steers at 26c., while another sold 900 Kansas City steers at the same figure. Texas hides formed the bulk of the operations. Sales of July and August heavy Texas were made at 23½c., the amount being close on to 12,000 hides. This is a decline of practically ¾c. from previous business. Trade was effected in 9,000 light and ex-light weights at 23½c., also a sharp reduction from previous business. Butt brands sold to the extent of close on to 10,000 hides at a quarter-cent reduction. This selection was kept fairly well in hand by sellers. The sales embraced two packers' salting, August hides, at 23½c. Colorados sold along with the butts, about 5,000 moving at 22½c., also a quarter-cent decline in price, August salting. Heavy native cows sold to the extent of 1,000 St. Louis June-August slaughter at 25c. unchanged. Some sellers were endeavoring to get 25½c. for heavy cows, which is one of the strongest selections on the list. Light native cows were quiet and on the basis of 25c. last paid and asked for further business. Branded cows sold at 23½c. for a line of 9,000 August salting hides, which as a decline of ½c. from previous quotations. Native bulls were closely sold up by previous trading at 22c. for June to January salting and only one seller now has anything left for sale and delivery between now and the end of the year. Quote at 22c. nominally unchanged. Branded bulls were quiet and quoted in a range of 17@18½c. nominal as to salting and origin.

Later.—Fifteen thousand more light and extreme Texas steers sold at 23½c. Two cars of June to January spready steers sold at 27½c. Bids of 25½c. are still in for native steers and there may have been some trading under cover.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trade in the country hide market has been exceptionally quiet during the period under review. Tanners have been holding off from purchasing as there is no immediate need of their laying in any supplies and they feel that the time is ripe to bear hide values as much as it is ever possible to bear them nowadays. Heavy hides were weak and not wanted by tanners. Early in the period under review sales were noted on the basis of 20c. selected for all short-haired Ohio hides 45 and up. The market gradually dragged off until late in the week the bottom was reached with a movement of a car of northwestern hides 45 and up short hair at 19½c. Chicago freight. Buffs sold about as freely as any selection. The market loosened up on the basis of 19½c. for carlots of buff weights nearly all short haired and later short haired hides sold at this figure. Sellers at this writing are endeavoring to get this price for further offerings without much interest shown on the part of tanners. A car of Michigan hides 25@60's was sold early in the period under review at 21c. selected basis short haired stock and also a small car of the same weights for patent leather purposes was reported moved at 22c., a special lot. Extremes alone were fairly quiet. A car of Ohio short haired extremes was sold early in the period at 22½c. selected, but later the market dropped off and this figure could not be realized. Chicago dealers were reported offering the light weights at 22c. but could not attract business. Efforts to secure offerings at under this rate, however, were not successful and while many leading tanners pitch their ideas at 21½c. for all short haired goods still they have not been able to get sellers to concede this rate as yet. A good stiff bid, however, might purchase if tanners were so disposed. Heavy cows are quiet and not sought after very actively. The market is nominal on the basis of 19c. for practically all short haired goods. Branded cows are quiet. The market is quoted on the basis of 17½c. flat for this selection, with the situation weak. Bull hides were sold from country points and outside cities on the basis of 17c. for carlots, several lots moving at this figure during the week. Glue hides are quiet and quoted at 13@15c. as to quality, etc. Kipskins are quiet. Recent business cleaned up the local market of kipskins and no further offerings are being made. Packer kips are quoted at 28½c. last paid for salting running into October. City kipskins are quoted at 25@26c. as to lots. A few scattering lots were moved at the inside rate. Country kipskins sold at 24c. and further offerings are available at this figure.

Later.—Several more cars of short-haired buffs sold at 19½c. Short-haired extremes sold at outside points at 21@21½c., which is the inside price for lots of heavy average. Local sellers firmly demand 22c.

CALFSKINS are pretty well picked up in the Chicago market. Packer skins are quoted at 33c. last paid and more reported offered at this rate, although some sellers are holding firm for a higher figure. Chicago first salted city skins are sold ahead, previous business having been put through at 32½c. The consolidation of two of the largest Chicago calfskin collectors—one party selling out to the other—was the feature of the Chicago market last week. Leading seller is now talking 33c. nominally for skins for future delivery. Several cars of outside city calfskins sold on the basis of 32c. for good quality and more are reported available at this rate. Country calfskins are quoted steady at 30c. Deacons are quoted at $2@2.30 wth sales reported from outside at $2.20. Light calf steady at $2.20@2.50 with sales reported within this range as to section, etc.

Later.—Chicago calfskins sold at 32c. Bids of 35c. for packer skins refused.

HORSE HIDES are quiet. Chicago dealers are inclined to talk very strong on hides, but they are meeting with no encouragement on the part of buyers. Good city hides are held at $7@7.25 as to seller and lot with tanners' views at the inside rate for best. Country hides are quoted at $6.40@6.75 asked as to seller. Ponies and glues are steady at $2.50@3; coltskins, $1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are moderately active on the basis of 80@90c. for regular country run, rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Pigskin strips sold at 10c. for best big packer quality, market now quoted at 9@10c. for No. 1 strips as to seller, No. 2's quoted at 8½@9c., No. 3's steady to easy at 5½@6½c.

SHEEP PELTS.—The situation is weak and the market slow. Pullers are not showing much interest and prices are drooping accordingly. Local sellers are seeking an outlet for their pelts and are finding the demand exceedingly limited even though some concessions be offered. Packer pelts are quoted at $1.35 last paid and nominal for further business; lambskins $1.52½ generally asked and bids solicited. Dry western pelts are quoted at 23@24c. as to offering; best Montanas quoted at 24@25c., outside usually asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer hide market kept extremely quiet until late in the period under review as most of the large tanners seem to be disinterested in the present situation. Tanners in staying out forced prices down and the market is considered weak with prices declining ½@¾c. Two uptown packers each sold a car of June to January spreads at 26½c. for June and December, and 27c. for July-November inclusive. Other unsold packers refuse to talk spreads at these prices and are asking old rates for business. A Jersey City packer also reports selling a car of April to date native cows at private terms; both seller and buyer will not divulge price obtained at the present writing. Native steers are nominally unchanged with last sales at 25½c. and one killer who has his August production is still asking 26c. for business, but well posted operators are inclined to believe that if a bid of 25½c. were made now same would be accepted. Nothing has been done on brands and are considered weak in line with the native situation with buyers' ideas fully ½c. off for business. Butt brands are nominally quoted at 22½@23c., Colorados 22@22½c., cows all weights are quoted at 23c. nominal, and native bulls 20@21½c. asked as to seller and salting. Small packer hides.—The market is generally quiet on small packer hides and the easy trend of prices continues. Previous business was at the rate of 22½c. for native cows all weights; spready native steers last sold at 26c. and native bulls 20½c.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is somewhat quiet but steady. Tanners are looking for weakness as the inactivity continues. New York cities are quotable at $3.15, $3.65 and $4.20, and kips 12@17 lbs. are nominal at $4.90 last paid. Last sales of straight outside cities were at $3, $3.50 and $4. About three weeks ago the French Government commandeered all French calfskins. Understand the price paid was 33c. trimmed. Some quarters state that the Holland kill has been stopped as the season is practically over. Scandinavian calfskins are very high and practically no stock on hand. The country calfskin market continues quiet with light receipts and are nominally quoted at $2.75@2.85, $3.25@3.35.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market continues quiet and no sales of any account are noted. Sellers are not talking very much

(Continued on page 42.)

HOW TO CUT DOWN EXPENSES

Your rendering is costly. You Know it.
Our system is not. We know it.

Requires one-fifth the handling, less floor space, shorter time in rendering, costs less to operate

The Wannenwetsch System

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, August 23.

Everybody cut loose and on Monday we had 25,165 cattle, 8,280 on Tuesday, estimated receipts of 20,000 on Wednesday, and the three days receipts will total approximately 54,000, as compared to 41,509 for the same period a week ago. Short pastures, high cost of feed, anxiety over the much-talked-of railroad strike and a general desire to cash the medium and grassy kinds before the Westerns come freely, accounts for the deluge of cattle, which consisted largely of natives, there being only 5,000 Westerns included in the supply. The Western markets are also heavily supplied and under pressure of the excessive receipts the market has collapsed and is badly demoralized, extreme top in Chicago being $11.10, with choice grades selling from 10½c. upwards, showing 25@40c. decline, cattle selling from 9½@10½c. showing 50@75c. decline. Under 9½c. it is a catch-as-catch-can market, with prices all the way from 50c.@$1 per cwt. lower than a week ago, at which time we had a rattling good trade, prices showing 50@75c. advance from the July "low spot." But this advance has practically all been eaded back to the buyers.

Choice, corn fed cows and heifers are holding up well in price; also the cheaper grades, such as canners and the lower priced cutters, have sold readily and much better, proportionately, than the medium to pretty good cows and heifers, which kinds have been adversely affected by the heavy receipts of cattle this week, which have included a liberal percentage of medium and low-priced steers. Also receipts of Western range cattle have been rather liberal, quite a few lightweight, cheap killing steers being included in the supply, which kinds have more or less of a "bearish" influence on the market for the rank and file of the medium to pretty good cows and heifers. The bull market started out steady, but weakened and is closing 15@25c. lower; also the severe decline in the steer trade, due to the excessive receipts, has exerted a depressing influence on the market for cows and heifers despite the comparative scarcity of the latter mentioned class of cattle and, aside from the real choice grades and the cheapest kinds, the market is 20@35c. lower than a week ago. A similar decline has been effective on the trade for bulls; also the calf market has eased off about a quarter and medium and heavy calves are mean sellers at prices 50c @$1 per cwt. under the "high time" in the trade two weeks ago. No big supply of butcher-stuff is looked for during the near future, but, as repeatedly stated, the market for this class of cattle will be influenced by the supply of "grassy" natives and Western "rangers."

On Wednesday of this week the National sold hogs at $11.30 per cwt., which is higher than they have ever sold since the Civil War. Activity characterizes the trade despite the abnormally high prices, light receipts being a stimulus of considerable importance, and for the first three days of the week the receipts will total approximately 69,000, as compared to 84,429 for the same period a week ago. Also the extremely light provision stocks must be taken into consideration, and the supply of marketable hogs throughout the country must be very light, because these fearfully high prices are surely a magnet of sufficient drawing power to be productive of a liberal run if they were to be had. Logically there will be no cheap hogs for some months to come. Wednesday's market was active and the bulk of the choice hogs sold from $11@11.25, with a top of $11.30.

(Continued on page 34.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 23.

Cattle receipts continue fairly liberal. We received 28,200 for the week ending today of which 6,100 were southerns. On good cattle and particularly choice cattle, the market has held steady. The top for the week on beef steers was made Tuesday when 3 loads of 1,550-lb. Missouri fed steers sold for $10.50. This was not only the top for the week, but is the highest price that has been paid here for over a month. Some very good droves of cattle, with weight, have sold during the week from $9@9.50; the bulk of the sales range from $8@9. In the yearling class the top for the week was made on Tuesday when a string of 907-lb. yearlings brought $10. The yearling trade has been a little slow, but on the whole has averaged close to steady. She-stuff is about on the same basis as the balance of the cattle market. Common cows are perhaps some lower, but good cows sold up to $7.25, the bulk of the offerings going from $5@6.25, and canners from $4.25@4.40. Some small lots of fancy cows sold up to $8. Receipts of Oklahoma cattle were approximately 250 cars for the week. They are ranging in price from $6@7.65. They have held steady in price with a stronger tendency until Wednesday when the market broke from 10@20c., the decline was noticeable on the light unfinished kind.

Hog receipts are running very light, only 36,500 having been received this week. Prices are the highest in the history of the market. On Tuesday a load of 250-lb. hogs brought the record figure of $11.30. A number of carloads went to scale at $11.20@11.27½. The quality continues to improve. Eastern order buyers are much in evidence and the most of the high priced hogs were sold to them. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $10.80@11.15; good heavy, $11.10@11.20; rough, $9.90@10.10; lights, $10.75@11.10; pigs, $7.50@10.50; bulk, $10.85@11.10.

Sheep receipts for the week amounted to 12,500, which is only a little better than half of what we have been receiving for a number of weeks past. Sheep and lamb market has held to a fairly steady basis although at this writing a lower tendency is noted in lamb prices. The buyers insist, however, that this is because of quality and that considering quality in making our quotations, the lamb market is fully steady. The top on lambs today is $10.50; medium lambs selling from $9.75@10.25. Mutton sheep, $7@7.25. The best black-faced breeding ewes are quoted at $9.25@9.50, and quite a few have been sold at the top figure. Strictly choice breeding ewes could be good enough to bring $10. The fair grade is quoted at $7.50@8.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 22.

A good many cattle were held over from yesterday, and fresh arrivals today number 23,000 head. It is largely a Kansas run today. Fed cattle got quick action at fully steady prices, and good wintered grass steers sold steady, but middle grades sold slowly, around 10c. lower. Butcher grades sold steady, best stockers and feeders fully steady, others weak. Prime fed steers brought $10.60@10.75, pretty good fed steers $9@10.25, the fed cattle selling early at steady prices. Some good wintered steers sold early at $8.50@8.75, about as good as yesterday, but medium grades lagged a little at $7@7.75, including some 1,150-pound Oklahoma steers at $7.40 and common steers from $6.75 downwards were a disappointment to owners, selling considerable under last week. Quarantine receipts included plain Oklahomas at $6@6.90. Cows sold steady, good heavy grass cows $7, medium to good kinds $5.50@6.35; canners $4.50@5, bulls $5.60@6, veal calves in the same notch as heretofore $9@$11.

The hog market started off with a flourish, 15@20c. higher, several loads to order buyers up to $10.90, receipts 12,000 head. Packers decided to attempt to halt the headlong market, and sat on the fence till after the noon hour. Accordingly late sales were somewhat under the best time, bulk ranging from $10.30@10.70. Receipts are below expectations at all points, and the effort to stop the market today is apparently based on the assumption that there is a limit to all things.

Sheep and lamb receipts were 10,000 head, and buyers made a somewhat successful effort to get this market more in line with the others, and sales were 25@40c. under yesterday, best lambs $10.85, which price is still 10c. above the top outside of Kansas City on the Missouri River today. Natives stopped at $10.50, fat ewes worth up to $7.40. Some feeding lambs sold at $9.85 today, highest point yet reached, although not an excessive price, for a profit can be figured on feeders at $10 or better at present prices of fat lambs. Breeding ewes bring $7.50@9, feeding ewes $5.50@6.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., August 22.

Receipts of cattle last week were the heaviest in over five months, 28,000 head, and just about 85 per cent. of the arrivals were Western rangers, the proportion of corn fed stock steadily decreasing. Despite the liberal supplies the trend of values was upward and both beef steers and feeders showed about a 15@25c. advance. With more moderate supplies this week the market has shown still further improvement and the undertone is very strong. Choice 1,400-pound beeves brought $10.60 today and choice range beef $9.25. The demand from both local dressed

(Continued on page 34.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 19, 1916.

CATTLE.

Chicago	36,988
Omaha	17,256
East St. Louis	15,803
St. Joseph	6,501
Cudahy	698
Sioux City	3,281
South St. Paul	9,508
New York and Jersey City	7,817
Philadelphia	3,347
Pittsburgh	722
Denver	1,451
Oklahoma City	8,169

HOGS.

Chicago	167,602
Omaha	34,598
East St. Louis	50,162
St. Joseph	32,419
Cudahy	6,894
Sioux City	15,859
Ottumwa	7,250
Cedar Rapids	4,619
South St. Paul	13,446
New York and Jersey City	22,791
Philadelphia	4,766
Pittsburgh	2,386
Denver	4,201
Oklahoma City	9,683

SHEEP.

Chicago	69,445
Omaha	35,329
East St. Louis	14,523
St. Joseph	12,347
Cudahy	374
Sioux City	3,133
South St. Paul	2,388
New York and Jersey City	85,090
Philadelphia	9,240
Pittsburgh	1,945
Denver	13,193
Oklahoma City	366

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Workers Ice Company, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $2,000 by E. J. Barley, J. M. Barley and A. J. Kubeska.

McAlester, Okla.—W. S. Ambrose, C. F. Fath and O. L. Alexander have incorporated the Sapulpa Ice & Cold Storage Company. Capital stock, $55,000.

Lexington, Miss.—B. N. Darnell, E. W. Eubank and W. C. Downer have incorporated the Lexington Co-operative Creamery, with a capital stock of $5,000.

Denison, Iowa.—The Nicholson Ice & Produce Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 with J. Brown as president and Alfred Wright, secretary.

New York, N. Y.—The Universal Ice Manufacturing Company, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $350,000 by J. W. Bryant, J. J. Brady, D. N. Moore, 391 East 149th street, New York, N. Y.

Jersey City, N. J.—The American Hotel Supply Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $125,000, to conduct a cold storage, warehousing, live stock business, etc.

ICE NOTES.

Erindale, Ont., Canada.—Fire of unknown origin damaged S. Price & Sons' dairy.

Danville, Va.—Cold storage plant will be installed by N. Klaff & Company, 311 Loyal street.

St. Louis, Mo.—An ice plant to cost $15,000 will be built by the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company.

Rogers, Ark.—The plant of the Victor Creamery Company, which was burned, will be rebuilt.

Greenville, S. C.—The Rogers Ice Cream Company may install equipment for the manufacture of peanut products.

De Funiak Springs, Fla.—A steam laundry may be installed by the Crystal Ice Company, K. E. McCaskill, manager.

Cordova, Md.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a one story, 30 x 70 feet, creamery building, to cost $2,000, for the Cordova Creamery Company.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Plans, which will double the capacity of their plant, are being considered by Chambers Bros., proprietors of the Peerless Ice Cream Company.

Anderson, S. C.—A cold storage and ice plant with a capacity of five tons and to cost $3,000 will be built by Morris & Company.

Van Buren, Ark.—A company is being organized by E. M. Edwards, representative of the Hastings Industrial Company, of Chicago, for the purpose of establishing a creamery.

Bellville, Texas.—The Bellville Promoting Company has reorganized under the name of Bellville Light, Ice & Power Company, with H. Hamilton, of Houston, as president.

Gloucester, Mass.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed eight ice houses and 30,000 tons of ice owned by Charles W. Mears, on the shores of Chebacco Pond at Essex Falls. The loss is entimated at $100,000.

Ridge Spring, S. C.—Contract has been let by H. D. Jordan for the construction of buildings, including three story, 40 x 130 feet cattle barn, 14 x 40 feet silos, office and milkhouse, 33 x 40 feet ice plant, etc. Complete dairy equipment will be installed.

Omaha, Neb.—Construction work on the beef coolers for Armour & Company has begun and the building is expected to be completed by December 1. The building will be six stories high, 100 x 185 feet, and of steel, concrete and brick construction, and will cost from $75,000 to $100,000.

Tampa, Fla.—A company is being organized by A. Nistal, Paul Gasser, Jose Franquez, Joseph Levera and others to establish a market at Seventh avenue and 21st street. This market will contain 186 booths, 60 of which will have refrigerators. A central refrigerating plant will probably be installed to serve all stand-holders.

GETTING CAPACITY IN THE REFRIGERATING PLANT.

A. G. Solomon in "Power."

During the warmer months there are several questions which the engineer will ask himself: Is the full tonnage being gotten out of the plant? Are the ammonia compressors handling the amount of gas they should? Is the gas going to the compressors at the proper density and temperature? Are the direct expansion coils handled properly? Are the brine and ice tanks handled right? Are the ammonia condensers doing their share of the work? Is the ice machine big enough to do the work demanded? Can a little more load be added?

The main question is to get the full capacity when it is needed. One part of the system may be holding all the other parts back.

Usually the compressor is the first part considered and blamed when the temperature of the coolers and freezers begins to increase. In most cases putting the blame on the compressor is not justified. There is not much that can go wrong with the compressor. Leaky valves and pistons may happen, but are not likely except from long service. If the valves are ground in once a year and the cylinders and pistons examined and put in good condition at the same time, they will remain tight during a season's run.

Scale and dirt from the pipework may cut cylinders and valves, but there is little excuse for this. There are scale traps (or should be) on the suction lines to the compressors, and if they are cleaned at regular intervals the scale will be caught. All new pipe intended for ammonia systems should first be hammered and scraped to remove the scale. With reasonable care the compressor should give little trouble.

Condition of the Ammonia.

So this really puts the success or failure of the plant on the manner in which the ammonia is handled. First we will have to be

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations

Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

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before the buyer of a small refrigerating plant is—not how cheaply he can buy—but how much real service and reliability he can get.

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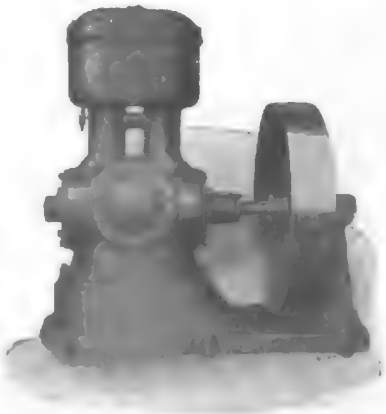
Reliablity and Lasting Service



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WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.

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PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
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LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
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SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
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WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

sure that it is really anhydrous ammonia that we have in the system. There are two things that may be circulating in the system and taking up room and not giving good results. They are non-condensible gases and moisture.

The so-called air is the most common and manifests itself as follows: Increased condenser pressure and consequently increased back pressure; frost melting from the machine and from the suction line; whistling sounds at the expansion valves; high discharge temperature and warm liquid lines and receiver.

Sometimes, an insufficient charge of ammonia is taken as a sign of air in the system. The symptoms are somewhat the same. There should be a glass gauge on the liquid receiver, and this should show at least half full when the machine is running on its proper load. If the liquid gets low in the receiver, the gas is allowed to enter the liquid line and then passes on to the evaporating coils, the compressor and condenser.

It goes through the evaporating coils, and instead of taking up heat by being vaporized it simply becomes superheated. The heat taken up by this gas is as nothing in comparison to that absorbed by the liquid, but the power required to pump it is about the same. So, before purging the system of air, put in enough ammonia to fill the receiver at least half full. Then, if there are indications of air, purge the condensers. Do not expect to get all the air out at one purging, but keep at it once a day till it is gone.

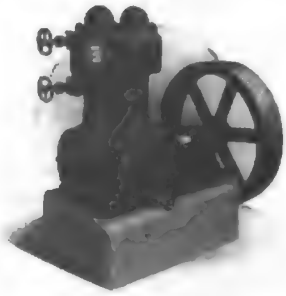
Moisture is sometimes allowed to remain in the system from careless handling during the steaming out of the evaporating coils. This does not often happen and seldom is the cause of serious trouble. Moisture in the system will in time show up in the oil traps and in the discharge-gas receiver. It will look like dirty water and is often called dead ammonia.

No matter how full of ammonia this water is, it has no place in the system if it lies in the bottom of the gas receiver or oil trap. If there is an ammonia regenerator or purifier in the plant, the good ammonia can be boiled out and the moisture drawn off. But if there is no purifier, throw the dead stuff into the sewer. Non-condensible gases and moisture should not be troublesome in the plant, for they are easily gotten rid of.

Handling the Expansion Valves.

Every engineer who operates a refrigerating plant is sure that he knows just how to

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



York Refrigerating Machines

have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

We are prepared to give you the type of Plant best suited to meet your local needs.

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YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

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DOORS

For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

"JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

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handle the expansion valves to get the best results. It is a simple matter to open an expansion valve when a coil in a warm room is to be frosted.

We will assume that the cooler temperature has increased to 55 degrees. The direct-expansion coils are either in a pipe deck above or else in the cooler itself. These coils are all free of frost. The proper way to begin to refrigerate this room will be to put on one coil and let it take up the steam and moisture from the atmosphere. This coil will frost quickly and will clear the room of steam. When frosted all the way to the return it should be shut off and another one put on. Do not open the expansion valves on all the coils at the beginning.

This method of handling is to be recommended for two reasons. First, it will keep the coils more free from heavy frost and will give at least one clean coil to finish with. The coils that are used at first will be clean again, as the frost on them will be light, although thick, and will melt quickly.

The other reason is not so often considered, as its effect is not so plainly seen. We know that the ammonia that is in the coils when the room is hot is in a superheated state. The temperature of this gas will be the same as the temperature of the room. This gas will have to go through the ammonia compressor on its way to the condenser. The capacity of the compressor is rated by the weight of ammonia which it handles. The gas is light and occupies more space than a saturated vapor of the same weight. If this superheated gas is all sent to the compressor at once it will (for a time varying from fifteen minutes to one hour) greatly reduce the capacities of the compressor and the condenser.

To get an idea of how much difference there is in the space taken up by saturated vapor and superheated gas we have only to look at the ammonia tables. At 15.67 inches pressure one pound of saturated vapor will occupy about 9 cubic feet, while a pound of gas at a temperature of 55 degrees under the same pressure will occupy about 11 cubic feet. This superheated gas coming from the coils in the warm rooms will meet the saturated vapor from the coils in the cold rooms and cause superheating of the ammonia passing through the suction line on its way to the compressor.

If a wet or humid gas machine is used, a greater amount of liquid injection will have to be admitted during this time to keep the cylinder cool. If the compressor depends on a water jacket for the removal of the heat of compression, the gas will become more superheated on its admission to the cylinder. The temperature of this gas often reaches 150 degrees at the end of the suction stroke. No matter which way it is looked at, there is a distinct loss in refrigerating capacity when the warm cooler is first put on. By frosting one coil at a time and, by so doing, sending the hot gas to the machine in small quantities, the loss will not be so great.

Another good plan to follow is to shut the expansion valves on all the coils in the rooms having a temperature below 32 degrees, while getting the coils in the hot room frosted. These coils will then pump down and give up whatever ammonia is in them. This will give a greater amount of liquid to be circulated through the hot coils, and when they are first put on they will be able to evaporate more than when they become frosted. We know that the expansion valves can be opened much wider on a hot coil than on a cold one, as the greater temperature and amount of heat will evaporate much more ammonia.

But do not forget that as the temperature of the room is lowered, the amount of ammonia fed to the coils must be decreased. If the expansion valves are left as first set, the ammonia will soon go to the compressor in a liquid state. This liquid will, by re-expansion, cut down on the capacity of the compressor. The condition of the ammonia reaching the compressor should be regulated by means of observation of a thermometer in the suction line. The closer this temperature is to the temperature of the saturated vapor at the pressure shown on the back-pressure gauge, the greater will be the weight of ammonia handled by the compressor at a given speed.

Pipe Insulation.

Superheating the ammonia by allowing heat to be absorbed through uncovered suction lines is a direct loss. A good rule to follow in a refrigerating plant is: Any pipe or apparatus which contains ammonia and is not used in the absorption of heat or the giving up of heat should be well insulated. This means to cover everything except the evaporating coils and the condensers. But the discharge line from the compressor to the condenser need not be covered, as the surrounding air will help to take away the heat caused by compression. The ammonia liquid line need not be covered in such places where the temperature of the rooms through which it passes is lower than the ammonia in the pipe. Do not allow an uncovered liquid line or a liquid receiver in a place where the temperature is higher than the condensing water used on the ammonia condenser.

The ammonia goes to the condenser to give up the heat it collected while evaporation was taking place. Here, we see the loss in condenser capacity caused by superheat. The gas must first be reduced in temperature to that of the saturated vapor at the condenser pressure before liquefaction takes place. So some of the condensing surface is used in taking away this superheat instead of liquefying and cooling the ammonia.

After the ammonia is liquefied it should be cooled to the temperature of the coldest water available. Most plants use a cooling tower and reservoir and have a well or city water line for making up what water is used or lost by wind and evaporation. This make-up water is, as a rule, much colder than the reservoir water and should be used for cooling the liquid before it is allowed to mix with the reservoir water.

The even distribution of water on the condenser is also necessary. Do not have some coils flooded while others are nearly dry. Have every foot of pipe doing its share of the work. Small leaks must be attended to just as soon as they are found, as they are generally the sources of loss of the ammonia. The big leaks are fixed at once, and the small one should receive the same strict attention.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 31.)

beef men and shippers is very broad at present, although the bulk of the business is in range cattle. Fair to good grass heeves are selling largely around $7.25@8 and common to fair grades, as well as Texans and Mexicans, at $6.50@7.25. Cows and heifers have not shown very much change for some time, but demand is broad and the movement free at a range of $4.25@7.25, the bulk of the fair to good kinds around $6@6.50. Veal calves are steady at $8@11.50, and bulls, stags, etc., unchanged at $5.50@7.

Hog prices have been working higher under the influence of very moderate supplies and prices are the highest they have ever been in August and within a dime of the high mark for this market. Demand is good from both packers and shippers, and while light and butcher weights are still favored, quality is more of a consideration with buyers than weight. Only 5,700 hogs were here today and prices ruled 15@25c. higher. Tops brought $10.75, as against $10.15 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at $10.10@10.50, as compared with $9.55@9.80 a week ago, a 50@60c. advance for the week.

While receipts of sheep and lambs have been tolerably liberal, 65,000 last week, they fall considerably short of a year ago, and prospects are for still further shortage as the season advances. Fat lambs have fluctuated more or less from day to day, but in the main values are not materially different from a week ago, while mutton grades have been scarce and are selling around 15@25c. higher. Competition from the feeder buyers has been very keen and prices for feeders are only about 15@40c. below fat lambs. Fat lambs are selling at $10@10.75; yearlings, $6.50@7.50; wethers, $6.25@7.25, and ewes, $5.50@7.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 31.)

A good class of mixed hogs sold from $10.75@10.90, mixed packing and plain weighty packing grades $10.40@10.70, rough plain in small lots $10@10.25 and pigs are $1@1.50 under the high spot a couple of weeks ago and selling largely from $8.50@9.25.

Finally an over-supplied condition has developed in sheep and lambs, and while the aged varieties have held about steady, lamb values have shrunk from 35@50c. per cwt. as compared with last week's close. A feature of the trade is the large proportion of light-weight, low-fleshed lambs which receipts include, and the very narrow outlet on these varieties have put prices down to the low point of the season. Arrivals from the native sections carry but very few prime lambs. New records have been made in feeding lamb prices since the opening of the week, but it would seem that they have now reached as high a point as feeders would dare to pay. With Wednesday's receipts estimated at 20,000 head, early lamb trading was on a basis of 10c. lower than the previous session, while sheep, as a rule, sold about steady. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, $10.60@10.75; fat yearlings, $8@8.25; good to choice wethers, $7.65@8; fat ewes, $7.35@7.65; feeding lambs, $10@10.25; feeding yearlings, $7.75@8; yearling breeding ewes, $9.50@10. Natives—Good to choice lambs, $10.25@10.50; poor to medium, $9.50@10; culls, $7@8; fat yearling wethers, $8@8.25; fat aged wethers, $7.75@8; good to choice ewes, $7@7.25; good to choice breeding ewes, $9@9.50; short-mouthed breeding ewes, $5.50@7.

FACTS ABOUT FISH FOOD.

The New England Fish Exchange has issued a little booklet on salt water fish and how to cook them. "Eat Fish" is the title of this interesting work, which is being distributed free to the public. Articles on fish as a food and on cold storage fish form a preface to over a score of recipes. Not the least valuable portion of the booklet is some advice on preparing cold storage fish, which as yet is a little understood commodity in this country. Retail fish dealers throughout New England have been supplied with copies of the cook book for distribution. A self-addressed stamped envelope, sent to the New England Fish Exchange, Boston Fish Pier, Boston, Mass., will bring one.

HALF POUND OF MEAT A WEEK.

Cable advices from Berlin this week, via London, state that the German government has issued a decree providing for the introduction of meat cards for the whole empire on October 2. Families butchering for their own consumption are subject to the card system. They will be required to obtain permission from local authorities before butchering animals for household consumption. The maximum amount of meat provided for under the new card system will be 250 grams (slightly more than half a pound) weekly.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

STUDY PACKARD MOTOR TRUCKS.

An instance of the careful attention which successful business men throughout the country are giving the question of motor transportation of merchandise, is shown in the report of the Packard Motor Car Company of nearly 700 visitors to its big plant in Detroit during July. More and more men, the company points out, are journeying to the factory to either begin or round out their motor truck education.

One of the recent guests at the plant was Robert Hutchinson, garage superintendent for the Sefton Manufacturing Company, the well-known producers of boxes, etc., in Chicago, Anderson, Ind., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Hutchinson explained that he made the trip to Detroit as part of his annual vacation, that he might see how Packard trucks were built, "from the ground up."

"The six Packards our company operate have made such remarkable records, that I wanted to know how they were manufactured," he explained. "The Sefton Company has six trucks of this make and another on order. All our delivery and drayage is handled by Packards.

"Our trucks were purchased in June, July, October and December, 1911, April, 1913, and February, 1916. They have made a total mileage of 208,737 miles, and we have never found it necessary to see the inside of the crank cases of any of them. The four 1911 trucks have averaged 43,002 miles each and are doing their work as well today as ever."

YORK REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., report recent installations of their ice-making and refrigerating machinery and equipment as follows:

Mission Ice, Light & Water Company, Mission, Tex.; two 16-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side, including three "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also a 20-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Webster Citizens Ice Company, Essex Street Plant, Buffalo, N. Y.; one 65-ton vertical single-acting high speed belt-driven refrigerating machine, also a 67-ton flooded freezing system. This installation was made by the Wegner Machine Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Conroe Gin, Ice & Light Company, Conroe, Tex.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, including "Shipley" double pipe flooded ammonia condenser, also a 10-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system and 450 feet of 1¼-inch brine piping for ice storage room.

Beard Ice Company, Danville, Ill.; two 75-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven refrigerating machines, and condensing side, including 9 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 20-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Colgate & Company, Jersey City, N. J.; a 100-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including 5 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a refrigerating system, including a 100-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Chadbourn Manufacturing Company, Chadbourn, N. C.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a 10-ton flooded freezing and distilling system and 400 feet of 1¼-inch brine piping or ice storage room.

Anaheim Beef & Provision Company, Anaheim, Cal.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

E. A. Towren & Co., wholesale and retail meats, Bisbee, Ariz.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by Mr. H. L. Stevens, of El Paso, Tex.

Genesseo Produce Company, Genesseo, Ill.; two 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

Salt Lake Railroad Company, restaurant, Las Vegas, Nev.; a half-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Bert Stamm, general store, Clarksburg, W. Va.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Coca Cola Bottling Company, Corinth, Miss.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Kloppenburg & Kraft, meat market, Grand Island, Neb.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Dolan Fruit Company, Grand Island, Neb.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Aetna Explosives Company, Mt. Union, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This is the third machine installed for this company this summer.

Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, Commissary Department, Albany, N. Y.; a one-tone vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Consolidated Poultry & Egg Company, Omaha, Neb.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Kramer Brothers, meats, 38 Greenwich street, New York, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company, commissary, Idria, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Stone Produce Company, Topeka, Kan.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Gleason Works, gear manufacturers, water and oil cooling, 1000 University avenue, Rochester, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine and high-pressure side complete.

De Klyn Co., confectionery and ice cream, East 55th Street Station, Cleveland, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, and condensing side.

Pratt Grocery Company, Tyrone, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Todd County Creamery Association, Long Prairie, Minn.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mills-Fox Baking Company, Detroit, Mich.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This is the second machine installed for these parties this summer.

Mt. Horeb Co-operative Creamery & Cheese Co., Mt. Horeb, Wis.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ohio Reformatory for Women, Marysville, Ohio; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Aetna Explosives Company, Howard smokeless plant, Emporium, Pa.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-drien enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Saginaw Pure Ice Company, Saginaw, Mich.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Delavan Co-operative Creamery, Delavan, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Moultrie Creamery, Moultrie, Ga.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

The Wadley Company, Indianapolis, Ind., one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Sullivan Condensed Milk Company, Sullivan, Wis.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Baker Packing Company, Chicago, Ill.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Merry & Company, wholesale grocers, Augusta, Ga.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also 1,700 feet of 1¼-in. full weight piping.

Limeo Refining Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Central Georgia Power Company, commissary, Jackson, Ga.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. T. Feldman, creamery, Newport, Ky.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by the C. M. Robinson Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. O. Gilbert, ice cream, Jackson, Mich.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mokrejs & Bursik, meat market, Geddes, S. D.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Farmers Creamery Company, Hopewell, Va.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Gould Storage Battery Company, Depew, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

H. Hughes, Chester, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant was installed for Robert A. Corby, butcher, of Chester, Pa.

Niagara Alkali Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant was installed by the Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

(Continued on page 41.)

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Chicago Section

Cincinnati is calling you. Respond.

—

Joliet seems to beckoning a few more bankers.

—

Hogs is hogs. Now, what is corn? We shall see.

—

Trust in Providence, but keep your eye on the bank cashier.

—

"The nude in art" nothing. Ya don't have to search art for nudity!

—

Loads of excitement in the wheat pit, and a whole lot more on the fire.

—

P. A. Valentine has gone. Armour has always a "Star" left, however.

—

It might be written of some towns, "Not dead, but sleepeth." Also some firms!

—

Not always is the optimist refreshing—life insurance and book agents, fo' instance.

—

Those reputed to know say that wheat will go to two dollars! Flirtatious, all right.

—

Old Torrid Wave made good on the comeback. But he departed quickly, bless him!

—

Board of Trade memberships are now selling around $5,000—net to the buyer. Going up!

—

Selling Belgium savors a whole lot of selling Logan's monument. Who's going to deliver the goods?

—

Added to the million or so ways of serving eggs we now have, "Aigs antique." They sure are, sometimes!

—

Met Jim Agar the other day. Sez he is busier 'n a cat scratching on a tin roof. And that means some busy!

—

Oh, yes! Former Speeder's Court Judge Wade had to pay for auto speeding, and other things, sixteen iron men.

—

Must be one "I" to be asked by first one, and then another, and then some more, to "buck up and do a little mayoring."

—

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 19, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.99 cents per pound.

—

The present Morgan seems to be bearing up pretty well under present conditions and increased income. Most anyone could manage to scratch along under such circumstances.

—

We shall pass through this world but once. There will be no come-back, no series of positively last farewell tours, dinna fergit. So go to the convention at Cincinnati, October 9, 10 and 11.

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallows, Oils Stearines
Tankage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

Michael Patrick Kelly has opened an office at 330 Postal Telegraph Building and will handle all kinds of packinghouse products. The concern will be known as M. P. Kelly & Company.

—

"Some fellers are so dog-gone lucky," said Uptub, "that just as soon as they take out accident, health or life insurance they get hurt, fall sick or die right away. Can you beat such guys for luck?"

—

William Dwyer, for many years police officer on the floor of the Board of Trade, has been appointed chief of the Board's police department to succeed Albert J. Smith, who recently bought a membership.

—

Ben Frankfeld, of New York; H. P. Fritot, of Havana, and H. B. Darling, of the Atlanta Refining & Manufacturing Company, all well and favorably known in the trade, were welcome visitors in Chicago during the week.

—

Richard W. Oake, George M. Nicoll and Charles A. Murphy have formed a triumvirate and will conduct a grain, lard and provision brokerage business in the Exchange Building, Union Stockyards, at the old and well-known Nicoll stand.

—

"Nobody out here cares about the war, U. S. Steel common or the price of September ribs," writes Carl M. Aldrich, of the Morton-Gregson Company, from the wilds of the Colorado Rockies. "It's only who has the biggest trout!" Here's hoping it's Carl's!

—

Even with hogs at 11½ cents, the provision pit refuses to get excited. Sam Wolf smiles; Tom Gregg says, "Hoot mon"; Bill Gregson says, "Bah! Whatcher talkin' 'bout"? And so it goes. You couldn't ruffle a feather on 'em if hogs went to a shilling tomorrow!

—

Hogs hit $11.30 Tuesday, the highest price ever paid since 1865, when $13.25 was paid—but in what kind of money is another question. This time it's real coin! The favorite weight is 195 to 220 lbs. Canada is taking a whole lot of "singers" and doesn't care about the price.

—

"The Road to Heaven." Rev. William M. Saunders, pastor of the Avondale Presbyterian Church, North Albany, was not so long ago a saloon-keeper in Uniontown, Pa. We remember a saloon-keeper (Stormy Jordan) in Ottumwa, Ia., whose sign over the door read, "The Road to Hell!" Well, they were both right, p'raps!

—

Swift & Company's "Benefit Baseball Game and Field Day" will be held at Comiskey Park, Saturday, September 2, at 2 p. m. Events: Ball game, Swift & Company vs. Western Electric Company; twenty-minute soccer football, and program of other athletic events. Swift & Company's South Side Military Club will drill in uniform and the Aryan Grotto Band of 60 pieces will furnish the music.

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.
608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Louis Keefer, one of the few remaining old-time Stockyards commission men, died last Saturday, aged 72, and was buried on Tuesday in Rose Hill Cemetery. A large number of prominent Stockyards men attended the funeral. Mr. Keefer began business in the Yards in 1876, coming here from Allegheny, Pa., and joining Levi B. Doud, the firm being Doud & Keefer. He was widely known and highly respected in livestock circles.

—

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner on the provision situation as follows: "After a period of dullness and hesitancy in the futures, an increase in the cash demand for both domestic and foreign account caused buying of September and October lard that put it on new ground and to prices well over the previously high prices of the year. Meat prices look to be high enough, and they may soon begin to curtail consumption, but lard while high is comparatively cheaper than meat, and is in our judgment in a strong merchandising position."

—

W. G. Press & Co. say: "A new high record for hogs was established on Tuesday when a top of $11.30 was made and $11.25 sales were quite numerous. The market on common hogs sold about 70c. higher than on Saturday morning. The previous high record price on hogs since the Civil War was $11.20, on March 28, 1910. The general average price for hogs for some time has been the highest in the history of the Union Stock Yards since the Civil War ended. The Canadian packers on Tuesday paid $11.25 for their hogs at the Chicago Stock Yards to ship to Canada. The hogs weighed around 170 pounds and are known as 'singers.' We are informed by a Chicago packer who buys Canadian hogs in this market to ship to Canada that in Toronto on Monday the bulk of the hogs sold at $13.25 with a $13.75 top. The Canadian packers are quite active buyers of hogs in our market, and it is claimed they will continue to be active. Hog prices are startlingly high, but the world's demand for hog products has made these prices and there seems little chance for relief for the present at least. September is usually a month of light hog receipts and a good month for the demand for hog products, but in October, when the supply of hogs starts to market, hogs could easily break close to 8c., and a prominent commission man at the Yards said yesterday he would not be surprised to see hogs sell at 8c. in October. Of course, this depends upon the supply and demand. We see little opportunity for satisfactory investments on either side of the September and October provision futures."

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Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
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PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

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MORRIS & COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. Yards

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Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
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CHICAGO

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John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

SWIFT CITY EMPLOYEES PICNIC.

Swift & Company's "City Market Employees Picnic" was staged on August 19 at Dellwood Park, near Joliet, transportation being by special trains on the Chicago & Alton, and was well attended, including many from the general office and numerous customers. Needless to say, everybody had a good time. Harold H. Swift, E. L. Ward, M. G. Middaugh, H. B. Collins, A. D. White, J. Chaplin, A. J. Buffington and "Uncle Billy" Russell were among the celebrities noticed.

Everybody wore a Swift & Company badge and an identification card stating: "I am ---- (giving the name and connection with Swift & Company). Who are you?" That big "S" not only stands for Swift & Company, but "System," and the picnic was systematically arranged and carried out.

Committees were as follows:

Arrangements—A. M. Kuehne, chairman; E. L. Ward, office manager; J. R. Hills, advertising department; J. W. Rose, packinghouse market; C. F. Brown, So. Water street market; F. W. Rooney, No. Halsted street market; F. J. Erb, Madison street market; G. A. Raible, city market department; G. S. Jones, Englewood market; G. J. Bohling South Chicago market; F. J. Kester, Lincoln avenue market; R. E. Kaderabek, Hammond, Ind., market; R. B. Cooley, city market department.

Reception and Introduction—A. Nelson, chairman; J. J. O'Rourke, State street market; T. W. Coly, State street market; E. C. Frieck, Hammond wholesale market; M. C. Mandernack, Hammond wholesale market; A. D. White, advertising department; W. L. McDonough, Hammond, Ind., market; E. W. Bichler, Hammond, Ind., market; G. D. Keller, Englewood market; R. C. Roushey, Englewood market; J. B. Stearn, 41st street market; Miss K. V. Griffin, 41st street market; E. B. Atherton, No. 14 Fulton market; M. W. Foster, No. 14 Fulton market; W. K. Dyas, No. 15 Fulton market; W. T. Allen, No. 15 Fulton market; J. A. Russell, Lincoln avenue market; J. F. Boenning, Lincoln avenue market; C. H. Madden, Madison street market; C. E. Vanatter, Madison street market; D. H. Ross, No. Halsted street market; A. Hansen, No. Halsted street market; W. J. Russell, packinghouse market; C. J. Moss, packinghouse market; D. S. Gardner, South Chicago market; E. J. Kantzler, South Chicago market; J. J. Frett, Omaha So. Water market; R. A. Kelsey, Omaha So. Water market; E. V. Johnson, So. Water street market; A. J. Schwarz, So. Water street market; R. W. Howes, jobbing department; M. G. Middaugh, branch house department; H. W. Tobey, law department; H. B. Collins, produce department.

Transportation—F. H. Frederick, chairman; J. M. McDonald, branch house accounting; J. Grob, hammond wholesale market; C. F. McDonough, South Chicago market; G. Gossin, So. Water street market; W. A. Otto, 41st street market; M. H. Scheibach, No. Halsted street market; W. Calhoun, So. Water street market; W. E. Millner, State street market.

Games and Athletics—H. McDowell, chairman; W. J. Callahan, transportation department; B. Kennedy, beef department; R. J. Godfrey, South Chicago market; A. H. Bruda, South Water street market; J. W. Housley, Omaha Packing Company; O. G. Miller, city market department; F. A. Dunsmore, packinghouse market; W. P. McDonough, Madison street market; C. E. Barry, beef department; M. O. Weisner, State street market; W. J. Wilson, sheep and lamb grading department;

(Continued on page 41.)

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 14...	18,731	2,040	47,807	20,968
Tuesday, Aug. 15...	5,277	1,755	13,002	12,863
Wednesday, Aug. 16..	17,501	2,072	23,560	17,919
Thursday, Aug. 17...	6,905	1,614	22,575	15,262
Friday, Aug. 18...	1,870	792	19,615	8,051
Saturday, Aug. 19...	227	19	10,370	1,402
Total last week.....	49,600	8,292	182,080	86,065
Previous week	47,800	8,341	116,021	74,720
Cor. week, 1915	42,959	5,213	92,317	64,073
Cor. week, 1914	52,206	7,706	91,801	95,288

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 14 ...	4,184	13	4,310	3,848
Tuesday, Aug. 15 ...	1,562	1	1,835	4,875
Wednesday, Aug. 16 .	4,424	1	2,714	2,075
Thursday, Aug. 17...	2,660	15	2,076	3,074
Friday, Aug. 18....	762	67	3,414	2,748
Saturday, Aug. 19....	29	...	1,400	..
Total last week	13,621	97	16,787	16,620
Previous week	12,520	33	14,183	6,098
Cor. week, 1915	10,518	142	18,772	2,385
Cor. week, 1914	17,278	418	12,376	12,051

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Year to Aug. 19, 1916.	1,443,018	5,400,835	2,302,117
Same period, 1915	1,402,127	4,678,468	2,027,716

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Aug. 19, 1916	433,000
Previous week	446,000
Corresponding week, 1915	308,000
Corresponding week, 1914	418,000
Total year to date	19,065,000
Same period, 1915	16,901,000
Same period, 1914	14,758,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 19, 1916	189,300	348,300	210,300
Previous week	181,800	350,700	214,300
Same period, 1915	153,100	285,800	236,400
Same period, 1914	164,800	262,100	258,500

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Aug. 19, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	4,667,000	4,137,000
Hogs	15,862,000	13,495,000
Sheep	5,878,000	5,789,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending August 19, 1916.

Armour & Co	21,400
Swift & Co	15,300
Wilson & Co	10,500
Morris & Co.	7,300
Hammond Co.	7,800
Western P. Co.	10,100
Anglo American	6,000
Independent P. Co.	8,400
Boyd Lunham	5,500
Roberts & Oake	4,000
Brennan P. Co.	6,000
Miller & Hart	2,800
Others	16,000
Totals	121,700
Total last week	103,800
Total corresponding week, 1915	70,400
Total corresponding week, 1914	84,700
Total for 1916 to date	4,748,300
Corresponding period, 1915	4,344,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.70	$10.25	$7.40	$10.85
Previous week	9.50	10.05	7.40	10.90
Cor. week, 1915	9.00	6.90	5.90	8.65
Cor. week, 1914	9.10	9.05	5.60	8.20
Cor. week, 1913	8.30	8.20	4.25	7.00
Cor. week, 1912	8.15	8.35	3.90	6.85
Cor. week, 1911	7.05	7.35	3.45	6.15

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.........	$9.00@11.10
Yearlings, good to choice.........	8.50@10.50
Fair to good steers.........	7.50@ 8.50
Range steers	7.50@ 8.25
Stockers and feeders	6.50@ 7.90
Good to choice heifers.........	7.00@ 9.75
Fair to good cows	5.50@ 7.50
Butcher bulls	6.40@ 7.25
Cutters	4.50@ 5.25
Canners	3.00@ 4.00
Bologna bulls	6.00@ 6.50
Good to prime calves.........	10.50@12.00
Heavy calves	8.50@10.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.........	$10.75@11.10
Fair to fancy light.........	10.50@11.10
Prime med. weight butchers, 220-250 lbs.	10.70@11.05
Prime heavy weight butchers, 250-320 lbs.	10.70@11.00
Heavy mixed packing	10.50@10.80
Rough heavy mixed packing.........	10.20@10.00
Pigs, fair to good	8.25@10.00
*Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).........	9.25@10.50

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8.25@ 9.50
Fair to choice ewes	6.00@ 7.50
Breeding ewes	7.25@ 8.30
Wethers, fair to choice	7.00@ 8.25
Western lambs	10.25@11.10
Native lambs	9.50@10.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September ...	$27.00	$27.47	$27.00	$27.45
October	26.20	26.25	26.15	†26.25
December	.....	.....	.....	†23.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September ...	13.77	13.87	13.77	†13.82
October	13.75	13.85	13.75	†13.80
December	13.17	13.25	13.12	13.12
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September ...	14.45	14.47	14.40	14.42
October	14.20	14.22	14.15	14.12

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September ...	27.40	27.50	27.37	‡27.47
October	26.50	26.55	26.40	26.55
December	23.50	23.50	23.02	23.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September ...	13.87	13.92	13.85	‡13.92
October	13.90	13.90	13.82	†13.87
December	13.25	13.25	13.15	13.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September ...	14.47	14.47	14.37	†14.40
October	14.20	14.22	14.10	14.10

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September ...	27.50	27.50	27.47	‡27.50
October	26.40	26.40	26.35	‡26.35
December	.....	.....	.....	‡23.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September ...	13.92	13.92	13.80	‡13.80
October	13.87	13.90	13.75	†13.75
December	13.22	13.25	13.10	‡13.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September ...	14.42	14.42	14.35	14.37
October	14.12	14.17	14.07	14.07

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September ...	27.40	27.45	27.40	27.45
October	26.35	26.45	26.35	‡26.35
December	.....	.....	.....	†23.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September ...	13.82	13.87	13.75	13.85
October	13.80	13.85	13.75	†13.82
December	13.00	13.07	12.95	13.07
January	12.75	12.87	12.85	†12.87
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September ...	14.30	14.30	14.25	14.25
October	14.50	14.07	13.97	†14.05

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September ...	27.45	27.45	27.00	‡27.10
October	26.25	26.35	26.15	26.15
December	23.30	26.40	23.25	23.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September ...	13.80	14.00	13.75	†13.92
October	13.80	14.00	13.77	‡13.92
December	13.02	13.25	13.00	†13.12
January	12.92	13.07	12.82	†13.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September ...	14.20	14.30	14.20	‡14.27
October	14.00	14.07	13.95	†14.02

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September ...	27.45	27.45	27.15	27.35
October	26.15	26.25	26.00	†26.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September ...	14.02	14.30	14.00	†14.22
October	14.07	14.40	14.05	14.30
December	13.20	13.52	13.20	13.52
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September ...	14.35	14.42	14.35	†14.37
October	14.00	14.12	14.00	14.12

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.........		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	22	@25
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.........		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.........		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops.........	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	18	@22
Pork Chops	22	@24
Pork Shoulders		@16
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@18
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 8
Leaf Lard		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops.........	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 7
Tallow	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.........	@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)	@65
Kips	@22½

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

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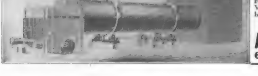

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American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15
Good native steers	13½@14
Native steers, medium	12½@13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½@12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@32
Steer Loins, No. 1	@24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	12½@15½
Cow Short Loins	17½@18
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17½
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@10
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@11
Cow Chucks	@ 8½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@ 9½
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13½
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7 @ 7½
Hearts	8½@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12½@15
Light Carcass	17½@18
Good Carcass	18½@19½
Good Saddles	21 @22
Medium Racks	@13
Good Racks	15 @16

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@17
Round Dressed Lambs	@20
Saddles, Caul	@18
R. D. Lamb Fores	@18
Caul Lamb Fores	@16
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@14
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15½
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Mutton Legs	@16½
Mutton Loins	@15
Mutton Stew	@ 9½
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@19½
Leaf Lard	@14
Tenderloins	@20
Spare Ribs	@10
Butts	@16
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@10½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@14½
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@14½
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@11
Hams	@17½
Calas	@13½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@14½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11½
Choice Bologna	@12½
Frankfurters	@14½
Liver, with beef and pork	@10½
Tongue	@15
Minced Sausage	@14
Luncheon Sausage, cloth pattern	@12½
New England Sausage	@17½
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@17½
Special Compressed Sausage	@15
Berliner Sausage	@15
Oxford Lean Butts	@22½
Polish Sausage	@13½
Garlic Sausage	@13½
Country Smoked Sausage	@14
Farm Sausage	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@13
Pork Sausage, short link	@13½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@26½
Luncheon Roll	@17½
Delicatessen Loaf	@14½
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@26½
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@30½
Mettwurst	@18½
Farmer	@21½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.60
Bologna, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛@½s	2.60@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛@½s	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛@½s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.00
Blood sausage, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.00
Liver sausage, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.00
Head Cheese, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$13.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@22.50
Mess Pork	@29.00
Clear Fat Backs	@28.00
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@28.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@15½
Pure lard	@13½
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@11¾
Lard, compound	@11
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@78
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@15½

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., ⅛c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ⅛c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17¾
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@17½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@17¼
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@14
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg	@14¼
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14½
Extra Short Clears	@15¾
Extra Short Ribs	@15¾
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@16¾
Butts	@13½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21¾
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@16
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@25
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@29
Dried Beef Insides	@32½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@28½
Dried Beef Outsides	@28
Regular Boiled Hams	@28
Smoked Boiled Hams	@30
Boiled Calas	@21
Cooked Loin Rolls	@35
Cooked Boiled Shoulder	@21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@13
Beef exports, rounds	@20
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@15
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.00	@ 3.10
Hoof meal, per unit	2.70	@ 2.80
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.70	@ 2.75
Ground tankage, 12%	2.95	@ 3.00
Ground tankage, 11%	2.95	@ 3.00
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%		@ 2.85
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.60	@ 2.65
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	24.00	@25.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00	@28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00	@23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00@150.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	29.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	45.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00@ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00@ 40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@13.92½
Prime steam, loose	@13.62½
Leaf	@ 13½
Compound	@ 11
Neutral lard	@ 13½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11 @11½
Tallow	10 @nom
Grease, yellow	7 @ 7½
Grease, A white	8½@ 8¾

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	14 @14½
Oleo oil, No. 2	13½@13¾
Oleo stock	11½@11½
Linseed, bbls.	72 @75
Corn oil, loose	7 @ 7½

TALLOWS.

Edible	9½@ 9¾
Prime City	9 @ 9½
Prime Country	8½@ 8¾
Packers' Prime	8⅝@ 8⅞
Packers' No. 1	7¾@ 8
Packers' No. 2	6¾@ 7½

GREASES.

White, choice	@ 8½
White, "A"	8½@ 8¾
White, "B"	7½@ 7¾
Bone	@ 7
Crackling	@ 7
House	6¾@ 7
Yellow	7 @ 7½
Brown	6½@ 6¾
Glycerine, C. P.	37 @40
Glycerine, dynamite	32 @35
Glycerine, crude soap	23 @25
Glycerine, candle	@26

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@69
P. S. Y., soap grade	67 @68
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65% f. a.	@ 4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	1¾@ 1½

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.05	@1.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15	@1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.25	@1.30
Red oak lard tierces	1.45	@1.47½
White oak lard tierces	1.75	@1.80
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90	@2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11¾@15
Borax	6¾@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	—@—
Plantation, granulated	@ 7¼
Yellow, clarified	@ 7⅛
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 280 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

WINDOW AND SHOP DISPLAY.

The value of attractive window and counter display for the retail butcher is something that cannot be too often impressed upon the trade. The up-to-date retailer knows what this means. He is constantly studying up new methods of display to attract customers, and he is never too busy or too much interested in other things to give time to the study of something new in this line.

Cured meats and canned goods are always available for display purposes, and can be utilized without expensive preparation. For fresh meats refrigeration is necessary under modern shop conditions, either in the window or for counter display of cut meats. If the shop can afford refrigeration an investment in refrigerated show cases and window cases is decidedly worth while. It places at the retailer's disposal facilities for attractively displaying his stock that is bound to draw trade.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF A PROGRESSIVE MARKET IN DENVER.
Note the attractive feature in the double window display

The illustrations shown here are of the front and interior of a shop in Denver, Colo., the proprietor of which is one of those butchers who believes in modern methods. His signs as well as his arrangement of goods show that. He has also used his window space economically and to double effect by making a double or two-story window display, with meat cuts below and cured products above.

The picture of the shop interior also shows how he has utilized everything to advantage, including refrigerated counter cases, shelving, wall racks, etc. The corn-stalk decorations are a neat and suggestive idea in connection with choice meats. The illustrations are from the Armour Magazine.

NO BRITISH MEAT SHORTAGE.

Reports having been spread of impending food regulations in Great Britain because of alleged shortage of supplies, an official of the British Board of Trade went into the situation in detail with a New York Times correspondent. Instead of a food shortage, he said England was exceptionally well supplied. Meat conditions were the least favorable, but even in that regard supplies were ample.

"It is ridiculous," said he, "to hear the reports that are being spread about that England is on the verge of being reduced to a black bread and no meat diet. Nothing could be further from the truth. The actual fact is that the material for black bread hardly exists in this country. We have ample wheat to make white bread, and there is not the slightest probability of the supply running low so as to create anything like a shortage or even so that anything approaching the necessity of bread rations will be reached.

"Now, when we come to meat it must be admitted that the situation is a bit different, but there's nothing to cause the slightest alarm. Great Britain today, besides her own needs, has to ship a considerable quantity to her armies in France, Saloniki, and Egypt, while her allies in part are drawing on the same sources of supply. While actual imports of meat to Great Britain are less now than before the war, that gives no accurate idea of the true situation in the British Isles. In time of peace 60 per cent. of the meat consumed in the British Isles is home grown, and from reports we get from cattle growers there is no reason to believe that there has been any falling off.

"As to imported beef and mutton it is true that there has been a falling off, but as against that we have imported immensely greater quantities of ham and bacon. In seven months of this year 300,000 tons of ham and bacon have come to Great Britain, as against 200,000 tons in the same period of 1914.

"It can be put down with all firmness that Great Britain, far from facing a meat famine, is in a fairly comfortable position and with no prospect of a change, except for the better. Now as to the prevailing high prices for meat the real fact is that it is only the requirements of the army that cause it. Great Britain uses for the most part her homegrown cattle.

"The demand being so great for the meat prices have gone up. In considering prices, one has to calculate that there are thousands of women now doing heavy work who need meat while before the war they led sedentary lives, eating little meat. Because of all this demand taken in relation to the needs of the army, prices of meats naturally have gone up."

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SAME DENVER MARKET
It is needless to say that this merchant knows his cost to sell and his profits to a cent

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Geo. Swafford and Charles Wells have opened a meat market at Allerton, Iowa.

J. Q. Lewis has withdrawn from the meat firm of J. Q. Lewis & Company at Marquette, Mich., and the new firm name is William D. Chubb & Son.

Wm. Schaefer has sold his meat market in Appleton, Minn., to Carl Dahl.

C. Kieland has purchased a meat market in Dalton, Minn

Gustrud & Johnson have sold their meat market in Spicer, Minn., to W. C. Hendrickson.

A meat market has been opened at Three Forks, Mont., by Collier & Rump.

W. C. Ulrich has purchased the meat market in Pierce, Neb., formerly conducted by Seda & Chase.

George Estes has sold his meat market in Springview, Neb., to Bert Chase.

O. O. Groh has purchased the meat business in Kulm, N. D., formerly conducted by William Lange.

Martin Benz has opened a butcher shop in Canton, S. D.

Emerich Hoeft has been succeeded in the meat business at Juneau, Wis., by Fred Richardt.

Walter Johnson has purchased William Brodbeck's meat market in Platteville, Wis

A. J. Flint, of Moscow, Ida., has purchased the meat business of Johnson & Son in Troy.

Ed Stinnett is opening as the Sanitary Meat Market in Billings, Mont.

Edgar, Roe & Swank, meat dealers, are about to enlarge their building in Billings, Mont.

W. H. Moore, Jr., has been elected trustee for the meat business of R. B. Tolmie, Los Angeles, Cal.

Kinde Bros. have sold their meat business in Lapeer, Mich., to the former owner, John C. Dent.

E. B. Lutz, a butcher at 319 Penn street, Reading, Pa., died suddenly from apoplexy

Asher Wright, for the past six years proprietor of the butcher shop at 1853 Myrtle avenue, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Wright is survived by his widow, one son and two daughters.

Milton Rowell's meat market on Sixteenth street, Watervliet, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

John Karl, a retired butcher, died at his home, 760 Blandina street, Utica, N. Y., after a long illness.

George Billman, 79 years old, died at his home, 13 South Arlington avenue, Baltimore, Md., from Bright's disease.

It is reported that bids are being received by John Paulu, an architect, for the erection of a meat market in Carrollville, Wis. A meat market will also be erected at Eleventh avenue and Lapham street, Milwaukee, Wis

A new building will be erected in Adams, N. Y., by F. S. Lyman, in which he will open a meat market.

The People's Meat Company, Owatonna, Minn., has been incorporated by M. J. McGrath, R. Richartz, L. Virtue and C. F. Ellis, and have taken over P. J. Rockwood's meat market on West Broadway.

The Parlor Meat Market at Atlantic, Iowa, has been closed.

A meat market will be opened at 1458 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., by J. J. Walters

A meat market will be opened at 649 N. Main street, Royal Oak, Mich., by Frank Westfall.

J. H. Finley's meat market at Mountain Grove, Mo., has been purchased by F. D. Sible.

Grinstaff Bros.' meat market in Lincolnville, Kan., has been purchased by Reuben Gilbert, Jr.

Fire destroyed Bertie Bros.' meat market at Champion, Mich.

A meat market will be opened in Tescott, Kan., by G. E. Smith.

A. J. Lee's meat and grocery market at 1200 North Adams street, Fort Worth, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market at Union, Neb., formerly conducted by Hunt & Morton, is now owned by C. F. Morton.

The meat and fish market at Derby, Conn., conducted by Charles M. Swain and George Cadieux, has been closed.

Archie Durand, 70 years of age, a well-known butcher of Syracuse, N. Y., died at his home on New York avenue, from heart trouble.

Joseph Krauskopf, a butcher of 590 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $2,616.67 and assets, $1,475.19.

The meat market of A. Mattson at Dickey, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

Peter Summers has sold his meat market in Sabeth, Kan., to Ray Newman.

The Voltz meat market at Galena, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

O. S. Mullin has sold his meat market in Holton, Kan.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in the Truskett building, Caney, Kan., by Rufus Newby.

Henry Hubber has succeeded to the meat business of Hubber & Barber, Stromsburg, Neb.

F. W. Fuller has been succeeded in the meat business at Lexington, Neb., by V. Nekzinger & Son.

Dolin & Wisong have discontinued their meat business at Long Pine, Neb.

Frank Panek has purchased the Elk Horn Meat Market in Harvard, Neb

E. E. Martin has closed out his meat business in Allegan, Mich., and will go farming

Bruno Lorenzen has sold out, and his brother, Harry Lorenzen, is now sole proprietor of the meat market at Atlantic, Iowa.

The Virginia Meat Market at 100 Chestnut street, and the Mesaba Market, 318 Chestnut street, Virginia, Minn., are now under the management of the Virginia Meat & Packing Company.

The Dulaney & Holman meat market at present located at 417 Reed street, Moberly, Mo., will move to 404-406 Reed street.

An association has been organized in Portland, Ore., to be known as the East Side Meat Dealers' Association, with the following officers: O. O. Noreme, president; Daniel Dyer, vice president; Harry Mulholland, secretary, and R. L. Skinner, treasurer.

Robert Bollet, formerly in the meat business at Lafayette, Ind., died from appendicitis. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Frank Stilwell has purchased Edward Allen's meat business at Moundsville, W. Va.

Esaias B. Lutz, a well-known butcher, died at his home, 319 Penn street, Reading, Pa., from apoplexy.

SWIFT'S CHICAGO PICNIC.

(Continued from page 37.)

R. L. Groman, Englewood market; J. C. Masker, branch house department; A. Wagner, 43d street market; B. H. Burgess, O. P. Company, So. Water street; Miss Marie P. Schultz, packinghouse market; Miss Josephine King, Hammond wholesale market.

Music and Dancing—E. H. Talbot, chairman; O. A. Pregenzer, Madison street market; R. H. Gifford, sausage department; Rudolph Neff, packinghouse market; Miss Emma Wilhelmy, So. Water street market; H. J. Moreth, Lincoln avenue market; H. R. Olson, No. Halsted street market; J. F. Smith, lard department; J. A. Russell, jobbing department; J. F. Miller, Lincoln avenue market; W. P. Mansfield, Hammond, Ind.

Finance—C. H. Doyle, chairman; A. J. Skinner, branch house accounting department; R. H. Duryee, office manager department; C. J. Tressler, law department; W. G. Ehrler, packinghouse market; J. J. Thulis, packinghouse market; E. R. Hagglund, soap department; J. S. Wyne, refinery department; G. W. Drake, So. Chicago market.

Safety First—G. L. Mallory, chairman; B. R. Rangeroft, Lincoln avenue market; G. M. Whyte, employees medical department; P. Kanary, Madison street market; P. O'Brien, So. Water street market; J. Weirich, No. Halsted street market; J. R. Williamson, superintendent's office.

E. R. A. and Employees Medical Department—F. B. McAdow, chairman; Dr. Lipman, employees medical department; Miss Beck, employees medical department.

The program and results of athletic events, which were a feature of the day, was as follows:

Fifty yard dash for boys under 12 years—First, James Channon; second, Harold Allen; third, John Rooney.

Fifty yard dash for girls under 12 years—First, Frances Forker; second, Alma McDonald; third, Laura Stephenson.

Fifty yard race for fat men—First, John Housley; second, A. M. Kuchal; third, S. Miller.

Seventy-five yard handicap for managers—First, George Kellar; second, D. S. Gardner.

Seventy-five yard dash for house men and office men—First, Ed. Blair; second, R. Lundquist; third, L. M. Billings.

Seventy-five yard dash for shipping clerks and drivers—First, Harry Olson; second, A. E. Perleaski; third, E. Lasky.

One hundred yard dash open to all employees—First, Ed. Blair; second, E. J. Dunlavy.

Egg race, ladies—First, Josephine King; second, Vera Bartz.

Four hundred yard relay race, four men from a market, each man to run 100 yards—First, A. Englehart, Milo Weisner, Harry Olson and P. E. Quinn.

In the afternoon a very exciting, well-played ball game was played between the North and South Side teams, the North Side winning by a score of 4 to 3. After the ball game there was a twenty-minute drill by the South Side Military Company, composed exclusively of Swift & Company employees. The company were in their new khaki uniforms and their drilling showed that Captain Simmons has accomplished a great deal during the short time the company has been together.

YORK REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from page 35.)

Texas Brewing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; 12 "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, N. Y.; one "Shipley" Flooded double pipe ammonia condenser, 18 ft. 2 in. long, 8 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

Mono Service Cream Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; one "Shipley" Flooded double pipe ammonia condenser, 18 ft. 2 in. long, 8 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; 11,570 ft. of 1¼-in. full weight wrought iron piping, two double pipe countercurrent brine coolers and miscellaneous material, all of which was installed for the Hutchinson Purity Ice Cream Company, Des Moines, Ia.

Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus Brewing Company, National Brewery branch, Baltimore, Md.; the necessary fittings and accessories for changing four of their ammonia condensers to the "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric type.

D. B. Martin Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; 4,200 ft. of 2-in full weight piping.

Farmersville Ice & Coal Company, Farmersville, Tex.; 1,500 ft. of 2-in. direct expansion piping.

The T. B. Gasoline Company, Chelsea, Okla.; four 20-ton shell and tube brine coolers.

Philadelphia Yeast Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; six "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe, also 4 double pipe countercurrent brine coolers.

The City Dairy Company, Baltimore, Md.; one 35-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Wilmerding, Pa.; one 6 x 12 x 9-in. ammonia pump.

Wagner Electric Company, St. Louis, Mo.; one 9-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.; 1,450 ft. of 2-in. full weight piping. This piping will be installed in their Toledo (Ohio) branch.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; 33,400 ft. of 2-in. full weight piping and three double pipe countercurrent ammonia condensers. This apparatus was installed for the K. M. Davies Company, of Williamson, N. Y.

Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation, Americus, Ga.; one 24 x 24-in. Corliss valve steam cylinder.

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New York Section

J. F. Shaughnessy, of Chicago, head of the Morris small stock department, was in New York this week calling on old friends.

—

A. C. Dean, head of Swift & Company's credit department in New York, has returned from his vacation stay at Long Branch.

—

General Superintendent Frank Lyman, of Armour & Company's New York territory, is enjoying a few weeks' rest up State.

—

Swift & Company's sale of beef in New York City for week ending August 19, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.49 cents per pound.

—

W. J. Russell, manager of the Swift Packinghouse Market at Chicago, was in New York City this week on a vacation trip. "Uncle Billy" Russell is a great favorite wherever he visits.

—

Manager C. E. Heller, of Swift's Atlantic Avenue Market, is taking a vacation trip through Pennsylvania. Manager J. J. Ferguson, of the Swift house at Newark, is also on his annual outing.

—

Asher Wright, for several years proprietor of a retail shop at No. 1853 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, died last week at his home in Ridgewood at the age of 56. He was a native of Alsace and had been in the meat trade in New York since coming here as a boy.

—

The Greenpoint Master Butchers' Association was organized at a meeting on Monday night at No. 861 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn. Morris Hoyt was elected president and I. Cavask was made secretary. A constitution and by-laws will be adopted and the organization completed at the next meeting.

—

The New York City Board of Health ordinance, regarding the inspection of country dressed meats, provides that all stock, not inspected by a federal officer at the time of killing and so marked, will be received subject to city inspection and a charge of 5c. per carcass or part thereof will be levied by the city to cover the cost of inspection.

—

In the matter of Bloch Bros., bankrupt, formerly of 573 to 575 Ninth avenue, New York City, and other branches, at a meeting of the creditors before the referee in bankruptcy on August 23, Albert Falck was elected trustee, to supersede the assignee, and Leon Dashew was appointed his counsel. The matter was postponed until September 7 for examination of the bankrupt and witnesses.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 19, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 178 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,080 lbs.; Queens, 5 lbs.; Richmond, 7 lbs.; total, 4,270 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 29 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 100 lbs.; Brooklyn, 31 lbs.; total, 131 lbs.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

about the situation and tanners claim considerable weakness in line with the Chicago packer situation. Even at concessions there seems to be very little interest and it looks as if consumers are playing a waiting game. Several lots of strictly short haired Pennsylvania buffs are being offered at 20c., but have not sold as yet. Tanners' views are fully ½c. less for business. Extremes are quoted at 21½@22½c. outside for strictly short haired goods. New England and Canadian hides are steady according to sellers and nominally quoted at 19½@20c. flat basis for all weights. Southern hides are unchanged at 19¾c. for far southerns and 20¼c. for northerns. New York states are easy and accumulations are reported large in some quarters. Some sales are reported of New York State hides at 19c. flat in carlots. Some sellers are offering late receipts at 19½c. flat, but fail to attract buyers' attention at this figure.

DRY HIDES.—The common dry hide market within the past week was fairly active. Some movement has started in on fair sized quantities of common varieties and certain importers have effected sales by shading prices ½c. from former top quotations. One large buyer secured 1,000 Orinocos at 33½c. and about 6,500 Orinocos at 33c.; the latter trade is ½c. off from last transactions. Large buyers are negotiating on other selections such as Bogotas, etc., and expect these varieties to change hands shortly on the basis of 33c. for mountains. A sale of about 4,000 Antioquias was noted here at 33c.; these hides are reported going for export. Also a small sale was made of 400 La Guayras at 33c. and 2@3,000 special weight Bogotas at 33¼c. Another sale for export was noted here of 1,200 Bucaramangos at 33½c.; sellers of these hides were firmly asking 33¾c. for business. A small lot of 300 city Guatemalas sold at 32½c. selected. As far as can be learned up to the present writing, nothing has been done on large lots of dry hides that were under negotiations for the past few days, and it will not be surprising if some important sales were consummated before very long on the basis of 33c. for mountain Bogotas. A sale is reported of 4,000 Bogotas at 33c., but nothing has been effected on the large holdings of Bogotas, etc., Central Americans or Puerto Cabellos. Buyers are still holding off and consider the market nominal at 33c. for Bogotas; 32½c. for Puerto Cabellos and 32c. for Central Americans. River Plate hides continue inactive, although several sales have been noted of kips at steady prices. One source reports a sale of 2,000 Cordovas averaging 5 kilos all winter haired at 43¾c., B. A.'s all winter haired 4@5 kilos at 40½@40¾c. The market on best district winter haired Cordovas, 15 per cent. seconds averaging 10@11 kilos, is not over 36½c., with offerings noted of 10,000 at this figure; also 5,000 Tucumans all winter haired 10@11 kilos, 30 per cent. seconds are being offered at 35½c. An offering is noted of 2,000 Montevideo kips 4@5 kilos at 38c. and 2,000 Cordovas 5 kilo average at 43½c. About 5,000 B. A.'s 10½@11½ kilos, all inservibles half hair up, 20 per cent. summers are being offered at 20c. Brazils are inactive with holders talking 34½c. for light average Bahia Minas and 38c. for Cearas.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The frigorifico market continues to hold firm with good sized sales effected both to the United States and England. A lot of 8,000 La Plata steers are reported sold at 23¾c.; 5,000 La Blanca steers at 24c. and 4,000 Armour steers at 23⅝c., also to the United States. Armour also reports a sale of 1,000 steers at 23⅝c. and Argentina 4,000 steers at 23¾c., both of the latter sales to Liverpool buyers. The frigorifico kill for the month of July was 197,000 and some quarters state that the unsold stocks last Saturday night were about 35,000. No trading has been noted on cows, but some reports are current from the west that 2,000 La Plata cows sold at 24⅛c. Sellers are nominally quoting current receipts of cows at 24@24¼c. A sale of 2,500 Sao Paula Brazil packer hides sold at 22c. C. & F. New York. In spot lots some interest has been shown in Cubans with a sale noted of 2,000 light average 35@40 lbs. Havanas at 20c. Havana regulars 40@45 lbs. average are freely offered at 19¾c. and 45@50 at 19½c. Mexicans are nominally unchanged at 20¾c. for Vera Cruz, Tampicos, etc., at 20¾c. and last sales of Mexico cities at 22¼c. A fair sized arrival was noted last Monday of wet salted Mexicans on the "Esperanza." A sale has been noted of 1,200 Paras at 18½c. Brazils are steady and Bahias nominal at 21c. An offering is noted of 4,000 Rio Grande, 20 per cent. steers and 80 per cent. cows at 19⅝c. and 1,000 Rio Grande cows at the same figure; both July salting. About 10,000 Rio Janeiros are being offered on spot at 16½c. New York reweight basis.

Boston.

A few trades in western hides are being put through in Boston at about half way between the dealers' asking price and the tanners' idea of the market. There is no great activity and it seems apparent that buying is only for actual needs. Indications are that the market will take on a firmer tone when all of the long haired hides have been cleaned out, and signs of this are found in the recent asking price on choice Ohio hides. However, there is little prospect of these high asking prices being paid until the leather market takes on a decided improved tone. Western extremes are quoted at 21½@22½c., according to section, percentage of long hair and percentage of seconds. Ohio buffs are quoted at 19½@20½c. with the same stipulations. Tanners' ideas are about ½c. below these prices. Southerns are somewhat neglected on all weights, although there is an inquiry for good extremes and kips. Southern hides, 25@60's, are quoted at 19½@19¾c., with extremes at 19¾@20c. Kips are bought according to section from 20@21½c. Sales have been made during the week of two cars of western extremes at 22c., another car at 22¼c., also a car of 25@60's at 21c. A car of southerns brought 19½c. All of these sales were short haired stock.

The calfskin market in Boston holds quiet but strong. Dealers are receiving only a few skins at a time from the collecting agencies and have considerable work to get a car together to offer. Prices hold steady at $2.40 for 4@5's; $2.90 for 5@7's; $3.40 for 7@9's, and $3.90 for 9@12's. The foreign demand for finished leather still holds good, although the call from shoe manufacturers in this country is very small. However, tanners are not accumulating and any improvement in the domestic market would certainly mean stronger prices for raw materials.

Philadelphia.

Trading during the past week has been almost a negative factor as tanners almost entirely have withheld from the market. Even at concessions there seems to be very little interest and it looks as if consumers are playing a waiting game. Fifteen hundred July kosher cows sold at 22½c. but outside of this no trading is noted. Several lots of strictly short-haired buffs are being offered at 20c. but have not sold.

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PUBLIC ABATTOIRS IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 17.)

ing, as a health measure, the public operation of all plants slaughtering meat for local consumption. Private slaughtering, as a whole, has been adjudged to be wanting in cleanliness and not properly amenable to inspection.

Local Slaughtering Principally a Municipal or State Affair.

Aside from the State of Queensland, where slaughtering is wholly a private enterprise, the Australian States have been steadily progressing toward some form of Government operation. The most common type of operation is municipal—Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania all having municipal abattoirs. Methods of operation, however, differ.

In the finest municipal abattoir in Australia—that located in Adelaide, South Australia—the actual slaughtering is performed by the municipal corporation on a fee basis. In Melbourne butchers are allowed to do their own slaughtering in the municipal abattoirs at so much a head. In other places slaughtering stalls are leased out to the butchers. In New South Wales the State has assumed control of the slaughtering in the Sydney metropolitan district through a board called the Meat Industry and Abattoirs Board.

As a rule, municipalities which operate abattoirs exclude from their zone all meat from the outside. This confines private slaughtering to those districts wherein there are no municipal abattoirs. In some instances, however, private slaughtering plants exist alongside of municipal plants and compete with them.

The reason for State and municipal control is generally given as a desire to safeguard the quality of meat provided for local consumption. The Government-operated abattoirs are universally made self-supporting through fees, hence no form of annual subsidy is required.

Slaughtering in Queensland a Private Business.

Slaughtering in Queensland is entirely a private business. Since Queensland furnishes over five-sixths of the beef exported from Australia, the principal plants slaughtering beef for export are located there. Slaughtering for local purposes is done in numerous small abattoirs.

The State Government is entitled to credit for fostering the slaughtering industry. In the early days the State assisted in establishing such business by taxing the stock owners, under the provisions of the meat and dairy act of 1893. The proceeds of such taxation were loaned by the State Government to meat companies that were formed for export purposes. Interest on the loans was paid by these companies, and finally the principal was paid up and returned to those who had supplied it. Administrative expenses were provided for in the interest charges on the advances.

The emergency arising out of the war caused the Government to enact the meat works act of 1915, which provides that under certain conditions the Government may take over the meat works during the war.

No occasion has yet arisen for the exercise of this power. The drought of a year ago resulted in great loss of stock, and there has been very little beef available for export. At present most of the packing plants are closed.

American Packers' Activities.

The situation in Queensland is interesting from an export standpoint, because of the entrance into the trade of American packers. Swift & Company, through a subsidiary, the Australian Meat Export Co., which is registered in Queensland, in June, 1914, opened a plant on the Brisbane River. This plant has a capacity of 500 cattle and 2,500 sheep a day. Armour & Company have been large buyers of Australian meat. Morris & Company and the Cudahy Packing Company have also purchased meat in Australia.

This activity of American packers caused alarm in various quarters in Australia, and investigations were made in several States as to their operations. The most complete and authoritative investigation, however, was made by a royal commission for the Federal Government.

This report, which was published about a year ago, disclosed no oppressive business practices on the part of the American companies.

Since this report was aimed directly at American "trust" methods, it is interesting to note that the only combination in restraint of trade which was found was a combination of five Queensland meat companies in connection with bids for supplying the United States Army in the Philippines.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Next week, in addition to the concluding portion of Mr. Kennedy's report, The National Provisioner will print a report from a leading Australian trade expert on the newest of the Australian public abattoirs.]

MEAT SUPPLIES OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from page 17.)

000 to the beginning of the first Balkan War. The gain from 1890 to 1911 was less than 200,000.

Asiatic Russia.

This vast region is practically a new country in cattle raising, and has possibilities too numerous to be estimated. From 1905 to 1911 the number of cattle increased from 5,600,000 to 14,700,000. It is true that much of this increase was due to the establishment and expansion of dairying, and the manufacture of butter largely for export, but this by no means fully accounts for this high rate of increase of cattle.

European Russia.

Notwithstanding the vast expanse of agricultural land in this country, the number of cattle has hardly increased since 1899. In 1890 the number was 28,500,000, in 1899 it was 38,700,000, in 1905 it was 39,500,000, and since that year there was a decline to 34,000,000 in 1912, followed by an estimate of 37,000,000 in 1913, including Northern Caucasia, which had not previously been included. European Russia, therefore, presents the phenomenon of decreasing cattle production since 1905, but at the beginning of the European war it appeared to be perhaps slightly increasing.

Servia.

A country of fixed conditions in which the number of cattle has not increased since 1900, although the number increased 138,000 from 1890 to 1900, or from 819,000 to 957,000. The estimate for 1910 is 957,000.

Spain.

A very moderate rate of increase may be perceived in the number of cattle in this country. It increased from 2,200,000 in 1891 to 2,452,000 in 1908, and 2,562,000 in 1912.

Sweden.

This is another country with conditions that change but little in their effect on the number of cattle. The cattle in 1911 numbered 2,700,000, a gain of less than 300,000 since 1890, and this gain is found almost entirely in the number of cows.

Switzerland.

Another country apparently with conditions that are nearly fixed. As far back as 1886 the number of cattle was 1,213,000, whereas in 1911 it had grown only to 1,443,000, a gain of only 230,000 in 25 years. According to the estimates, Switzerland presents the unusual phenomenon of decreasing cows and heifers during this long period, and especially a marked decrease since 1906; while, on the other hand, the increase in the number of cattle other than cows and heifers is conspicuous.

United Kingdom.

A full and reasonably accurate record shows a gain of only 1,147,000 cattle in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1890 to 1913, in which latter year the cattle numbered 11,937,000. The cows and heifers of this latter year numbered 4,318,000, and the other cattle 7,619,000. Substantially the same rate of increase is found in cows and heifers as in other cattle. It will be remembered that England is a great breeding ground for the supply of pure-bred cattle to the United States, Canada, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries.

Uruguay.

This very promising cattle country had 8,200,000 head of cattle in 1908, according to the census of October 12. Eight years before 1908 the census found 6,800,000 cattle, and the official estimate for 1893 placed the number at 5,500,000. There has been a steady increase of cattle in this country at a strong rate. Many cattle have been sent to Argentina for slaughter, but slaughtering with refrigeration of beef for export has begun in Uruguay, and the industry expects a continuation of expansion for an indefinite time. In 1908 the number of cattle was more than one-quarter as many as in Argentina, and the supposition is that the number has considerably increased since that year, while Argentina's number has remained stationary.

According to the census of 1908, there were 566,000 dairy cows in Uruguay, 3,778,000 other cows and heifers, and 3,849,000 other cattle.

Venezuela.

The estimates of cattle in this country are so untrustworthy as hardly to be worthy of quoting. The Statesman's Yearbook reported 8,500,000 cattle in 1888, from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 in 1895, and 2,000,000 in 1900. The Bulletin of the Pan-American Union asserts that in 1909 the cattle numbered 6,000,000. A general fact, however, may be accepted, and that is that this country contains a large number of cattle, perhaps half as many as Uruguay, or one-sixth as many as Argentina. However, this country has not yet begun to figure in the world's fresh-beef trade, and is still only an exporter of beef cattle and jerked beef.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Common to choice steers	$8.00@10.40
Oxen	@ 6.90
Bulls	5.00@ 7.00
Cows	3.40@ 6.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.50@13.75
Live calves, grassers	5.50@ 7.00
Live calves, yearlings	4.00@ 5.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	7.50@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair	10.00@10.25
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	@ 7.00
Live sheep, ewes	6.00@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11.20
Hogs, medium	@11.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11.20
Pigs	@10.25
Roughs	@ 9.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	14½@15

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @15½
Native, common to fair	@14½
Choice Western, heavy	@14½
Choice Western, light	@13½
Common to fair Texas	@12½
Good to choice heifers	@14
Common to fair heifers	@12
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	20 @21	@20
No. 2 ribs	17 @18	@19
No. 3 ribs	15 @16	@18
No. 1 loins	20 @21	@21
No. 2 loins	17 @18	@20
No. 3 loins	15 @16	@19
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@18	18½@19
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@17	17½@18
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@16	16½@17
No. 1 rounds	14½@15	@15
No. 2 rounds	13½@14½	@14½
No. 3 rounds	12½@13	@14
No. 1 chucks	12½@13	@13½
No. 2 chucks	11 @11½	@13
No. 3 chucks	9 @10	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@18
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@14½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@14½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@14½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@15
Pigs	@15½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@18½
Lambs, choice	@17½
Lambs, good	@16½
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@20
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@19
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@18
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14½
Smoked shoulders	@14½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@19½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17½
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb	@24
Pickled bellies, heavy	@15½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@23
Fresh pork loins, Western	18 @21
Frozen pork loins	15 @18
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@16
Shoulders, Western	@15
Butts, regular	@16½
Butts, boneless	@19
Fresh hams, city	@18½
Fresh hams, Western	@17½
Fresh picnic hams	@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@18c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@15c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12 @13c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	a pound
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @28c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@16c.	a pound
Blade meat	@14c	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., w.de, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@13
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@16
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21½	23½
Pepper, red	22	25
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6	8
Cloves	10	22
Ginger	18	21
Mace	65	00

SALTPETRE.

Refined	26½@27½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .30
No. 3 skins	@ .28
Branded skins	@ .32
Ticky skins	@ .32
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.75
Branded kips	@3.40
Heavy branded kips	@4.40
Ticky kips	@3.40
Heavy ticky kips	@4.40

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Spring broiling, 2½ to 3 lbs., each 28	@32
Old hens, dry pkd., avg. best	@27
Old toms, scalded	@25
Dry-picked, old toms	@27

CHICKENS.

Fresh, dr-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under, lb. 30	@31
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz. 30	@31
Western, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	@29
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@30
Western, corn fed, 17 lbs. and under to doz.	@28
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@28
Western, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	@27
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@28
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair 28	@32
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair 27	@28
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair 26	@27
Western, corn fed, 4 lbs. to pair 24	@25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry picked	@22½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked 21½	@22
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked 20½	@21
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked 19	@19½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@18½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@22
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked	@21½
Old Cocks, per lb. 15	@15½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S. W., large 20	@21
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, ewhite, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@3.25
Long Island fresh ducklings	@21
Geese, Western, fancy	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens 24	@25
Fowls 17	@17½
Roosters, old	@14
Turkeys 15	@16
Geese, per lb.	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score) 32½	@32¾
Creamery, higher (scoring lots) 33½	@33¾
Creamery, Firsts 31	@32
Process, extras 28	@29
Process, Firsts 27	@27½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras 34	@35
Fresh gathered, extra firsts 32	@33
Fresh gathered, firsts 29	@31
Fresh gathered, seconds 26	@28
Fresh dirties, No. 1 22	@22½
Fresh clean, prime to choice 20	@21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 3.20
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia nom. 2.45	and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore 8.50	and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid) nom	@2.70 and 35c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	@ 3.85
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@ 3.85

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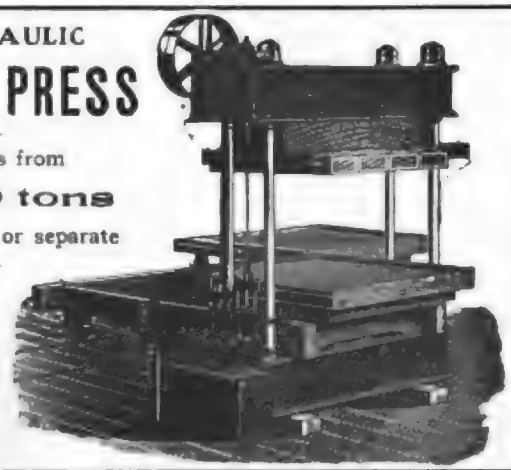

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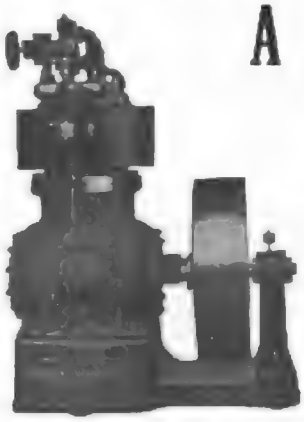

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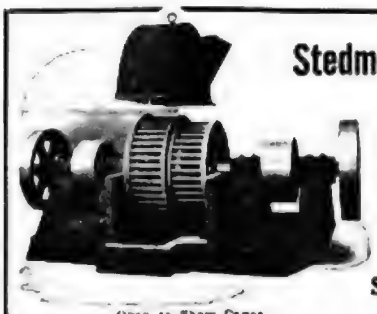

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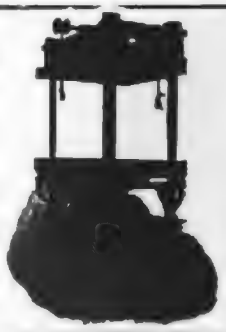

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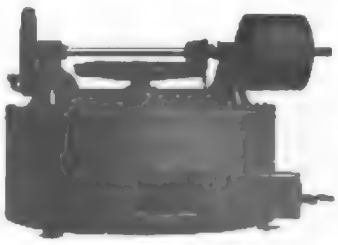

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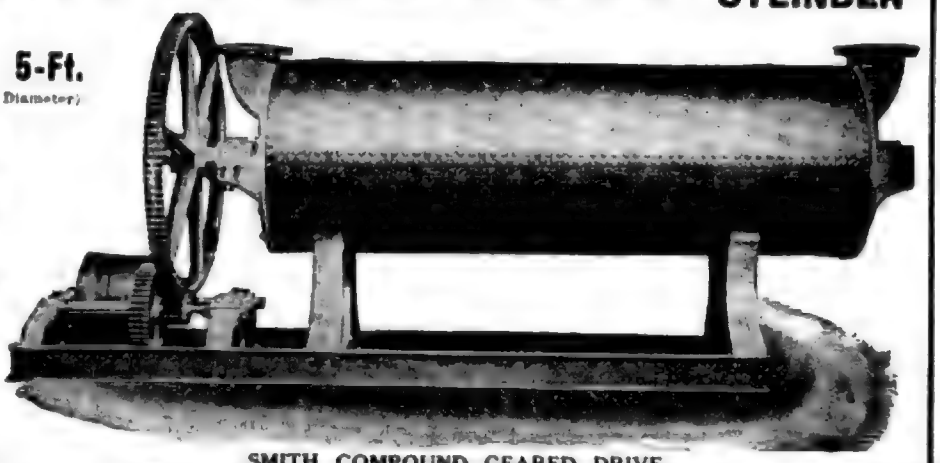

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Brecht Company, The.
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American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
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Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith, Theodore, & Sons, Co.

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Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Gifford Wood Co.
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Ridgway & Son Co., Craig.

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Mechanical Mfg. Co.
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Lesser, Fred.
Reardon & Son Co., John.
Von Riesen, Samuel Appold

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American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
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Randall & Co., R. T.

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McMillan Co., J. T.
Miller & Hart.
Reed's, C. H., Sons.
Springfield Provision Co
Vogt & Sons, F. G.
Zimmermann, M.

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Frick Co., The.
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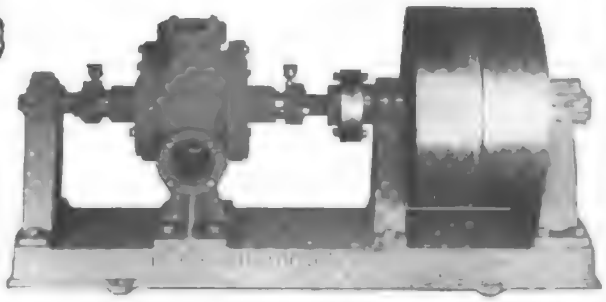

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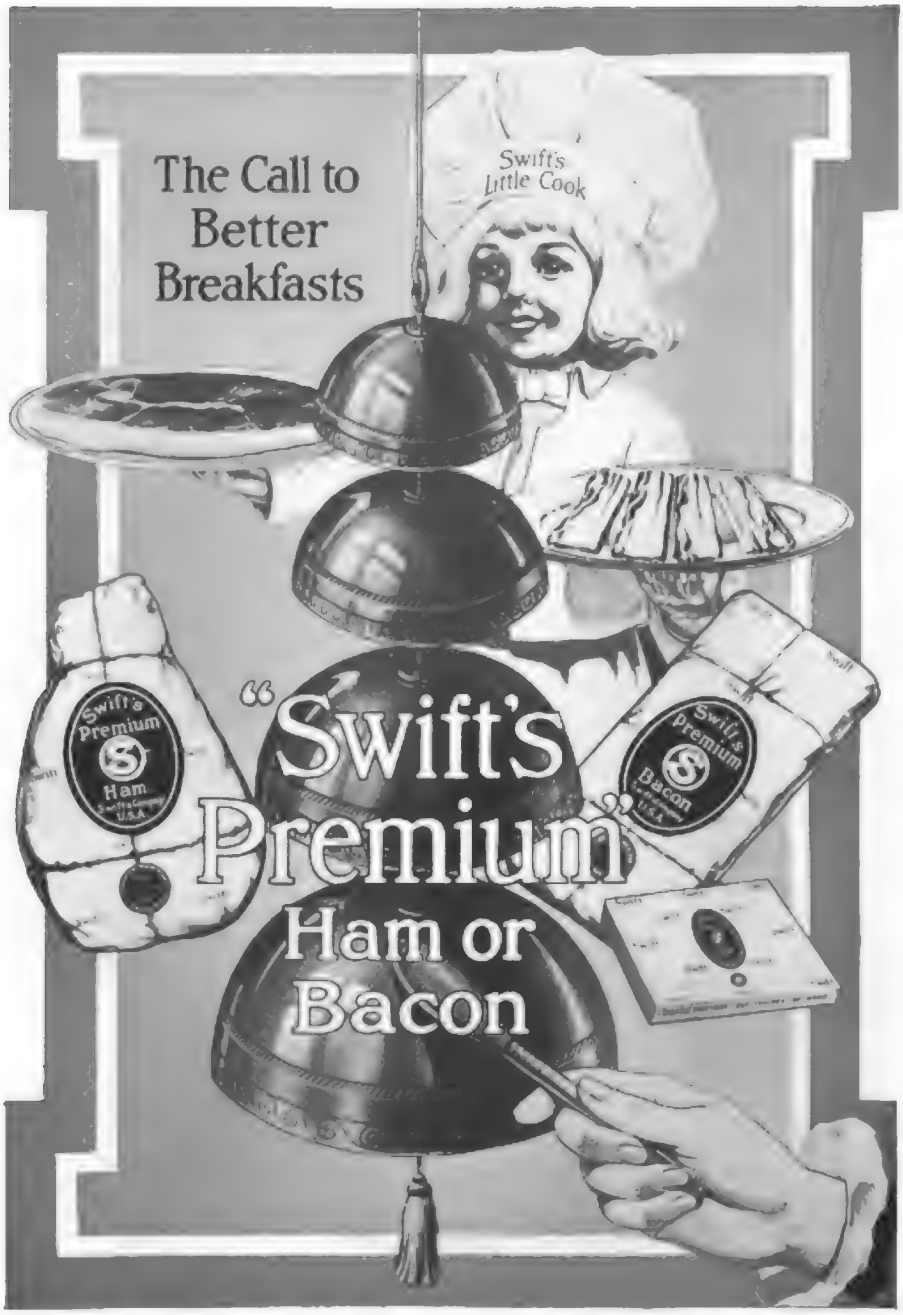

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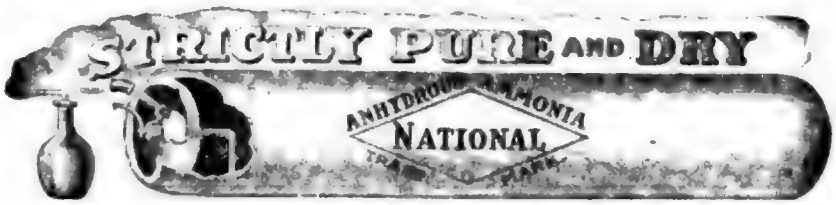

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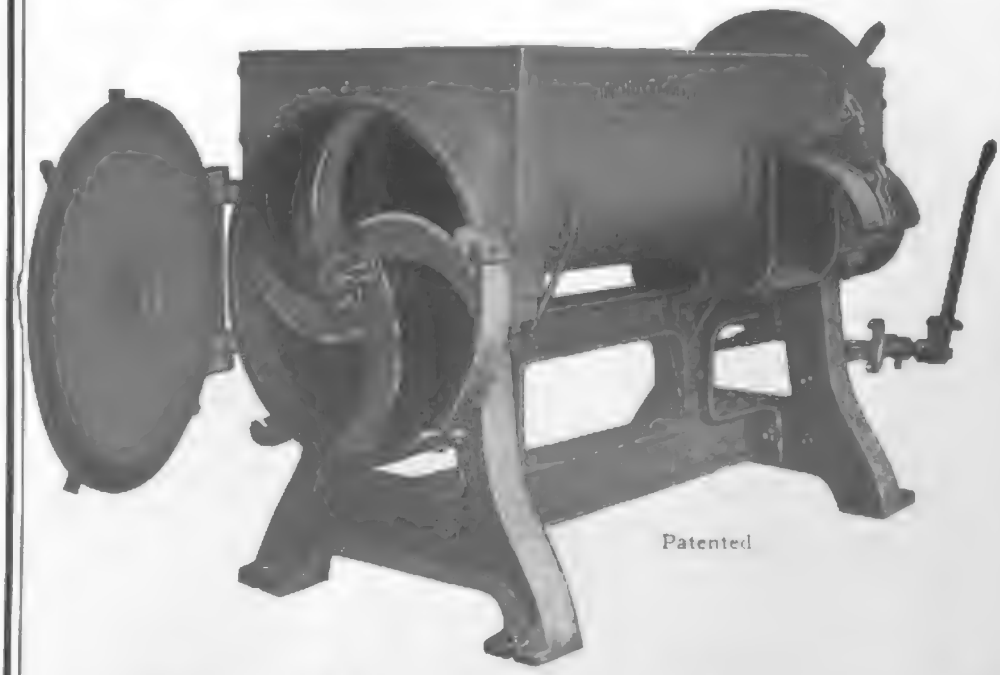

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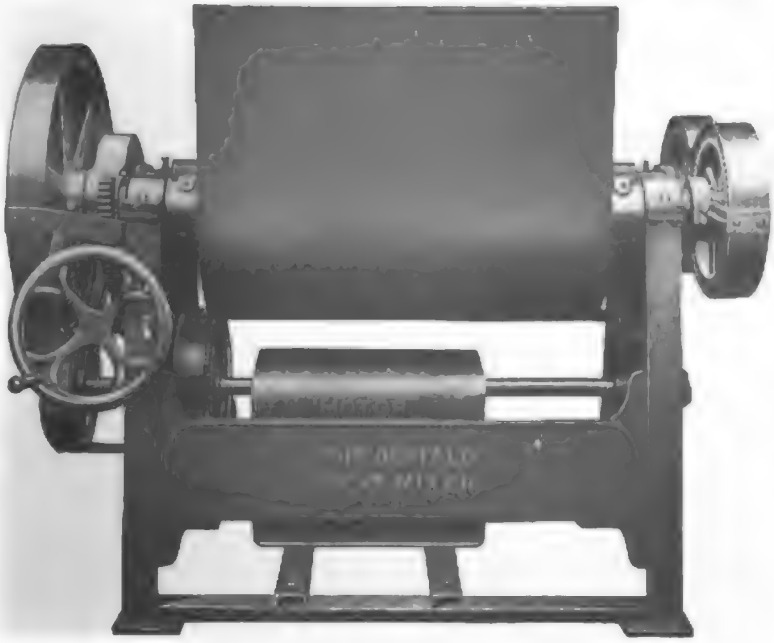

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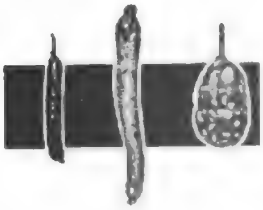

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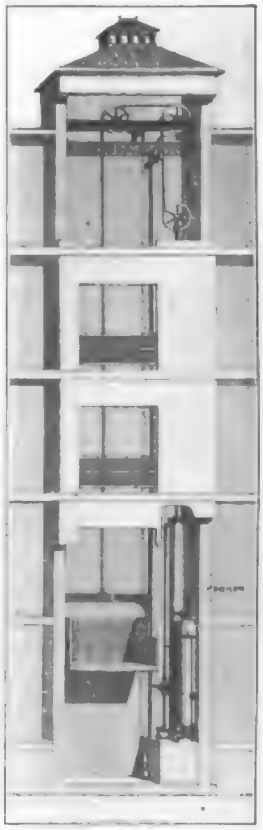

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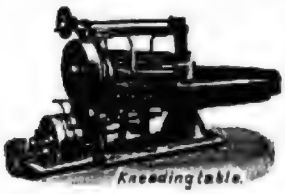

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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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COLD STORAGE TIME LIMIT VOID.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., last week Judge Carpenter in the Common Pleas Court handed down a decision declaring the time limit clause of the Pennsylvania state cold storage law to be unconstitutional. The decision was handed down in a butter case, and unless reversed on appeal will have the effect of destroying the force of the cold storage law.

Cold storage interests and food distributors have always claimed that no arbitrary time limit could be imposed for the storing of food products. They have contended that the only just and practicable regulation was that of the condition of the product when put in or taken out of storage. This idea has gradually gained ground, and is now recognized for the first time by the courts.

The section of the Pennsylvania cold storage food law in question makes products such as meats, butter, eggs, etc., unsalable after they have been in storage for a certain period, regardless of their condition. Butter cannot be sold in Pennsylvania after being stored nine months. The court holds that this provision is evil and confiscatory.

The case was that of Edward J. Nolan, a wholesale butter dealer of Pittsburgh, who had 78 tubs of creamery butter on which the time limit had expired. The butter, however, was as fit for food as it had ever been. The Dairy and Food Department sought to put tags on it marked "unsalable," and the owner asked the court for an injunction, which was granted.

In his decision, Judge Carpenter said:

"Section 16 of the cold storage act of 1913 conflicts with the Constitution of Pennsylvania in that it violates the provision of the 'declaration of rights.' Section 16 violates the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which reads:

"'No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without during process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the law.'

"Being of the opinion that the plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law and that he is entitled to equitable relief, the injunction prayed for is allowed."

The meat trade is interested in this decision as affecting meats, particularly cured products, which might be kept over this arbitrary time limit, though in perfectly good condition, and their sale hampered or made impossible by such an impractical and unfair regulation. Its knock-out by the courts has been expected.

RAILWAY STRIKE WOULD IMPERIL FOOD SUPPLY

If It Comes Meat Trade Will Endeavor to Care for Customers

Should the strike threat of the trainmen's organizations tie up the railroad traffic of the United States next week, the most serious feature of the immediate situation will be the food problem for consumers everywhere, especially in the great congested centers of population. The economic problem to be considered later is the predicted increase in freight rates everywhere, to be condoned because of the expense of meeting the labor union demands. This burden will fall upon the shippers and ultimately upon the consumers, as usual in such cases.

Following the strike order for Monday, September 4, every railroad in the country but two issued orders refusing to receive freight which could not be delivered before the strike date. All perishable freight was to be absolutely refused, and certain nonperishable freight was to be accepted subject to delays. The public was also warned against possible delays in all passenger traffic. The unions served notice that they would not exempt mail trains from the strike order, and a mail tie-up was also threatened.

There was naturally widespread speculation as to the method or possibility of getting milk, meat, butter, eggs and other supplies within reach of consumers. The prospect was that the milk problem might be partly solved by preferential service on the first trains operated. Butter and eggs, as well as some poultry, are in large supply at storage centers, but available only for limited distribution, of course.

Meat Trade Will Try to Meet Situation.

The meat situation afforded a difficult problem. As a result of the long-continued scarcity of meat supplies, very little fresh meat has been stored anywhere; hardly more than a few days' advance supply. The same is true of cured meats, because of the enormous foreign demand which has kept the cellar stocks low. Meat packers have been forced to operate on a more-or-less hand-to-mouth basis, and the strike prospect finds them with small reserves.

Every effort will be made, however, to take care of the trade so far as is humanly possible. With the issuance of the strike order packers began plans for getting next week's supplies of fresh meats to various important distributing centers. Branch coolers will be filled with such fresh meat as can be killed and shipped in time. Cooler temperatures will be kept low, for purposes of safe preservation, and the regular trade will be taken care of as long as the supply lasts. This, of course, is based on the supposition that there will be a tie-up of railroad refrigerator service.

The National Provisioner communicated with the heads of the big packing concerns as to their plans for handling the situation. At the time inquiries were made the situation was still too new to enable the packers to give details.

What the Packers Promise.

From Armour & Company this reply was received:

Chicago, August 31, 1916.

Editor The National Provisioner:

We hope to take care of our regular trade during the strike, but the situation is so uncertain that it is hard to make any definite plans.

F. E. WHITE.

From the president of Morris & Company this message was received:

Chicago, August 31, 1916.

Editor The National Provisioner:

We expect to continue shipments as long as we can get railroad service, and expect to be able to take care of our trade.

EDWARD MORRIS, JR.

This message came from the head of Wilson & Company, the successors to the Sulzberger & Sons Company:

Chicago, August 31, 1916.

Editor The National Provisioner:

Impossible for us to indicate at this time what we will be able to do in the event strike is called. Of course, it will be our aim to make such shipments as we will be able to make, using such means as will be available. Other than this, we cannot say.

T. E. WILSON.

Both President L. F. Swift and Vice-President E. F. Swift were away from Chicago, but their representatives replied that plans were in process of formation for taking care of the situation. Similar reports came from other packers throughout the country, and it was the general feeling that enough meat would be in the distributing channels to take care of next week's trade. Beyond that the situation depended on developments.

Usual Newspaper Misinformation.

The daily newspapers were full of all sorts of stories and surmises on the food situation, with quite the usual percentage of inaccuracy

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and misstatement. Talk of shipments of meat by motor and by parcel post were examples of the sort of misinformation with which the public is deluded by the newspapers whenever meat questions are up for discussion.

There was the customary reference to "steps to prevent raising of prices." Public officials of the sort who need the limelight to maintain their standing were the authors of such statements. According to them, both wholesale and retail dealers would rob consumers right and left if they did not come to the rescue. The situation was one which had its origin entirely in their fevered imaginations.

With a railroad strike in force the situation was plain. The roads at once issued an embargo on all livestock shipments. This meant the shutting down of packinghouses for lack of raw material, and the consequent shutting off of meat supplies in distributing channels. Such a derangement of the complicated machinery of the modern packinghouse industry is a serious matter, and one which could not be quickly remedied after the shutting down had taken place. The hope was expressed that some means would be found for averting the transportation tie-up.

On the general situation a leading economic authority summarized as follows:

"There has been such a development of public sentiment in favor of the settlement of such controversies, particularly where the public was vitally concerned, by conciliation and arbitration, that few people believed it possible that railway traffic would be suspended. Nevertheless, in the midst of the greatest period of prosperity the country has ever known, when every mill and factory is working to capacity, and wage-earnings are greater than ever before, the entire industrial organization is threatened with paralysis.

"The railway system when doing its best can scarcely handle the business of the country, and the suspension of freight traffic will quickly force a suspension of industries, and throw out of employment a great many more men than there are in the railway brotherhoods. The losses which must result to all classes if the threat is carried out are beyond computation."

At the hour of going to press the indications were that a strike might be avoided by the forcing through Congress of an arbitrary eight-hour law under the strike threat of the union leaders, backed by President Wilson. However humiliating such enforced snap-legislation might be to Congressmen and Senators with convictions and possessed of some self-respect, political and other exigencies seemed about to force them to it.

SUSPEND FREIGHT RATE INCREASES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Wednesday suspended until December 30 proposed increased transcontinental freight rates. The order is regarded as peculiarly significant at this time.

The increase proposed would have meant $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 to the roads, or a large share of the sum involved in proposed higher wages for the men. The shippers of a great part of the country bitterly protested in one of the largest hearings ever held by the commission, conducted several weeks ago.

The commission's order is looked on as reflecting its unwillingness to go counter to public sentiment and its unwillingness to be regarded as committed to higher rates. Coming just at this time, it will be taken as indicating that the commission is disposed to take an independent stand as to what it will do about freight rates.

Meats, packinghouse products and livestock are not included in this suspension order. These latter classes are awaiting a general investigation of the transportation situation as it applies to the livestock and meat industry.

Eleventh Annual Convention of the

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PACKERS PROTEST FEED CHARGES.

The Cudahy Packing Company has entered a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission, demanding reparation of $2,408.49 from the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company. The suit is brought by the Los Angeles branch of the company. It is alleged that from July 27, 1914, to April 17, 1916, the complainant shipped 523 carloads of live hogs from points in Idaho, Oregon and Wyoming, with a long stop-over at Pocatello, Idaho; that the complainant carried along its own feed for the hogs, but not an excessive amount, and that the carrier unjustly charged the complainant 35c. per 100 pounds for the feed. This extra charge the complainant considers unjust and unreasonable, and reparation is prayed for.

An action with the same state of facts against the same respondent has also been entered before the Commission by the Pacific Coast Beef & Provision Company, of Los Angeles. They fed 249 carloads of hogs at Pocatello from August 7, 1914, to September 18, 1915, and the reparation they demand amounts to $993.35.

ROADS MUST PAY PACKERS.

On December 20, 1915, the Interstate Commerce Commission awarded reparation of $200 in favor of the Omaha Packing Company against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads. The money not having been paid, the Commission has ordered the carriers to do so, with interest at 6 per cent. from April 1, 1913.

NO ACTION ON BORLAND HEARING.

Because of the lack of a quorum this week and last week, the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives has not been able to consider the Borland resolution to investigate the larger packinghouse companies, which was referred to the body as a whole by the Carlin sub-committee.

It seems altogether probable that no action will be taken on the matter at this session, even though the danger of a nation-wide railway strike will probably hold Congress in session for three or four weeks longer. About a third of the lower House membership have gone home to campaign, and do not expect to return. Also, the leaders of both parties in both Houses are strongly averse to permitting any new legislation to come up for consideration, even including measures of importance which have been on the calendar for several weeks, and in some instances for months. If they let the bars down now they would have to take up enough bills to keep them in Washington until election time.

This would be fatal to the political interests of hundreds of solons, particularly every member of the House, as they all come up for election in November, and they must have some time to get back among the voters. In fact, the chances of a great many have been imperilled already as a result of the delay in adjournment. Speaker Clark has publicly estimated that at least 25 members of the previous Congress lost their seats because the President held Congress so long in Washington.

Both Houses want to dispose of the revenue bill, the shipping bill, and the strike legislation proposed by the President, and then adjourn for the campaign red fire and the hand shaking. So the further grilling of the meat packers must await a more opportune occasion.

WARN DEALERS ON NET WEIGHTS.

Following a decision by a Yonkers local court on the New York State net weight regulations, State Superintendent Farrell has notified State weights and measures officials as follows: "You are directed to at once examine all wrapped hams, bacons and other wrapped meats sold or offered for sale within your jurisdiction, and where any are found so sold or offered for sale which are not properly marked in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 17 of the General Business Law, as interpreted by General Regulation 8, you will serve written notice upon the person so selling or offering for sale, and to certify the fact to me."

CAN'T RAISE LOADING CHARGES.

A little attempt of the carriers to pick up a great deal of loose change from the shippers was nipped in the bud on Wednesday of this week, when the Interstate Commerce Commission held that they could not carry out their plan to charge shippers 1¼c. per 100 pounds for loading and unloading shipments of less than carload lots. This proposed rate has been suspended until December 30.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.

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AUSTRALIAN STATE AND MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS

Government Ownership Seems to Be a General Fad There

By U. S. Commercial Attache Philip B. Kennedy, Melbourne.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This information from a United States commercial agent abroad appears to have been gathered in a somewhat general way, rather than first-hand, and is naturally colored by the views of the Australian officials giving the information, as well as the known government predisposition toward the municipal abattoir fad. It will be of general interest to the trade, however, even though readers of The National Provisioner know from trade correspondence published in these columns how generally Australian government agencies have bungled their attempts to go into the meat business.]

(Continued from last week.)

State Control in New South Wales.

New South Wales presents the only example in Australia of State control and operation of meat work and abattoirs. Municipal control, which has been very successful in the cities of other States, did not work out well in Sydney, and the Government was forced to step in and undertake improvements.

The local slaughtering in Sydney had been done at the municipal works on Glebe Island and at 20 privately-operated abattoirs in the vicinity. A royal commission which investigated food supplies and prices in New South Wales in 1913 reported unfavorably on the Glebe Island plant.

In order to safeguard the slaughtering of meat for local use in Sydney, New South Wales created, about this same time, a State board to administer local slaughtering works, and appropriated a large sum to construct a modern abattoir at Homebush Bay, near the city of Sydney.

This Meat Industry and Abattoir Board, as it is called, consists of a member of the Government, who is chairman, a pastoralist (stock farmer), a representative of the slaughtermen, a representative of the board of health, and a secretary.

The board now has control of the abattoirs at Glebe Island and will assume charge of the new $2,000,000 works at Homebush Bay when completed. It is estimated that the net profits of the new works will be between $30,000 and $40,000 a year.

State Participation Small in Victoria.

The State Government engages in slaughtering and cold storage to only a slight extent in Victoria. The Victorian Government has cold stores in Melbourne and slaughtering and freezing works at Geelong, 40 miles from Melbourne, which are utilized principally for export.

Under the Victorian law relating to abattoirs (act of 1915), municipalities may erect one or more abattoirs within their boundaries under certain limitations, and there are at present nine municipally-owned slaughterhouses in the State. The law favors the establishment of municipal abattoirs, but no Government subsidy is given to the municipalities for establishing abattoirs other than those owned by the State.

Private abattoirs are discouraged in districts where there are municipal abattoirs. All the municipally-owned abattoirs in Victoria are self-supporting by means of dues and meat inspection. Some of them make substantial profits without inflicting hardship upon local butchers.

The three abattoirs in the city of Melbourne which are controlled by the municipal council are not operated directly. Instead, stalls are assigned to licensed slaughtermen, and fees are charged for all stock slaughtered within the premises.

Methods in Western Australia and Tasmania.

A movement is now on foot to bring all local abattoirs under central State control in Western Australia. This will apply to export works as well as to local works, and is an advanced Government policy. The idea is that the Government kill stock for all comers, and simply become a factory owner for the security and permanence of what is esteemed a national industry.

In Tasmania abattoirs are under municipal control. In Hobart, the leading city, a public abattoir was erected in 1908, and all meat for local consumption must be slaughtered there. This abattoir is of the "open-hall" type common in New Zealand. The system

(Continued on page 42.)

THE NEW SOUTH WALES STATE ABATTOIRS

Conditions as Found by a Well-Known Trade Authority

By A. W. Pearse, Editor "The Pastoral Review," Sydney, N. S. W.

[EDITOR'S NOTE. The following comments on the latest development of the government abattoir fad in Australia are interesting in comparison with the glowing report given by a U. S. government commercial attache who took his facts from Australian officials naturally prejudiced in favor of their pet scheme. Mr. Pearse has visited the United States and knows what a practical packing plant looks like.]

As a notice was published that these abattoirs would shortly be partially opened, I determined to run out and inspect them and compare them with other similar works I had seen elsewhere, and I am certainly glad I did.

For several years these have been under construction by the government. An enormous sum of money, possibly a million and a quarter pounds, has been spent, upon which no interest has been earned, and a further large amount of money is being spent upon them, upon which no interest will be returned for years.

This is not the worst of it, however. The works are wrongly built from the first, and are another instance of general government incapacity.

The following are a few notes I made on my visit:

The main idea of an abattoir is to let the stock walk up and the carcass, blood, offal, etc., to go down by gravitation. This idea has been lost in these buildings.

Starting from the cattle yards. The forcing yard before cattle go into the crush is paved, and is so broad that men cannot stand on the top and use stock whips or electric pricks to force cattle along. Being paved, it is not suitable for horses. The forcing yard gate to crush is not back right to the fence, but is several feet off at right angles, so that cattle get up into a corner. All the yards have square corners.

The slaughterhouse is very congested, and few carcasses can hang there. From here the bodies go to a lift, which holds two bodies at a time, and descends about five or six feet. Opposite the lift is the chilling room, and the door of this is not straight with the lift, consequently the carcasses or sides have to go about two feet to the right, and then in.

The quartering of the beef is by a most cumbersome and costly idea of complicated cords and weights, whereas all that is wanted is for the forequarter rail to be as at present, and the hindquarter to gradually fall to the lower rail.

Why have a lift when the bodies should run right into the hanging room, and from there to the chill room in hot weather?

Take the offal. The room here is also cramped, and all the offal has to go in trucks to the digestor house, where it is lifted by lifts, whereas it should go by endless chain right to the digestor. Blood either has to be pumped or blown up, whereas it should run to the blood tanks by force of gravity.

The mutton houses are much the same, except that they are really more cramped.

"A Sorry Exhibition of Stupidity."

Taking the whole building right through, there has never been a more sorry exhibition of stupidity in New South Wales. Wherever a meat man would have rounded out a corner, the planners of this building have put as many in as possible.

The whole place is full of stairs, dark, narrow passages, and corners.

There is no doubt no man with the slightest knowledge of the trade would have built such an awful abortion.

In the cattle forcing yards are concrete watering troughs. Just imagine the brainlessness of such an expenditure.

To follow on what has been said. Why have to chill everything killed? Chilling is all right, but these abattoirs are chilling gone mad. Whenever it can be avoided no man puts red hot meat into chill room if he can get the natural air to do the work, if not altogether, to a certain extent.

Every hot carcass of mutton chilled means the concentration of so much water from the brine and so much more freezing power, so why pay for what the natural air will do for nothing in winter, and will do partly in the other months?

The beef and mutton houses should have plenty of hanging room, and then the carcass should run into a chill room when necessary.

So far as beef is concerned, why have the lifts—why not, run right down to the chill room?

Hard to Keep It Clean.

The washing-up in these so-called abattoirs will cost very much; in fact, it will be hard to keep them clean. Again, all the little and big stairs are bound to get greasy and dangerous.

The government had several hundred acres to build really good abattoirs, but have cramped every individual place. The offices are good; in fact, palatial, and the same can be said of the engine room.

Yet with this additional bungle on the part of government the public remains long suffering, and continues to pay higher and higher taxes to make good the deficiencies, without even a growl. Surely it is time we took a lesson from Germany, and introduced a policy of "thoroughness" in our work.

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice: theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

TALLOW AND GREASE IN GUT FATS.

A Southern packer asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell us what percentage of rendered tallow or grease the gut fat of cows and steers will make? Would it pay us to render such gut fat on a basis of 8 cents per pound for grease, figuring the unrendered fat at 5½ cents?

We have before us a small test of cattle killing fats for tallow, consisting of cauls, ruffle fats, bung and middle guts, paunches, pecks, pluck, tongue, cheek and neck trimmings, amounting to 4,477 lbs. gross. The net yield of this was 2,735 lbs., or 61.08 per cent. of the gross weight. This test was made in a small plant, killing a few cattle for local use.

According to this test raw material at 5½ cents per pound and same rendered at 8 cents per pound means a loss in rendering, not to speak of labor and steam. Fat at 5½ cents, yielding 61 per cent., means 9 cents rendered tallow.

Such material cannot be described as grease, which as yellow grease in any well ordered plant should not exceed one pound per head, at worst not over 1½ pounds. This includes catch basin skimmings.

A good idea would be to tank a certain amount of your material, thoroughly washed, drained and correctly weighed, or weighed before washing and also when rendered draw and weigh, thus determining the yield in grease of the stocks. It is then an easy matter to arrive at the value of the grease on a basis of raw material value to you, figuring, say, 25 cents per hundred pounds labor and steam cost in rendering.

Other small tests on city shop fats and bones resulted as follows: Fat, 1,271 lbs.; bone, 962 lbs.; 56.92% and 43.08%, respectively, of the whole; resulted in rendering tallow, 973 lbs., or 43.57% of the raw material. Another: Fat, 1,560 lbs.; bone, 2,181 lbs., or 41.70% and 58.30% respectively of the whole; resulted in 1,170 lbs. of rendered tallow, or 31.28% of the raw stock.

It is so rare that gut fat of cows and steers is rendered separately that we cannot at the moment place our hands upon such a test. However, we would think that such fats should yield at least 70% grease, which, with the raw material at 5½ cents, would mean about 8 cent tallow.

A fat test on a bunch of native steers showed 86 lbs. of raw fats per head, which resulted in 69 lbs. per head, approximately 80% of finished product, as appended: Stearine, 14 lbs.; Stearine (extra), 25 lbs.; oleo oil, No. 1 and 2, 19 lbs.; tallow, 11 lbs.; making a total of 69 lbs. per head. This yield included all the trimming fats from tongues, necks, tripe, plucks, etc.

Good steers run the highest in fats and cows and bulls the lowest, as a rule.

FEEDING AND MARKETING POULTRY.

A Southern meat and poultry packer writes for the following information:

Editor National Provisioner:

Any information you can give me on the subject of chicken handling, feeding and slaughtering will be appreciated.

This is a lengthy subject, and volumes have been written on it. We will begin with the feeding proposition and touch on some of the important points as developed by experts. The Missouri College of Agriculture has found the following points important in the handling of poultry:

Summer shade insures thrifty chicks.

Remove over active cockerels to a separate yard.

Clean up the incubator, remove the lamp and throw away the wick.

Soft, fresh dirt is an insurance against leg weakness in chicks.

Add to the grain feeds with a mixture such as bran, shorts and cornmeal.

Do not keep unnecessary male birds. An extra hen eats no more and may lay eggs.

When range is limited spade up the runs or move the brood coop a short distance daily.

Spoiled or decaying flesh, if eaten, will surely cause limber neck. Burn or bury the dead.

Watch for head lice on the chicks. If found, rub top of head with a small piece of lard free from salt.

Avoid crowding by keeping in small flocks and by providing roomy coops. Thin out if there are too many.

Broody hens should be removed to slat-bottomed coops as soon as discovered. Leave them there until they forget it.

Clean, fresh water lessens disease. Filthy drinking water is the source of much trouble. Clean the drinking pans frequently.

If hens are lousy, rub a piece of blue ointment the size of a pea into the skin just beneath the vent and on the underside of the wings.

Mites are sure to accumulate if the droppings are not removed every week, and the roosts sprayed with kerosene emulsion or disinfectants.

After the grass gets tough chicks can catch more bugs and worms and will grow better on loose soil. The corn field furnishes ideal conditions.

Sour milk should not be left out of the feed of growing or laying fowls, winter or summer, if it can be secured at any reasonable cost. It is usually much cheaper and easier to get on the farm than beef scrap or any other substitute, and no common substitute except buttermilk will give as good results.

Sour milk for egg-production was given a very careful test at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station for a year recently, when three 25-bird pens of White Leghorn

(Continued on page 42.)

An Announcement and An Invitation

"Expositions are the timekeepers of Progress."—Wm. McKinley

A good idea of the progress we have made in evaporator construction can be obtained thru our new catalog that will be ready for distribution at the Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, week of September 25th.

It shows the standard American types that have stood the test for over a quarter of a century of continual operation—Evaporators that bring repeat orders to the extent of over half of our business.

Call at our booth on the main floor at the exposition—We have some interesting things to show you.

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New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

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RAILROAD STRIKE AND MEAT

At the time of going to press with this issue of The National Provisioner the possibility of a nation-wide paralysis of business, even of ordinary family living conditions because of a possible railroad employes' strike, hung by a thread. Both sides apparently stood firm in their determination to stand by their demands and protect their interests. Whether this determination would withstand all the pressure brought to avert a strike remains to be seen. Whether it was a genuine determination on both sides, or merely a sham battle, also remains to be proved. Which ever way it comes out, the people will pay the bill. That is one thing certain.

And the people don't seem to realize it. They are all absorbed in watching the display of demagoguery at present arching the political heavens like a midsummer display of aurora borealis, both in and out of Congress. The temptations of a national campaign seem to be too great to be resisted by various parties at interest; the chance to make political capital is too excellent to be passed by. After it is all over the shipper and the consumer will wake up with a regular morning-after feeling in the vicinity of their pocketbooks.

Meanwhile, the consuming public will take its chances of getting enough to eat. The meat trade, in common with other branches of the food industry, will do its utmost to supply the needs of its customers. Dealing in a perishable commodity, which must be transported in warm weather many miles to market, it faces a difficult problem. With the modern meat packer's record for efficiency behind it, the trade will come as near meeting the emergency as is humanly possible.

Out of the crisis is almost certain to come an increase in freight rates. In fact, among the six enactments asked by President Wilson in his address to Congress in joint session on the 29th is one giving the Interstate Commerce Commission explicit authority to give the carriers an increase in rates sufficient to reimburse them for any reduction in revenue which the eight-hour day may occasion, should any loss be shown. Such a loss will surely be shown, since railroads cannot stop running when the whistle blows at a certain hour. Then up will go the rates and the public will pay.

MEAT APPETITE SURVIVES

It is reassuring to learn that people still have an appetite for meat. Anti-meat propaganda has been especially active of recent years, and it has become quite a fad for everybody from physicians to amateur diet experts to recommend the abolition of meat from the dietary. This sort of thing had progressed to such an extent that, combined with the general economic conditions and the customary effects of the heated season, meat consumption had been noted as declining considerably in some sections.

But economic conditions probably had more to do with this tendency than the anti-meat propaganda. Meat supply scarcity and the general depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar might be expected to lessen the per capita consumption of meat. But with the return of normal conditions meat consumption would naturally increase, for there seems to be no doubt, as one commentator has put it, that the craving for meat is natural.

In discussing the situation the Chicago Breeders' Gazette declares that people are tiring of the perpetual agitation for meat substitutes, and tells this interesting incident illustrating the swing of the pendulum back to the normal:

"Last spring a household science short course was blocked out for a small town which had one a year ago. Then the emphasis had been placed on meat substitutes; this year the women demanded plenty of demonstrations on real meat. There was some difficulty in persuading the extension lecturers to comply with this co-called reactionary view, but the local women stood firm. With the aid of some home talent they gave meat cutting and cooking demonstrations that measurably increased the interest in butcher shop offerings. Their families had always craved and used considerable meat and they felt the need of information about it rather than information leading around it.

"One of these women declared that whenever she was tired or had extra hard work to do she felt the need of beef. She said that evidently the men were constituted the same way, for the harder they worked the more meat they desired to eat."

This same writer also scorns the accepted theory of the evil effects of meat eating in hot weather. "Perhaps," says he, "that should be heeded by those whose living comes by clipping coupons, or who live as parasites on the income of someone else." Sarcasm aside, those whose occupations are sedentary can afford to forego something of their meat diet in hot weather, if they are so unfortunate as not to be able to avail themselves of the outdoor exercise which is really necessary to the conservation of health.

Those indoor workers who cannot afford to eat meat find their energies reduced rather than conserved by reason of that fact. If they could get more meat in their diet they would thrive better, without doubt. There is no doubt that meat will always be a necessity in the diet of the healthy, strong man or woman, faddists to the contrary notwithstanding.

PORK PACKING IN THE SOUTH

The Moultrie Packing Company's plant at Moultrie, Ga., which has been described and illustrated in the columns of The National Provisioner, continues to be a good advertisement for the spread of meat packing in the South. Many co-operative and other packing enterprises have received their impetus from the success of this Moultrie plant. The latest news from Moultrie is that the plant, which was standing idle at this time last year, is now operating upon almost full time, evidencing the increased interest in hog raising.

Most of the receipts at the plant these days come from adjoining counties. Many of the farmers in the Moultrie territory now market hogs every month in the year, and it is said the hogs grown in Colquitt county this year will be more valuable than the 35,000-bale cotton crop that is expected. Within a few weeks it is expected the receipts at the packinghouse yards will average 1,000 a day.

This is the sort of thing which, if it spreads as it should, will not only help to solve the country's meat supply problem, but will also help out the Southern farmer and the cotton oil mill man as well. Diversification of this sort means prosperity all around.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The erection of an abattoir is contemplated by the city of Grand Rapids, Minn.

A poultry plant will be established at Fort Worth, Tex., by G. Herndon of Temple, Tex.

A sausage factory will be established in West Allis, Wis., by S. Storzer, of the West Allis Cash Market.

An addition to cost $7,000 will be built at 2234 East Ninth street, Los Angeles, Cal., by the Hauser Packing Company.

Harry Neely, O. Kine, J. M. Shoffner and others have incorporated the Searcy Oil & Ice Company, Searcy, Ark. with a capital stock of $50,000.

A $150,000 slaughter house and storage building will be erected by the Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio, at Storer avenue and West Sixty-fifth street.

A one story, 70 x 50 ft., addition of steel and concrete construction will be built by the Southern Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Charlotte, N. C., and will cost about $18,000.

Union Stock Yards Second, Ogden, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000 by W. H. Wattis, Fred J. Kiesel, S. S. Jensen, James Pingree, L. Hansen and L. F. Whitlock.

The Bridgeport Squab & Poultry Company, Bridgeport, Gloucester County, N. J., to raise and sell squabs, ducks and poultry of all kinds, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

Contract has been let by N. Klaff & Co., 311 Loyal street, Danville, Va., for the erection of a 60 x 134 ft. fireproof building, to cost about $12,000. Abattoir and cold storage plant equipment will be installed.

Fire destroyed two large five-story buildings belonging to Swift & Company at the stock yards, Chicago, Ill., causing a loss estimated at $200,000. These buildings were used for lard refining and the manufacture of soap.

J. J. Maratta, manager of the Fargo, N. D., branch of John Morrell Company, has tendered his resignation and will leave for Indianapolis to engage in the brokerage business. Mr. Maratta will be succeeded by M. W. Frazee, of Duluth.

It is reported that ground will soon be broken at Green Bay, Wis., for the $350,000 plant of the New England Supply Company of Providence, R. I., which will move to Green Bay to operate in conjunction with the Green Bay Stock Yards & Packing Company.

A company is being organized at Wilmington, N. C., with a capital stock of $100,000 by W. W. Love, C. H. Batson, J. Irving Bear and others for the purpose of building a meat packing plant with a daily capacity of 150 to 200 hogs and 30 cattle. Arrangements are being made so that cold storage units up to a daily capacity of 1,000 hogs may be added.

Seven buildings will constitute the main body of the cotton oil refinery and affiliated plants now being constructed in Alton Park, near Chattanooga, Tenn., by Wilson & Co. The old refinery will be a three-story building and basement, 100 x 90 ft., of steel frame, brick and concrete. The other buildings will vary in size from one story and basement to three stories and will measure 51 x 150 ft., 50 x 80 ft. and 40 x 100 ft.

ASK REHEARING ON HOG RATES.

Armour & Company have asked for a rehearing and reopening of the cause they lost before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago & Alton railroads, known as docket 7173. In this case it was contended that the carriers were in error in charging the complainant 35c. per 100 pounds on hogs from Sioux City to East St. Louis. The hogs should have been routed so as to cost only 23½c., in the opinion of Armour & Company.

The Commission held that the respondents had not acted unjustly, but the complainant now declares that they could get only the Northwestern Company's cars in Sioux City and that the carriers would not supply them unless the routing was over their line. This was unjust, it is now set forth, for the reason that but for this restriction the hogs could have been shipped for the lower rate over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul or the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT IN JULY.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of July, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 206,855 pounds colored and 8,515,352 pounds uncolored, or a total of 8,722,207 pounds. This was three-quarters of a million pounds less than for the same month last year. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year are as follows:

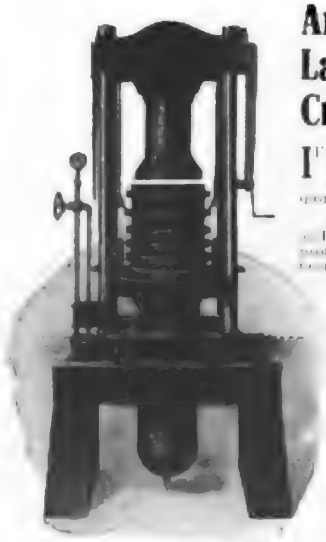
July, 1915	9,542,814
August	9,616,134
September	12,804,695
October	11,772,494
November	12,374,818
December	14,586,422
January, 1916	11,592,490
February	13,036,201
March	16,404,621
May	11,582,659
April	14,164,008
June	11,796,808
July	8,722,207

MEAT CRISIS IN URUGUAY.

With the rest of the world short of meat it appears that Uruguay cannot find a market for its beef and mutton because of the lack of ocean transportation due to the war. European war orders are said to have stopped and ships cannot be had to send the meat elsewhere. At least that is what cable reports from Montevideo state this week. It is reported that lack of war orders for frozen meats has caused the closing of Frigorifico Uruguaya, in the district of Cerro, and the consequent throwing of 2,000 men out of employment.

PERMITS LIKE LIVESTOCK RATES.

Favorable consideration has been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the petition of the Great Northern Railway Company to charge the same rates on cattle and hogs in single deck cars from Sioux City, Iowa, to Lennox, S. D., as is contemporaneously in effect via the more direct line over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Values Maintained — Trade Active — Hog Movement Good—Distribution of Product Persistent.

New high levels have again been reached in the hog product market, while hogs have been very strong. The advance has been accompanied by continued good distribution. While there is some evidence of a more moderate export demand, the fact that war conditions continue makes the needs of foreign countries persistent, notwithstanding the quotations. The demand for cash product has resulted in continued large shipments from the West. Shipments of cut meats from Chicago continue in excess of last year, and also the shipments of lard, but the shipments of fresh meats have apparently been affected to some extent by the high prices.

The movement of hogs has been influenced by the prices, which are certainly very high. The average for the past week reached the extreme price of $10.80, making a new high record. This figure compared with previous years shows the enormous gains; values are nearly $4 per 100 higher than last year, and for the past week were nearly $2 higher than the top price for the corresponding week in the last nine years. Prices for other stock make a very interesting comparison, also. The quotations for the week, compared with the previous weeks, follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	$10.80	$9.45	$7.40	$10.60
Previous week	10.25	9.85	7.30	10.80
Cor. week 1915	7.05	8.90	5.85	9.10
Cor. week 1914	9.00	9.25	5.25	7.35
Cor. week 1913	8.20	8.65	4.40	7.70
Cor. week 1912	8.50	8.75	4.15	6.75
Cor. week 1911	7.25	7.00	3.55	6.00
Cor. week 1910	9.05	7.00	4.25	6.70
Cor. week 1909	7.85	6.85	4.60	7.20
Cor. week 1908	6.40	6.15	4.00	5.85
Cor. week 1907	6.05	6.10	5.15	6.00

These quotations are the highest since war times. In the fall of 1865 live hogs at Chicago were quoted at $12@13.50, and in the early part of the same year, dressed hogs sold at $14@15.50. There were reports of quotations for extreme fancy stock as high as $16.35. These figures were in currency, so that present prices are higher than war time's gold basis. The movement of live stock continues very good. The receipts at the leading points during the past week showed an increase over the previous week and the corresponding week last year, for all stock. The quality is fairly good, although weights are still not comparing favorably with last year. The average for the past week was 231 lbs. at Chicago against 246 lbs. a year ago, and 254 lbs. two years ago. The packing for the past week at the West was given at 416,000 against the preceding week's figures of 487,000 and for last year 356,000. The packing for the season to date has been 14,160,000 against 13,134,000 last year.

The comparison of prices for the season is very interesting. The high and low quotations for the season on hog products have been as follows:

	Season		August	
	High	Low.	High.	Low.
Pork, Sept.	$27.55	$20.12	$27.55	$24.30
Pork, Oct.	26.55	24.70	26.55	24.70
Lard, Sept.	14.30	11.20	14.30	12.52
Lard, Oct.	14.40	12.55	14.40	12.55
Ribs, Sept	14.47	11.80	14.47	13.30
Ribs, Oct.	14.22	13.07	14.22	13.07

The market during the past few days has been particularly under the influence of uncertainty as to the labor situation, and what the outcome of the negotiations at Washington might be. This has made for quite pronounced irregularity. It is admitted that there would be great stringency quickly in most markets. The hope has been general, however, that some way would be found, at the last moment, to obviate a strike, owing to its far-reaching effect. It is believed that already a good deal of preparation has been made, people buying supplies, anticipating the serious outcome of the negotiations. The railroads have declared that they will make efforts to move foodstuffs and perishable product, and go as far as they can to prevent the serious conditions which would result with a complete tie-up of the traffic.

The export movement was larger during the past week. The total shipments of meats amounted to about 15,500,000 lbs. and of lard to 9,037,000 lbs. The buying continues very persistent. The exports of meats for the season have been 720,000,000 lbs., an increase of 53,400,000 lbs. over last year, while the exports of lard for the season have been 432,586,000 lbs., an increase of 15,056,000.

LARD.—Further strength has developed and new high levels have been reached. Offerings are quickly taken and the market readily affected by the steady demand. Supplies are not large and the strength of hogs West and high price of cotton oil make for high cost of Western lard. City is quoted at $14.37; Western, $14.65@14.70; Middle West, $14.55@14.65; refined Continent, $15.25; South American, $15.40; Brazil, kegs, $16.40; compound, $10.75@11.

PORK.—The market has again been firm, with further advance. Demand is steady, although not in large volume. Prices are quoted at: Mess, $29.50@30; clear, $27@29, and family, $29@31.

BEEF.—The market continues very firm. Supplies are steadily absorbed and do not accumulate, notwithstanding the high price. Mess, $20@20.50; packet, $20.50@21; family, $22.50@23; extra India, $31@32.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to August 30, 1916:

BACON.—Belgium, 1,908,956 lbs.; Bermuda, 13,465 lbs.; Brazil, 3,037 lbs.; British Guiana, 5 lbs.; British West Indies, 302 lbs.; Colombia, 348 lbs.; Costa Rica, 819 lbs.; Cuba, 135,714 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 215 lbs.; England, 2,055,311 lbs.; France, 98,974 lbs.; Haiti, 100 lbs.; Italy, 11,025 lbs.; Jamaica, 662 lbs.; Liberia, 45 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,395 lbs.; Panama, 13,311 lbs.; San Domingo, 252 lbs.; Scotland, 24,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 15,041 lbs.; Venezuela, 50 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 2,504 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,900 lbs.; Brazil, 496 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,157 lbs.; Colombia, 108 lbs.; Costa Rica, 401 lbs.; Cuba, 50,918 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 108 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 790 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,863 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,293 lbs.; England, 1,244,529 lbs.; France, 40,095 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,268 lbs.; Haiti, 1,466 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,750 lbs.; Liberia, 93 lbs.; Newfoundland, 45,506 lbs.; Panama, 5,003 lbs.; San Domingo, 9,123 lbs.; Scotland, 18,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 21,877 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 532 lbs.; Barbados, 1,230 lbs.; Bermuda, 60 lbs.; Brazil, 720 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,240 lbs.; British West Indies, 400 lbs.; Chile, 7,375 lbs.; Colombia, 15,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,131 lbs.; Cuba, 25,713 lbs.; Denmark, 156,875 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 889 lbs.; England, 1,233,063 lbs.; France, 344,388 lbs.; Haiti, 34,768 lbs.; Italy, 8,189 lbs.; Jamaica, 650 lbs.; Liberia, 51 lbs.; Netherlands, 48,001 lbs.; Nicaragua, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 6,555 lbs.; San Domingo, 55,643 lbs.; Scotland, 40,490 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,022 lbs.; Venezuela, 90,833 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Bermuda, 12,492 lbs.; British India, 44,100 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,600 lbs.; British West Indies, 840 lbs.; Cuba, 7,164 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,060 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,720 lbs.; England, 82,700 lbs.; Haiti, 25,103 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,928 lbs.; Panama, 5,166 lbs.

LARD OIL.—British South Africa, 200 gals.; England, 2,500 gals.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 55,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,900 lbs.; British Guiana, 53,300 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,800 lbs.; Cuba, 21,016 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,800 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 9,800 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,000 lbs.; Haiti, 41,700 lbs.; Jamaica, 18,600 lbs.; Liberia, 500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 191,587 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,750 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 196,372 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Argentina, 4,055 lbs.; British Guiana, 140 lbs.; British India, 20 lbs.; England, 30,676 lbs.; France, 25,113 lbs.; Haiti, 25 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Barbados, 800 lbs.; Bermuda, 68 lbs.; British Guiana, 83 lbs.; British South Africa, 300 lbs.; British West Indies, 60 lbs.; Colombia, 458 lbs.; Cuba, 2,400 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 150 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 542 lbs.; England, 8,900 lbs.; France, 69,300 lbs.; French West Indies, 48 lbs.; Haiti, 716 lbs.; Italy, 90 lbs.; Jamaica, 80 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,292 lbs.; Panama, 6,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 23,644 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 840 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,025 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to August 30, 1916:

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Bermuda, 7,031 lbs.; British East Africa, 3,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 7,519 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,783 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,100 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,000 lbs.; Canada, 2,200 lbs.; Colombia, 1,850 lbs.; Cuba, 2,000 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 2,400 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 70,500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,700 lbs.; England, 21,200 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Haiti, 9,695 lbs.; Jamaica, 15,100 lbs.; Liberia, 2,650 lbs.; Newfoundland, 74,660 lbs.; Panama, 900 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,020 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 6,458 lbs.; British India, 600 lbs.; England, 704,066 lbs.; Panama, 2,715 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,500 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 3,900 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,300 lbs.; Colombia, 950 lbs.; Costa Rica, 900 lbs.; Cuba, 750 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 125 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,611 lbs.; Haiti, 200 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 56,817 lbs.; Panama, 6,400 lbs.; San Domingo, 9,854 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—British West Indies, 425 lbs.; Denmark, 377,264 lbs.; England, 420,040 lbs.; France, 22,956 lbs.; Haiti, 900 lbs.; Jamaica, 300 lbs.; San Domingo, 180 lbs.; Scotland, 13,500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 300 lbs.

STEARINE.—Colombia, 2,670 lbs.; Cuba, 15,631 lbs.; France, 34,053 lbs.; Guatemala, 14,240 lbs.; Peru, 5,864 lbs.; Scotland, 69,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 13,130 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—France, 76,959 lbs.

TALLOW.—British West Indies, 200 lbs.; Colombia, 12,014 lbs.; Cuba, 22,000 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 66,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,551 lbs.; Honduras, 1,633 lbs.; Panama, 1,982 lbs.; Peru, 37,167 lbs.; San Domingo, 50 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,695 lbs.

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CANNED MEATS (Value).—Bermuda, $660; British South Africa, $3,756; British West Indies, $43; Colombia, $67; Costa Rica, $51; Cuba, $854; Danish West Indies, $18; Dutch East Indies, $1,921; Dutch West Indies, $421; England, $69,665; France, $1,060; French Africa, $34; French West Indies, $46; Haiti, $42; Honduras, $34; Jamaica, $256; Liberia, $14; Morocco, $11; Norway, $5; Panama, $49; Portuguese Africa, $1,348; San Domingo, $68; Trinidad, Island of, $337; Venezuela, $119.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Barbados, $281; Bermuda, $1,104; Brazil, $35; British Guiana, $1,150; British South Africa, $242; British West Africa, $966; British West Indies, $292; Costa Rica, $79; Cuba, $402; England, $21,705; French West Indies, $167; Haiti, $552; Italy, $248; Jamaica, $456; Liberia, $19; Norway, $18; San Domingo, $289; Trinidad, Island of, $3,139.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to August 30, 1916:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 2,524 lbs.; British Guiana, 12,640 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,458 lbs.; Colombia, 544 lbs.; Cuba, 499 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 5,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 520 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 68 lbs.; England, 597,777 lbs.; Haiti, 6,034 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,770 lbs.; Liberia, 150 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,354 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,651 lbs.; Venezuela, 9,979 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 1,118 dz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 320 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,114 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,532 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,402 lbs.; British West Indies, 203 lbs.; Colombia, 184 lbs.; Cuba, 2,920 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 593 lbs.; Haiti, 629 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,923 lbs.; Panama, 4,657 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,874 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 9,017 lbs.; Venezuela, 988 lbs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 26, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending Aug. 26, 1916.	Week ending Aug. 28, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 26, 1916.
United Kingdom..	.....	175	12,122
Continent	195	200	4,334
So. & Cen. Am..	127	169	18,292
West Indies	1,063	645	42,158
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	10	14,512
Other countries...	20	.....	866
Total	1,405	1,199	92,284

MEATS, LBS.

To—	Week ending Aug. 26, 1916.	Week ending Aug. 28, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 26, 1916.
United Kingdom..	12,044,075	10,909,275	508,906,397
Continent	2,792,763	984,750	179,018,614
So. & Cen. Am...	47,103	32,157	2,699,447
West Indies	190,244	153,779	9,581,440
Br. No. Am. Col..	48,874	.....	720,407
Other countries..	12,812	.....	686,548
Total	15,135,871	12,079,961	701,595,353

LARD, LBS.

To—	Week ending Aug. 26, 1916.	Week ending Aug. 28, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 26, 1916.
United Kingdom..	2,000,960	4,105,960	224,178,062
Continent	5,402,188	1,346,400	150,801,432
So. & Cen. Am..	425,361	925,797	32,264,909
West Indies	536,692	446,161	22,795,114
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	200	585,619
Other countries..	71,554	.....	1,900,672
Total	9,036,745	6,824,318	432,585,775

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	565	7,765,871	6,982,445
Boston	.....	.....	632,300
New Orleans	840	.....	668,000
Montreal	.....	7,370,000	754,000
Total week	1,405	15,135,871	9,036,745
Previous week ..	2,108	11,080,014	4,264,696
Two weeks ago..	2,298	6,497,622	3,728,998
Cor. week last y'r	1,199	12,079,961	6,824,318

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to Aug. 26, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	18,456,800	16,588,400	1,868,400
Meats, lbs.	701,595,353	650,005,375	51,589,978
Lard, lbs.	432,585,778	417,530,213	15,055,565

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, August 24, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
St. Louis, Liverpool	....	....	....	2371	....	....	....	....	1200
Celtic, Liverpool	....	....	2465	2866	....	....	60	160	....
Philadelphia, London	....	....	....	468	....	....	....	....	....
Alaunia, London	635	....	2019	1401	....	....	....	25	900
Novian, London	1923	....	....	27	....	25	....	200	2750
Raeburn, Manchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....
Marengo, Hull	....	....	....	1074	....	25	....	....	2424
Tuscania, Glasgow	563	....	500	696	....	100	....	....	....
Andyk, Rotterdam	1925	4100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fruithandel, Rotterdam	....	....	....	4249	....	....	....	12389	....
Veenbergen, Rotterdam	9766	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nordnaes, Rotterdam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
John Blumer, Bordeaux	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	1500
Romdalsfjord, Bergen	....	....	....	50	....	700	....	235	....
Allanton, Marseilles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Etna, Marseilles	....	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....
Total	14812	4100	4984	13262	....	850	80	13159	8844

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been a continued firm market, but not a great deal of business. The better grades have been most actively sought, and, seemingly, the most sparingly sold. Off-grades have not shared fully in the improvement in values, yet, even in these descriptions, a better undertone has been noted.

Comment has been made on the advances in cotton oil, the steadier tone in some of the foreign oils, and the unabated strength of the western provision market. These higher prices have combined to increase the confidence of local tallow buyers, while at times the western tallow market has been relatively firm.

Something has been said of a little export business, but these transactions were not well defined, and there seems to be no disposition to count on the export trade helping the market very materially. On the other hand, less has been heard of foreign tallow being offered here, even though our prices have risen rather sharply. There was no London auction sale this week. The railroad situation in this country naturally confused the whole situation.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 7¾@8¼c. nominal, and city specials at 8½c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is firmer: there have been fair sales on the basis of 11c., with the compound lard interests the best buyers.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very quiet and in the absence of business quotations are normal. Extras are quoted at 13¼c. and medium at 12¼c.

PALM OIL.—The market continues strong, with light trade. Supplies here are small and the offerings for shipment are very limited. Prime red, spot, 8¾@9c.; Lagos, spot, 9@9½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 13@14c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PEANUT OIL.—Values are firm, with light trade. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—The market has advanced on the general strength of competing oils. The firmness in Soya bean oil and the position of linseed have made for better prices. Prices at 8@8¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is firm with other oils and fats. Demand is fair. Offerings are very firmly held from the far East and are quoted above the spot market for shipment. Spot is quoted at 8@8¼c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues firm, with light trade. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very firm. The advance in other fats makes holders confident. Supplies are very light and offerings abroad are small. Ceylon, 13@13½c.; Cochin, 14@15c.

GREASES.—The market is very firm with other fats. There has been a better demand and choice. Yellow, 7¼@7½c., nom.; bone, 7¼@7½c., nom.; house, 7¼@7½c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 4,120 quarters, compared to 34,332 quarters for export last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 5,000 carcasses of lamb, compared to 19,673 carcasses for export last week. Other imports included 2,250 bags of frozen sundries, 226 casks of casings and 6 bbls. of glue stock.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 1, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 90,145 quarters; to the Continent, 19,616 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 174,000 quarters; to the Continent, 72,540 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending August 26, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 124,941 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 13½ cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled —— pounds and average · cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.75	$1.75	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	10.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	80	.80	175c.	160c.
Butter	1.50	1.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 31.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16⅞c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼@17½c.

Skinned Hams. Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18¼c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 12c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 12c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 31.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 23@25c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 19c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½@18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10½c.; city steam lard, 14½c; city dressed hogs 15¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18@19c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; skinned shoulders, 14@14½c.; boneless butts, 18c.; Boston butts, 16c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½c.; lean trimmings, 15c.; regular trimmings, 10½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 13c.

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TALLOW GREASE STEARINE

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 31, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

	Week ending Aug. 31, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	97	6,553
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Australia	14	2321
Bergen, Norway	—	5,840
Bermuda	—	453
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140
British India	—	44
Calcutta, India	—	5
Canada	—	5
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Central America	14	706
Cette, France	—	900
China	—	2
Christiania, Norway	—	260
Colon, Panama	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Cuba	141	9,512
Genoa, Italy	—	10,444
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,980
Haiti	1	407
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havre, France	—	12,005
Hull, England	—	100
Kobe, Japan	2	145
La Pallice, France	—	60
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	7,875
London, England	—	28,125
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Malmo, Sweden	—	4,200
Manchester, England	—	16,008
Marseilles, France	—	42,716
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Mexico	—	956
Naples, Italy	—	375
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto, Mexico	—	47
Rotterdam, Holland	1,850	118,231
St. Johns, N. F.	—	497
San Domingo	108	2,862
South American ports	100	47,412
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tampico, Mexico	—	65
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293
West Indies, Other	118	12,412
Total	2,447	367,756
From New Orleans—		
Bergen, Norway	—	1,625
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	216
Christiania, Norway	—	67,510
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Frontera, Mexico	—	320
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Havana, Cuba	—	4,100
Havre, France	—	4,420
Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Manchester, England	—	3,250
Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Minatitlan, Mexico	—	75
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	100
Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	210
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	832
Total	—	125,237
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	515
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,659
Total	—	2,174
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,918
Liverpool, England	—	106
Total	—	2,024
From Philadelphia—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	855
Liverpool, England	—	295
Total	—	1,150
From Savannah—		
Liverpool, England	—	2,923
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,608
Total	—	9,531
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,847
Liverpool, England	—	979
London, England	—	975
Total	—	4,801
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,290
Rosario, A. R.	—	150
Total	—	3,440
From Detroit—		
Canada	—	56,280
Total	—	56,280
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	8,233
Total	—	8,233

Recapitulation—	Week ending Aug. 31, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.	Same period, 1914. Bbls.
From New York	2,447	367,756	592,728
From New Orleans	—	125,237	98,980
From Galveston	—	2,174	7,094
From Baltimore	—	2,024	3,932
From Philadelphia	—	1,150	6,401
From Savannah	—	9,531	36,604
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	4,801	29,358
From Boston	—	2	114
From San Francisco	—	221	213
From Mobile	—	3,440	3,525
From Detroit	—	56,280	41,989
From Buffalo	—	8,233	9,705
From St. Lawrence	—	9,283	8,205
From Dakota	—	4,583	3,583
From Vermont	—	45	172
From other ports	—	6	156
Total	2,447	594,768	842,759

SOYA BEAN OIL RATES.

From this time forward, unless otherwise ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the sustained complaint of shippers, carriers may charge the present rates, and contemporaneous rates, now assessed on palm kernel oil and cocoanut palm oil, on future shipments from Gulf ports of soya bean oil. These shipments will be in wooden packages, also in iron or steel drums or tank cars, carloads, minimum weight when in tank cars capacity of tank, in packages 30,000 pounds.

NEW RATES ON PEANUT MEAL.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that the rates on peanut meal and peanut cake from Memphis, Tenn., to points northward and eastward may be the same as those contemporaneously in effect on cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake. It is understood, of course, that the Commission does not necessarily approve any of these proposed rates, and will receive and investigate complaints against them at any time.

COTTON OIL MILL EFFICIENCY.

Warned Against Buying Seed on Last Year's Basis.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 28, 1916.

A larger number of seed analyses are in our file than at the same time last year, but it is still unsafe to try to predict what the average seed will be this year. The available oil, average basis 100 lbs. waste, is 38.4 gallons, .3 gallon more than the annual average last year. But conditions are such that we do not expect to see as good an average seed this year as last year, in spite of the fact that the above would indicate considerably better.

We want to caution again all concerned against buying seed on the basis of their last year's value, or against buying any large quantity throughout the season without analyses from time to time.

The variation shown so far in available oil is from 34.1 to 42.3 gallons. The moisture variation is from 5.76% to 14.28%. Do not try to store seed with the moisture as high as the latter figure. The average of a given grade of cake is greater on seed received to date than on the average of seed received last year.

We have received another sample of what we consider badly-weighted camel's hair press cloth, such as we warned buyers against over a year ago. We had thought until the receipt of this sample that this type of cloth had gone off of the market.

DANGER IN COTTONSEED MOISTURE.

The following letter sent by the Lange Soap Company of San Antonio, Tex., to various mills indicates a problem that confronts oil mills this season:

We are just in receipt of a letter from one of the most careful and successful oil mill operators in the United States, and as this letter discloses a very dangerous condition, we feel it our duty to transmit this information to you, and we therefore quote you this letter as follows:

"Last Saturday I had caught up within two tons of all seed, and on Sunday I made a check against all seed bought and worked. I had received 499½ tons of new seed up to Saturday evening, worked 497½ tons. I figured up all products against the amount of seed worked, and I find that the loss per ton of seed was 290 lbs., for which no products could be shown.

"This loss is caused by the excess moisture in the seed and must be evaporated, and naturally shows no product. This is quite a loss per ton of seed and amounts to nearly $5 per ton of seed when buying this soft seed this year.

"And a good many mills have hot seed from this soft seed which will make the loss still greater in off products. I did not have any hot seed in my house for the simple reason that I never had over 70 tons of seed in my seed house at one time, and on account of the rains Friday and Saturday hardly any seed moved, and I caught up within two tons. This gave me a good chance to check up, which many mills will not get at this time of the year, and to know how the seed is turning out."

If you have made any check along these lines, please let us know the result of your check, and we might suggest the advisability of having your seed analyzed to determine the amount of moisture they contain.

Trusting the above data is of interest to you, we are. Yours truly,

LANGE SOAP COMPANY,
J. W. Ruwe, Secretary and Manager.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Very Strong Oil Markets—Bullish Government Report on Cotton—Speculation Increasing—New High Levels—Consumption Prospects Not Wholly Unfavorable.

The cotton oil market has made some sensational advances recently, easily rising to new high records. Prices for the new crop oil deliveries were the highest ever recorded, as a whole, for the corresponding period of any season. There has been confident speculative buying, led by the West and the South, and the enthusiasm has been spread by the bullish cotton crop advices.

These advices were verified in full by the Government report, which showed a condition of only 61.2 against 72.3 the previous month and 69.8 a year ago, when the crop, ex-linters, was 11,191,000 bales.

Assuming normal weather conditions to the end of the season the cotton crop this year will approximate only 11,800,000 bales. It will be seen that those in the oil trade who have been lowering their ideas as to cotton oil production this year have been on the right track. The latest Government report on cotton suggests that the crush of refined cotton oil this season will approximate 3,200,000 bbls. against 3,000,000 last year, and the excess can perhaps be marked off by the smaller carry-over as of September 1, 1916, than was carried over on September 1, 1915. These carry-over figures might be placed at 300,000 bbls. and 500,000 bbls. respectively.

The trade has now reconciled itself to another short supply situation; there have been, successively, two short cotton crops. It is a question whether the high prices at this time of the year have largely discounted this condition. There are fewer fears of the "season of the year" being against cotton oil prices, as crude mill people are not likely to sell freely, with seed high and in relatively small supply. A factor which may help the cotton oil consuming situation this year is the prosperity through the country, particularly in laboring classes, which could go a long way toward increasing demand for butter and salad oils.

The actual consuming situation is viewed as very much mixed. Among those of unfavorable appearance seem to be the comparatively high level of cotton oil as compared with competing oils and greases. It has been pointed out this condition might result in a curtailment of consumption equivalent to 300,000 to 600,000 barrels, including a possible curtailment in the exports of cotton oil.

The takings of the compound lard trade alone are expected to make good the greater part if not all this deficiency. Consumption of this product is still believed to be of liberal proportions. It is understood that during the recent big advances in cotton oil, a large business in compound lard was booked, and it is noteworthy that the healthy position of this product has not been impaired very much by the advances in cotton oil. Thus the continued strength in the western lard markets is emphasized.

In drawing conclusions relative to the probable export demand for cotton oil it is pertinent to emphasize the reports of low prices for many of the foreign oils in Europe, due partially to the extraction of glycerine at home points. This condition has been modified slightly by the less stringent government regulations which permit some of the European oils to come to this side with the proviso that the glycerine content shall be returned.

It is also noteworthy that in the export movement for cotton oil for the season just ended the shipments were moderately over 500,000 barrels, or just that much over expectations, as comparatively few interests in the trade believed in exports of more than 500,000 barrels. Freight rates have been high in the interim and there have been quite as many restrictions in the general export trade as prevail at this time. Therefore, it may be the same story of this season's shipments

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coming close to those for the year just ended. If the war should end there would be larger exports, according to most authorities. It is understood, however, that the export contracts placed so far for new crop oil are disappointingly small.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 26, 1916. —August, $9.26@9.75; September, $9.40@9.44; October, $9.62@9.63; November, $9.54@8.55; December, $9.56@8.58; January, $9.54@8.58; February, $9.71@9.73; March, $9.80@9.83. Futures closed 8 to 21 lower. Sales were: September, 1,500, $9.40@9.33; October, 2,700, $9.68@9.61; November, 2,200, $9.64@9.55; December, 4,100, $9.72@9.57; January, 3,800, $9.66@9.56; February, 1,300, $9.78@9.69; March, 4,800, $9.90@9.84. Total sales, 20,400 bbls. Good off closed —@—; off, —@—; reddish off, —@—; winter, —@—; summer, —@—; prime crude, S. E., new, $8.27; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, August 28, 1916.—Spot, $9.25; August, $9.25; September, $9.44@9.45; October, $9.55@9.60; November, $9.36@9.38; December, $9.40@9.41; January, $9.39@9.41; February, $9.54@9.56; March, $9.65@9.66. Futures closed 18 decline to 4 advance. Sales were: September, 3,200, $9.45@9.30; October, 9,700, $9.55@9.35; November, 8,300, $9.45@9.30; December, 12,100, $9.50@9.35; January, 22,300, $9.61@9.35; February, 1,200, $9.55@9.50; March, 7,100, $9.76@9.53. Total sales, 63,900 bbls. Good off closed nom.; off, —@—; reddish off, —@—; winter, —@—; summer, —@—; prime crude, S. E., new, $8.33; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, August 29, 1916.—Spot, $9.30; September, $9.30@9.33; October, $9.55@9.58; November, $9.40@9.41; December, $9.40@9.45; January, $9.45@9.47; February, $9.55@9.58; March, $9.64@9.66; April, $9.70@9.80. Futures closed 14 decline to 6 advance. Sales were: September, 1,300, $9.42@9.31; October, 2,700, $9.45@9.46; November, 3,300, $9.42@9.28; December, 7,000, $9.43@9.28; January, 12,200, $9.49@9.30; February 900, $9.48@9.46; March, 2,900, $9.65@9.55. Total sales, 30,400 bbls. Good off closed —@—; off, —@—; reddish off, —@—; winter, —@—; summer, —@—; prime crude, S. E., new, $8.20, prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, August 30, 1916. —Spot, $9.44@9.48; September, $9.40@9.48; October, $9.76@9.80; November, $9.60@9.62; December, $9.62@9.63; January, $9.61@9.63; February, $9.69@9.74; March, $9.85@9.86; April, $9.85@9.95. Futures closed 14 to 22 higher. Sales were: September, 2,200, $9.50@9.34; October, 6,800, @9.89@9.76; November, 9,100, $9.43@9.42; December, 8,000, $9.63@9.48; January, 12,900, $9.64@9.50; March, 4,400, $9.87@9.76. Total sales, 43,400 bbls. Good off closed —@—; off, —@—; reddish off, —@—; winter, —@—; summer, —@—; prime crude, S. E., new, $8.20; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, August 31, 1916. —Spot, $9.50; September, $9.61@9.64; October, $9.96@9.98; November, $9.88@9.89; December, $9.91@9.92; January, $9.91@9.94; February, $9.95@10.02; March, $10.15@10.20; April, $10.15@10.30. Futures closed 20 to 30 higher. Sales were: September, 1,700, $9.85@9.60; October, 8,200, $10.08@9.95; November, 4,200, $9.96@9.75; December, 13,100, $9.99@9.74; January, 11,000, $10@9.79; February, 600, $10; March, 6,300, $10.24@$10. Total sales, 45,100. Good off closed —@—; off, —@—; reddish off, —@—; winter, —@—; summer, —@—; prime crude, S. E., new, $8.40; prime crude, Valley, —@—; prime crude, Texas, —@—.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Atlanta, Ga., August 31, 1916.—Cottonseed oil market strong and excited; 64c. bid for prompt September; no trading. Meal firm at $30 bid for 7 per cent ammonia, fall shipment. Hulls, $11, Atlanta, loose.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY
Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists
Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.
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Main Laboratories, ATLANTA, GA. Carolina Branch, WILMINGTON, N. C.

PRODUCTION OF SOYA OIL IN UNITED STATES

Facts and Figures of Interest to Cotton Seed Oil Mills

By L. P. Nemzek, Special Technical Agent U. S. Paint Mfrs. Association.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This authoritative review of the soya bean situation from a technical and practical standpoint will be read with interest by all cotton oil mill men and others interested in the problem of diversification in the Southern crushing industry and in oil production. It was prepared for presentation at the recent convention of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.]

Oil Yield of the Soya Bean.

An important detail of the work that has been done so far is the determination of the oil-bearing properties of different varieties of beans and an examination of the oils, particularly for drying properties. Hundreds of laboratory crushings have been made, and it was found that the oil content varies from 16 to 25 per cent. A very comprehensive report will soon be published by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station covering the large amount of work which this station has done on the subject of the oil content of soya beans.

One of the interesting facts which was developed in connection with the extraction of the oil is the relation of the physical structure of the soya bean to the amount of oil it contains and the release of this oil by expression. It was found that of two varieties containing exactly the same percentage of oil one would yield its oil by expression a great deal easier than another; in some cases, although two varieties contained the same amount of oil, one would yield, by expression, not nearly as much of it as another. A careful microscopic study of the structure of the oil cells of the different varieties of the beans may lead to the development of a variety which is particularly adapted for crushing purposes.

The average oil contents of soya beans is 19 per cent. While some varieties will uniformly run a little higher, two lots of the same variety will vary from 18 to 21 per cent., while occasionally a lot may run a little below 18 per cent.

During the past six or seven months, there has been produced in this country in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand gallons of soya oil. The largest part of this quantity has been produced by the Elizabeth City, N. C., Oil & Fertilizer Company; Winterville, N. C., Cotton Oil Company, and the New Bern, N. C., Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Mills.

Samples from the different crushings have been examined in comparison with the imported oils. It was found that the chemical constants of the domestic oils compared very closely with those of the imported oils. A comparison of the chemical constants is here shown:

Identification No.	Sp. Gr.	Iod. No.	Ac. No.	Saponification
Fl. No. 9355 (domestic)	.929	124.3	0.8	194
Lab. No. 393 (domestic)	.921	129	0.6	193.8
Lab. No. 411 (domestic)	.924	126	1.3	201
Lab. No. 409 (domestic)	.925	123.5	2	196.1
Lab. No. 335 (domestic)	.924	126.3	1.2	190.4
Imported oil, Fl. No. 8940	.925	127.8	1.9	190
Imported oil, Fl. No. 9029	.925	133.8	3.1	190

Yield and Quality of the Oil.

Some of the samples examined showed a considerable amount of foots, indicating that the oil had not been allowed to settle long enough. Upon permitting these oils to settle, or after filtering, they were found to be equal to the best shipments of imported oil. Two or three samples showed at the end of three days' standing a foots separation amounting to between 8 and 10 per cent. by volume. Some of this separation consisted of oil, but the foots matter was distributed through it.

Had the foots been removed by filtration it would have amounted to less than 2 per cent. by volume of the oil: the gelatinous nature of this substance keeps it distributed over so large a volume of oil, thereby depreciating the value of the oil.

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Refiners of All Grades of
COTTONSEED OIL
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
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White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
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We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.
WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR
THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

The crude or raw oil should be clear, of good bright color, and possess a pleasant odor. Its chemical constants should fall within the limits set for soya oil. None of the domestic oils produced on a commercial scale have been found to show an iodine number as high as that of most of the Manchurian oils.

The majority of the oils expressed in a laboratory way had iodine numbers fully as high as the Manchurian oils, which would indicate that it is possible to produce beans yielding an oil equal in this respect to the imported oils. The iodine number may be taken as an index as to the relative drying time of oils, although this does not hold absolutely, and soya oil, having an iodine number of 125, may prove just as satisfactory as one having an iodine number of 135.

Up to the present year all of the soya oil used in this country was imported. The production of the bean in this country so that the consumer will be assured of a domestic supply of oil will undoubtedly result in a more dependable product than what is coming here from abroad.

In the crushing process about 75 per cent. of the oil is expressed, the rest remaining in the cake. Cold pressing will not return quite as much oil as when the ground beans are slightly heated. The bean yields its oil in a satisfactory manner if handled similar to the methods now in use for crushing cottonseed.

After the oil has been expressed it should be permitted to settle thoroughly before tanking or placing in barrels.

A ton of beans will produce between 35 and 38 gallons of oil, depending upon the variety of the bean which, to a certain extent, determines the percentage of oil. Taking 19 per cent. of oil as a good average, and figuring that between 4 and 5 per cent. of the oil remains in the cake, as there is some loss in the process of manufacture through moisture which is driven off, cleaning of machinery, etc., it is advisable to figure the cake returns from a ton of beans to be about 75 pounds less than the difference between the amount of oil produced.

In order that, under normal conditions, the mills can operate at a satisfactory profit, the beans should be available for about $1 per bushel. They should not cost more than $1.25, although during periods of vegetable oil shortage the mills may find it possible to pay a little more.

(To be continued.)

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS STANDARDS.

Commissioner of Agriculture Watson, of South Carolina, has promulgated new standards and new regulations for marketing cotton seed products, especially meal and mixed feeds. In a letter to the trade he says:

Columbia, S. C., August 27, 1916.

To all cottonseed crushers, manufacturers of cottonseed products, distributors and merchants:

Whereas, during the past season there have occurred so many cases of abuse of the consuming public by substitution of low-grade cottonseed products for standard products at standard product prices, that standard cottonseed meal has practically been run out of the markets of the State of South Carolina, and whereas losses to consumers using low-grade material for both feed and fertilizer have become so great, I have deemed it necessary in the exercise of authority vested in me by law to promulgate new regulations governing the sale of cottonseed meal and cottonseed products for feed purposes, introducing a system of nomenclature that it is believed will cure the abuses that have become flagrant during the season of 1915-16.

On and after September 15, when the term "Cottonseed Meal" is used in an application for registration, or on the tag, the material will have to be standard cottonseed meal, and that alone.

The term "Feed Meal" is abolished by the new regulation, and all cottonseed products made from a mixture of meal and hulls will hereafter be sold under a brand name accompanying the term "Mixed Feed," and the use of the words "Cotton," "Cottonseed," "Cottonseed Meal" and "Meal" in connection with such feeds will no longer be permitted.

Notice is hereby given that on September 15 all registration granted in this State during the year 1916 of cottonseed products showing less than 36 per cent. protein, and Sea Island cotton products, will be canceled and declared void, and on or before that date all manufacturers intending to do business in cottonseed products in this State will be required to file new applications for registration complying with new Regulation No. 23, a copy of which is furnished you herewith for your guidance and information.

The year's history of the business in cottonseed products is replete with instances of the sale to ignorant consumers, who knew no better, of products worth $19 per ton at the rate of $32 per ton. It has been manifest for some time that in order to maintain the integrity of standard cottonseed meal in the markets of this State the action I have taken under the law is absolutely necessary.

I beg to advise all manufacturers and distributors in this and other States who intend to do business in this State in these products that strict compliance with Regulation 23 will be required and enforced. This circular is issued at this time, therefore, and the regulation is promulgated at this time in order that all stock on hand in the State may be disposed of by merchants in whose hands it may be, and in order that all manufacturers may be fully prepared to meet the new requirements by the date the regulation becomes effective.

E. J. WATSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

The new official regulations to which he refers are as follows:

Amendment to rules and regulations promulgated under Sections 2429 and 2430 of the Civil Code of 1912, and published in Bulletin No. 46, issued October, 1914.

By authority vested in me by law, I hereby promulgate and issue the following amendment to the rules and regulations issued under Sections 2429 and 2430 of the Civil Code of 1912, published in Bulletin No. 46, October, 1914, said amendment to become of full force and effect on September 15, 1916, on and after which date the new regulation will be vigorously enforced.

Strike out all of Regulation 23, appearing on pages 10 and 11 of Bulletin 46, and substitute therefor the following:

23. All meal manufactured from cottonseed showing 36 per cent. protein and higher, when offered on the market, shall be branded "Cottonseed Meal" in exact accord with the form of tag appearing on page 6 of said bulletin, and must be so branded on the

(Continued on page 34.)

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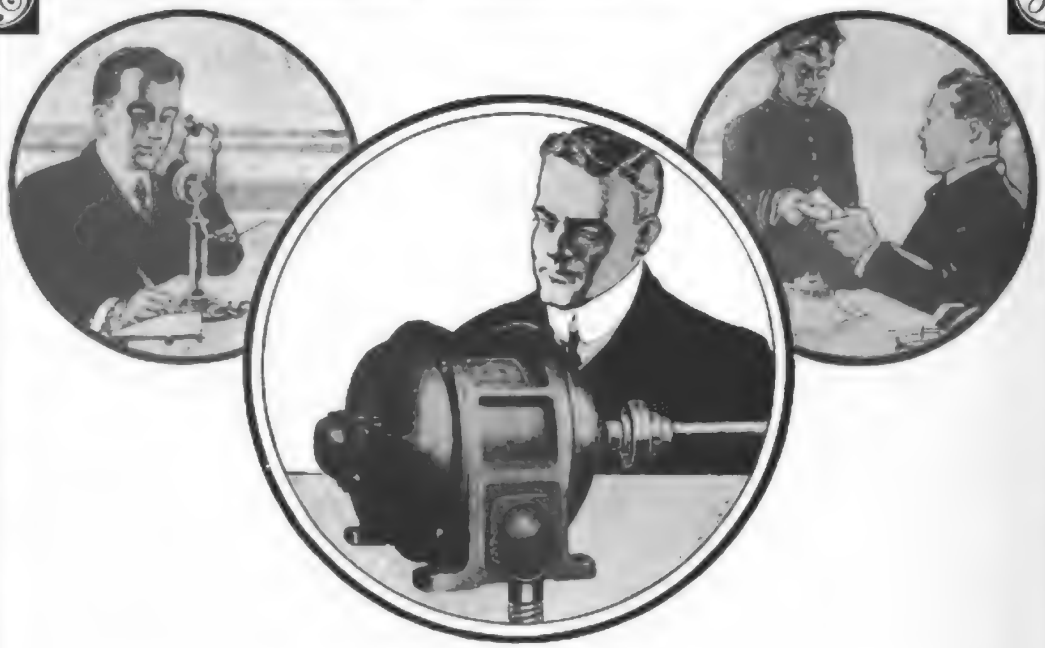

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The perfect reliability of electric power from G-E motors and controllers keeps the wheels turning twenty-four hours a day, year in and year out, if necessary—production is greatly increased.

This power from G-E motors and controllers meets every requirement of your machines—whether you wish quick or slow starting and braking, constant, variable or varying speed—which means more and better product.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Sept. 1.—Market strong, Western steam, $14.70 nom.; Middle West, $14.65@14.75; city steam, 10¼@10⅝c. nom.; refined Continent, $15.35; South American, $15.50; Brazil, kegs, $16.50; compound, 10¾@11c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Sept. 1.—Copra fabrique, 143 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 126 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 145s.; shoulders, square, 78s. 6d.; New York, 73s. 6d.; picnic, 70s. 6d.; hams, long, 102s. 6d.; American cut, 102s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 97s.; long clear, 98s.; short back, 91s.; bellies, clear, 96s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 79s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 81s.; October, 80s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 48s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 103s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 46s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was moderately active with prices very firm. Packers were thought to be supporting the market. Large deliveries of lard had no effect.

Tallow.

The market continued strong. City specials loose is quoted at 8½c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet, but prices strong. Oleo is quoted at 10¾c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was very active, with prices strong and most months selling into new high levels. The steady cotton and strong lard markets were factors.

Market closed unchanged to 11 points lower. Sales, 56,400 bbls. Spot oil, $9.50 bid. Crude, Southeast, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: September, $9.60@9.75; October, $9.90@9.95; November, $9.80@9.84; December, $9.80@9.81; January, $9.82@9.85; February, $9.90@9.95; March, $10.14@10.16; April, $10.15@10.30; good off oil, nominal; off oil, nominal; red off oil, nominal; winter oil, nominal; summer white oil, nominal.

FRIDAY'S LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 1.—Hog market, slow, 20@25c. lower. Bulk of prices, $10.60@11.15; light, $10.60@11.30; mixed, $10.30@11.30; heavy, $10.20@11.25; rough heavy, $10.15@10.35; Yorkers, $11.10@11.20; pigs, $7.75@9.80; cattle, 15@25c. lower; beeves, $7.25@11.30; cows and heifers, $3.75@9.50; Western, $6.50@9.25. Calves, $4.85@7.70. Sheep, 25c. lower; lambs, $6.50@10.65; Western, $6.75@10.90; Native, $6.25@7.35. Yearlings, $6.80@8.35.

Omaha, September 1.—Hogs slow, at $9.85@10.75.

Buffalo, September 1.—Hogs lower; on sale, 3,200, at $11.60@11.75.

Kansas City, September 1.—Hogs slow, at $10.20@11.00.

St. Joseph, September 1.—Hogs slow, at $10.20@10.85.

Sioux City, September 1.—Hogs lower, at $10.00@10.80.

Louisville, September 1.—Hogs steady, at $10.50@11.00.

Indianapolis, September 1.—Hogs lower, at $11.00@11.10.

St. Louis, September 1.—Hogs lower, at $10.85@11.25.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 26, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,526	22,400	27,626
Swift & Co.	9,539	13,400	27,231
Morris & Co.	6,293	5,600	10,036
Wilson & Co.	6,948	8,200	9,485
Hammond Packing Co.	3,181	7,200	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	734	6,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,530	...	...

Brennan Packing Co., 5,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 10,400 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,100 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 13,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,700 hogs; others, 11,500 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,138	6,740	...
Fowler Packing Co.	662	...	...
Wilson & Co.	5,296	4,078	1,754
Swift & Co.	8,879	5,330	1,357
Cudahy Packing Co.	7,192	5,075	2,401
Morris & Co.	6,349	2,273	2,545
Others	2,023	1,508	...

Blount, 391 cattle and 2,888 hogs; Heil Packing Co., 429 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 569 cattle and 175 hogs; Rice & Kirk, 1,438 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 118 cattle and 5,181 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 87 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,592	2,913	5,375
Swift & Co.	4,451	4,782	18,419
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,618	5,345	10,606
Armour & Co.	4,330	5,844	16,641
J. W. Murphy	...	4,805	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 122 cattle and 24 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 41 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 321 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,116	3,808	2,051
Swift & Co.	5,304	3,135	3,075
Armour & Co.	4,873	3,644	3,783
East Side Packing Co.	245	1,038	...
Independent Packing Co.	416	434	131
J. H. Beis Provision Co.	...	646	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	32	...	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	261	...
Krey Packing Co.	56	368	...

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,480	6,390	...
Armour & Co.	1,615	6,013	...
Swift & Co.	...	1,665	...
Others	9,748	2,754	...

B. Hurni Packing Co., 208 cattle; Hammond, Standish & Co., 206 hogs; St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 107 hogs; Statter & Co., 70 cattle; Roberts & Oake, 401 hogs.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 1.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.76 17/32
Demand sterling	4.75⅝
Commercial bills, sight	4.75 5/16
Commercial, 60 days	4.70⅝
Commercial, 90 days	4.68⅝
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	6.90⅝
Bankers' cables	5.88½
Bankers' checks	5.89½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	70¾
Bankers' cables	70⅞
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41
Commercial, 60 days	40 15/16
Bankers' sight	41¼
Copenhagen—	
Checks	27.50

FEDERAL TRUCKS TO NORWAY.

The Federal Motor Truck Company recently shipped a 3½ ton Federal to Christiania, Norway. The truck was a power sprinkler equiped with a thousand gallon tank body.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	12,000	1,000
Kansas City	100	500	
Omaha		3,000	
St. Louis	7,000	2,000	4,000
St. Joseph	100	2,000	500
Sioux City	100	2,000	300
St. Paul	1,200	800	100
Fort Worth	300	800	
Milwaukee		891	
Louisville	200	1,100	700
Cudahy		600	
Wichita		427	
Indianapolis	150	3,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	400	1,359	800
Buffalo	325	1,920	1,600
Cleveland	100	3,000	1,000
New York	283	1,072	1,168

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	36,000	27,000
Kansas City	21,000	9,000	10,000
Omaha	14,300	4,000	42,000
St. Louis	10,000	7,000	2,400
St. Joseph	3,500	5,000	6,200
Sioux City	7,000	2,000	3,300
St. Paul	11,000	9,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,200	1,700
Fort Worth	200	2,500	200
Milwaukee	250	740	125
Denver	1,573	714	18,622
Louisville	3,900	2,500	1,600
Detroit		300	
Cudahy		600	
Wichita		263	
Indianapolis	500	3,000	
Pittsburgh	2,800	3,000	4,500
Cincinnati	3,100	2,860	1,800
Buffalo	4,000	12,000	7,000
Cleveland	1,600	4,000	4,000
New York	3,520	8,017	10,066
Toronto, Canada	2,756	590	1,600

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	12,000	29,000
Kansas City	21,000	13,000	7,000
Omaha	8,500	7,000	25,000
St. Louis	7,800	7,000	3,600
St. Joseph	2,700	5,000	4,200
Sioux City	1,400	3,000	1,500
St. Paul	2,000	4,000	700
Oklahoma City	2,000	3,000	
Fort Worth	4,000	3,000	
Milwaukee	600	2,000	500
Denver	331	606	111
Louisville	200	400	400
Detroit		1,200	
Cudahy		1,800	
Wichita		3,335	
Indianapolis	700	9,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	400	2,427	1,400
Buffalo	150	2,500	800
Cleveland	200	2,000	2,000
New York	787	1,500	3,070
Toronto, Canada	738	124	791

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	33,000	20,000
Kansas City	16,000	10,000	7,500
Omaha	7,000	6,000	28,000
St. Louis	6,800	7,000	4,400
St. Joseph	2,200	3,000	500
Sioux City	1,800	6,000	500
St. Paul	2,900	3,000	1,200
Oklahoma City	1,600	3,200	
Fort Worth	3,500	4,500	600
Milwaukee	150	3,214	100
Denver	170	296	2,559
Louisville		1,100	
Detroit		2,300	
Cudahy		800	
Wichita		1,061	
Indianapolis	900	9,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	1,300	3,214	1,400
Buffalo	100	2,500	400
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1,080	5,538	2,983
Toronto, Canada	885	1,480	902

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	25,000	17,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	6,000
Omaha		7,000	
St. Louis	5,000	5,000	1,500
St. Joseph	500	6,000	
Sioux City		3,000	
St. Paul		3,000	
Oklahoma City	1,200	2,000	150
Fort Worth	2,400	1,500	
Milwaukee		1,340	
Louisville		1,749	
Detroit		1,450	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		3,070	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cincinnati	1,300	3,000	2,000
Buffalo	500	2,500	200
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1,615	1,342	1,688

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	30,000	14,000
Kansas City	20,000	5,000	10,000
Omaha	1,500	7,000	20,000
St. Louis	3,000	8,000	10,000
St. Joseph	400	3,500	
Sioux City	600	5,000	
St. Paul	2,200	3,500	700
Oklahoma City	1,000	3,200	3,000
Fort Worth	2,500	4,300	500

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are more active with more sales and buyers evincing interest.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Another big week of trading presents itself. Prices on the native lines were slightly lower, but rates on branded stock stiffened slightly at the close. The situation seems steady in tone owing to the smallness of the available supplies. Within the past ten days over 200,000 hides have changed hands with most of the stock going in one direction. All selections but light cows and bulls were traded in. Very few back salting hides are held awaiting buyers and no future take-off has moved except in spready steers and bulls. Heavy native steers moved at 25¾c. by a couple of packers for close to 50,000 hides. Most sellers are now trying to get 26c. on further business, but have been unsuccessful thus far. In some quarters it is stated that bids at 25¾c. were made but declined. Some buyers say hides are still available at 25¾c. Texas steers brought 23¾c. for heavy weights and 23½c. for light and extreme light Texas steers. About 40,000 hides of all weights were taken with the majority of business in the underweights. The slaughter of Texas steers is at its height now and further business in hides of this class is still possible at the above figures. Spready native steers went at 27¾c. in slaughter from June to January, one packer selling. Butt branded steers brought 23c. early in the week and later business was at 23½c. About 10,000 reported moved at these figures. More hides available at 23½c. Colorado steers brought 22½c. early in the week and later 22¾c. was paid. The outside rate is demanded on further business. About 20,000 hides sold in this selection, about half at each price. Branded cows went at the underweight Texas steers price of 23½c. late last week, but no actual trade developed in the period under review. Production is still limited, but is expected to pick up from now on until winter. Heavy native cows brought 25c. for about 5,000 current kill. This is the nominal market for further lots. Production is still limited, but it is expected to pick up gradually until fall, when full strength is usually noted. Light native cows were not sold. These are produced in rather small quantities in the summer season. One packer has Julys unsold and all other killers have August take-off for sale. Asking rates of 25c. are noted. Native bulls are quiet and nominal at 22c. last paid for slaughter ahead to the end of the year. All sellers are sold that far ahead. Branded bulls continue quiet and waiting at 17½@19c. nominal for business as to lots. Outside asked for light average southern hides and inside lately paid for back salting heavy average northerns. Nominal market for current northern hides considered at 18½c.

Later.—Packer market strong and moderately active. Packers sold 12,000 July-August-September native steers at 26c. Two packers sold 4,000 June-July-August heavy cows at 25c. Branded hides steady. Available supplies of all kinds moderate. About 6,000 July August local small packer natives sold 23c. and 23½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Movements in country hides was rather meager in the period under review. Buyers are still rather slow to take hold. Sellers cannot understand buyers' inactivity, as present quality is prime and prices are considered relatively cheap, compared with big packer hide ranges. Heavy steers are quoted at 20c. lately paid for outside goods as currently received. No business has been done in the local market. Holders talk up to 21c. for country steers. Available supplies are small as receipts do not contain many such hides. Heavy cows sold on a parity with buffs. The nominal market for current goods is considered at 19½c. to 19¾c. Most sellers talk 20c., especially for lot running all short haired. Buffs sold at 19½c. lately for all short haired hides as currently received, running about 60 per cent firsts. More are available at such figures and as high as 20c. is asked in some quarters, especially where percentages of ones are guaranteed. No seconds were sold alone. These are quoted at 18¼@18¾c. nominal. The situation in the country is steady at 19¼@20c. delivered basis for 25 lbs. up, hides as to lots. Extremes sold at 21⅝c. for a couple of cars of seasonable hides about 90 per cent. short haired. Another car of similarly described hides brought 21¾c. All short haired current receipt extremes are held at 22c. and considered worth it. Branded cows are held at 18c. flat basis and last sales were at 17½c. Available supplies are small and buyers display no interest. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 22@23c. nominal as to lots. Bulls continue quiet. Last trades were at 17@17¼c. Asking figures of 17½c. is reported, but no support is in sight so far. Country packer bulls are quoted at 21@21½c.; last paid for local goods ahead to the end of the year. Kipskins are firm in tone but quiet, due to meager supplies. Country run of skins quoted at 24c. last paid. City skins are held at 26c. and last sales were at 25c.; packers recently sold in slaughter ahead at 28½c.

Later.—Lot of 5,000 seasonable buffs brought 19½c. Two cars current heavy cows sold at 19c. Two cars seasonable extremes brought 21½c. Bids of 22c. reported for patent leather extremes asking 22½c.

CALFSKINS are quiet. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Tanners are not urgently in need of skins and are letting the market drift. Country skins quoted at 30c.; outside cities, 31@32c. asked; local cities, 32c. last paid and asked for further business. Packers last sold at 36c. Bids at 35c. have failed to attract sellers who demand 37@38c. In well informed circles, though, it is said 36c. would be acceptable if bid. Deacons are quiet at $2.10@2.30 and light calfskins at $2.30@2.50.

Later.—Rumored movement packer calfskins 36½c. cannot be confirmed. Car first salted outside eastern city calfskins brought 33c. Western country calfskins brought 29c., another sale 30c. Local city skins, 32c. last paid.

HORSE HIDES are slow, but steady. Midwestern buyers are talking low. Sellers have small supplies. Country run of hides quoted at $6.40@6.50 bid and up to $6.75 asked. City hides range at $6.90@7.25 as to varieties. Seconds quoted at $1.00 reduction; ponies and glues are valued at $2.50@3.00 and coltskins at $1.00@1.50 nominal.

HOGSKINS are selling at 80@90c. for country run of skins with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips sold at 10@10½c.; No. 2's quoted at 9@9½c. and No. 3 strips brought 5@6c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS. The market has been quiet in the west during the past week. One seller moved a two weeks' production of current local and river kill at $1.40 and $1.42½, outside for local point. Lambskins went at $1.55 and $1.57½ respectively. Outside of this trade business was dull and the market steady. Dry western pelts are quoted at 23@14c. as to lot with choice Montana skins firm at 24@25c., outside usually asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES. Considerable activity was noted during the past week in the packer hide market, with about 20,000 native bulls changing hands at steady prices. Two local packers sold their entire production of June to January native bulls at 21½c., involving about 10,000 hides. Another killer also sold his entire production, which consisted of about 7,000 June to January native bulls at an advance of ½c. on stock ahead, which will run fully 50 per cent. stuck-throats. The above sale consisted of the following 2,100 June, July and August native bulls at 21½c. and about 4,900 September to December, inclusive, salting at 22c. A Jersey City packer also sold his production of June to January native bulls at 21½c.; estimated to be about three cars in the deal. Negotiations are pending on their similar lots, but trading has not been confined at the present writing. Native steers were also moved during the period under review and one packer reports selling two cars, or his entire production of July and August native steers, at 25½c. Nothing has been done on spready native steers, with bids of 26½c. declined for June and Decembers and 27c. for July to November, inclusive. Sellers are now demanding 27c. and 27½c. for these months' salting. As intimated in our last report of a Jersey City packer selling April to date native cows at private terms, price is now confirmed as 22c. received. Brands are quiet and unchanged at 22½@23c. nominal for butts and 22@22½c. for Colorados; cows, all weights, are quoted at 23c. nominal and native bulls, 20@21½c. asked as to seller and salting. Small packer hides are quiet and it is reported in some quarters that negotiations are pending on native bulls, but no trading can be confirmed. Sellers are now asking 21¾c. for June to Januarys, but well posted operators are inclined to believe that this figure will be shaded somewhat for business. Native cows, all weights, are nominal at 22½c. last paid.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet with prices nominally unchanged. Sellers are talking more optimistic and hardly anything in the buff line is offered now at less than 20c., selected basis for good hides, all short haired. Tanners' ideas are at 19½c. for both Pennsylvania and Ohio's. Extremes are relatively strong and quoted firm at 22c.

(Continued on page 41.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 30.

Light receipts of cattle, coupled with uncertainty over the outcome of the railroad controversy, have brought about a decisive reaction in the trade, and killing steers are anywhere from 75c.@$1.25 per cwt. higher than last week's low spot, the extreme top being $11.35, and choice cattle are back almost to the high point in the early summer, bulk of the choice to prime grades selling at $10.75@11.25; good to choice from $10@10.75; medium to good, $9.25@10; fair to medium, $8.50@9.25, and low priced killers, $7.75@8.50. Butcher-stuff has also participated in the sharp upturn, prices being anywhere from 50@75c. higher than a week ago, but the stocker and feeder trade is decidedly lower, for the simple reason that stock cattle dealers do not want to be loaded up with thin cattle if a railroad tie-up occurs.

Hogs are active at the highest point of the season, with the range in values a little wider. Receipts are moderate, provision stocks are light, and the phenomenal demand continues, with the extreme top $11.30; choice shipping grades selling at $11@11.25, with good mixed and good packing grades anywhere from $10.50@11. Uncertainty characterizes the situation, but if a strike is declared, the chances are the hog market will show a wild advance for the time being.

Sheep and lamb trade is also decidedly higher than the first of the week, and good to choice lambs are selling at $10@10.25, fair to medium, $9@9.50; good to choice ewes, $6.75@7; culls, and common ewes, $4@4.50; but no outlet for feeders or breeding stock today because of the uncertainty over the railroad situation.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 29.

The big drop in receipts yesterday, as compared with the previous Monday, made a lively market at prices 15 to 25c. higher. A supply of 20,000 today, liberal for Tuesday, moved at steady prices. A car of prime beef steers from Washington, Kan., sold at $11.00 today. These were the tails out of the feed lot, which indicates there are some choice, dry lot cattle sticking around yet. Other fed steers ranged from $9.25 to $10.75. Wintered grass cattle sold up to $9.50, highest price reached since first of last week, and numerous lots of good steers in this class sold at $8.50 to $8.85. Middle class grass steers sold at $7.00 to $7.75, in the same notch as yesterday; light steers, $6.15 to $6.85. Ten cars of Osage steers sold at $6.35 in the quarantine division, 907 lbs., same as their mates brought yesterday. Most of the pretty good cows sell at $5.50 to $5.90; a few choice cows up to $7.00; bulls, $5.50 to $6.50; veals, unchanged, $11.00.

The hog market was a repetition of that of yesterday; order buyers out early and buying the cream of the offerings at 10c. higher prices; top price, $11.00; highest ever recorded at this market. In March, 1910, $10.95 was paid; highest previous price record. Five or six lots brought the top price; medium and light weights and heavies sold up to $10.80. Bulk of the hogs sold at $10.60 and upward. Receipts were 13,000 head, and average weights are considerably lighter than heretofore—184 last week—points that suggest scarcity.

The market continues to slump, and packers are talking about buying lambs at $9.50 in the near future. However, packers are frequently discredited as prophets. Receipts were 7,000 today; market around steady; Utahs at $10.15; native lambs, $10; Arizonas at $9.75. Feeding lambs sell at $9.65 to $10.10 this week; breeding ewes, $7.50 to $9.00; feeding ewes, $5.00 to $6.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 30.

Despite the sharp break of last week our cattle run this week shows an increase. We have received for the week ending today 33,200 of which 8,600 were on the southern side. The quantity of strictly good heavy beef cattle is small compared with the other grades, we have had a few of these, however, which are selling over the $10 mark. The top for the week was made on Tuesday when 2 loads of 1,265-lb. steers brought $10.30. The bulk of the fed steers range from $8.50@9 and the in between kinds, those not showing much finish, are selling in a range of $7.50@8.25. Prices, generally, are on a 25@50c. higher basis than a week ago, the top figure obtaining on the choice grades both of heavy beef cattle and yearling steers and heifers; the 25c. advance is noted on medium cattle. About the same price condition obtains in butcher cattle as in beef steers. The best kinds are scarce and in demand at higher prices, the medium half fat and grassy kinds are selling on a steady to slightly higher basis. The only lower prices we have to quote this week are on stockers and feeders, the market on these is draggy and slow with unevenly lower prices. Choice feeders are quoted from $7@7.60, but very good ones indeed could be obtained between $6@7. Our Oklahoma and western run continues heavy. We had approximately 300 cars on sale this week and the prices are 25@40c. and in spots 50c. higher than a week ago. They range in prices from $6.50@8.

As in cattle, our receipts of hogs show a slight increase this week, we having received 45,000. The run is not, however, as heavy as it should be and as for several weeks past, quality is lacking. Prices are still abnormally high and a new record was set on Wednesday when a load of heavy hogs sold at $11.40; a number of loads went to scale at $11.20@11.35. The quotations on all grades at this writing are: Mixed and butchers, $11.05@11.40; good heavy, $11.30@11.40; rough, $9.75@10.10; lights, $11@11.35; pigs, $7.60@10.75; bulk, $11@11.35.

Our receipts of sheep amount to 14,400 for the week. Very few of the real good kinds are arriving, and quality considered, the market has held not far from steady, although our quotations on lambs range 15@25c. lower than a week ago. This period of the year is sort of between seasons at all markets, but within a very short while we anticipate larger runs here, and better quality as well. Muttons are quoted at $5@7.25. Lambs, all grades, $7@10.40. Breeding ewes, $9@10; the demand for breeding ewes continues, particularly for the best grades.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., August 29.

Cattle receipts last week, 30,000 head, were the heaviest so far this season and fully 85 per cent. of the arrivals came direct from the range country. The proportion of corn-fed stock was small, but the sharp decline in values at eastern markets was reflected in a 25@50c. decline here. Western grass beeves did not suffer so much and the decline was not more than 15@25c. A good share of this decline has been recovered this week and choice corn fed yearlings sold up to $10.50 today. Best grass beeves also reached $9 and fair to good kins went largely at $7.25@8.25. Cows and heifers have been in liberal supply and prices have declined sharply all along the line. Poor to choice grass cows and heifers are now selling at a spread of $4@7, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock selling at a spread of $5.75@6.25. Supplies of veal calves have been liberal and prices fairly well sustained at $8@11.50, and there has been a very good outlet for bulls, stags, etc., at steady to slightly lower figures, $5.25@7.

Nervousness has been the outstanding feature of the market for hogs for some time. Receipts have been very moderate, about 30,000 last week, and the quality has not been very good. Demand continues fair from both shippers and local packers and handy light and butcher loads are selling at the top of the list. Fluctuations in prices from day to day have been wide, but in the main the hogs are selling in pretty much the same notches as a week ago. With 7,300 hogs here today shipping hogs sold higher and packing grades closed 5@10c. lower. Tops at $10.75 and the bulk of the sales at $10.10@10.40 were practically the same as a week ago.

Nearly 100,000 sheep and lambs arrived last week and the trend of values was lower all along the line. Lambs declined 30@40c. and best fat lambs are now selling at $10@10.15. Yearlings at $6.50@7.50 and wethers at $6.25@7.25 are not materially different from a week ago as supplies of aged stock have been rather limited. Ewes at $5.50@6.50 are about a quarter lower than they were a week ago. Feeder buyers are taking nearly half of the total receipts, some 47,000 head of feeders going back to the country last week.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 26, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	46,532
Kansas City	36,986
Omaha	18,180
East St. Louis	16,940
St. Joseph	8,454
Cudahy	442
Sioux City	3,165
New York and Jersey City	9,868
Philadelphia	3,455
Pittsburgh	1,041
Oklahoma City	4,027

HOGS.

Chicago	116,050
Kansas City	26,414
Omaha	19,062
East St. Louis	30,272
St. Joseph	24,165
Cudahy	4,611
Sioux City	12,459
Ottumwa	8,300
Cedar Rapids	3,983
New York and Jersey City	19,445
Philadelphia	4,685
Pittsburgh	2,372
Oklahoma City	11,779

SHEEP.

Chicago	80,170
Kansas City	9,333
Omaha	48,022
East St. Louis	11,486
St. Joseph	14,432
Cudahy	178
Sioux City	4,712
New York and Jersey City	44,915
Philadelphia	8,912
Pittsburgh	735
Oklahoma City	536

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 28, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,941	3,862	111	6,325
Jersey City	4,966	3,250	29,800	13,120
Central Union	2,929	605	15,004	...
Totals	9,836	7,717	44,915	19,445
Totals last week	7,817	7,957	55,090	22,791

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Searcy, Ark.—Harry Neely, O. Kine, J. M. Shoffner and others have incorporated the Searcy Oil & Ice Company. Capital stock, $50,000.

Waldron, Ark.—J. S. Hill, W. S. Mitchell, W. P. Harris and J. L. Center have incorporated the Waldron Power & Ice Company, with a capital stock of $10,000.

ICE NOTES.

Milledgeville, Ga.—A cold storage plant will be built by C. H. Whitfield.

Gadsden, Ala.—An ice plant will be built by the Murphey Transfer, Coal & Ice Company.

Quitman, Miss.—It is reported that E. L. Robsin is interested in a plan to establish a creamery at this point.

Grand Haven, Mich.—Fire damaged the William Hannahan Cold Storage Company's plant to the extent of $500.

Danville, Va.—Cold storage plant will be installed in the building being erected by N. Klaff & Co., 311 Loyal street.

North Adams, Mass.—The Egremont creamery building at this point, operated by the Willow Brook Company, has been destroyed by fire.

St. Louis, Mo.—A cooling plant, five stories high, and to cost $100,000 will be erected at 3815-19 Chouteau avenue by the St. Louis Independent Packing Company.

Louisville, Ky.—The capital stock of the Polar Ice Company has been increased from $50,000 to $60,000 and the name changed to the Polar Ice and Coal Company.

ORIGIN, MANUFACTURE AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF AMMONIA.

By Arthur Lowenstein.*

Ammonia is a compound gas composed of nitrogen and hydrogen in the proportion of one part of nitrogen to three parts of hydrogen by volume, or fourteen parts of nitrogen to three parts of hydrogen by weight, and is represented by the chemical symbol NH_3, N representing nitrogen and H hydrogen.

*Read before the American Society of Brewing Technology.

Ammonia gas is colorless and possesses a sharp, pungent smell and alkaline taste. By pressure and cold it can be condensed into a mobile, colorless and strongly refringent liquid of specific gravity 0.6362 at 32° F., which boils at minus 28½° F., at atmospheric pressure and solidifies at 75° F. to a white crystalline mass.

Ammonia is what is known as an alkaline, or basic, gas in contradistinction to an acid gas or neutral gas, the latter of which in any discussion in this paper will be referred to as a non-basic gas.

Ammonia being a definite chemical compound and not a mixture, has, as is noted above, definite chemical properties. Consequently these properties will be the same for pure ammonia, regardless of the source from which it is made.

Lunge, in his classical book on "Coal Tar and Ammonia" (now in its 5th Edition) divides the different sources of ammonia into ten classes. Many of these classes today have ceased to be of technical value as sources of ammonia or ammonium compounds and are chiefly of historical interest. The production of ammonia as such and its salts in this country today is practically limited to the product from coal and to a limited extent the product from fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

We will name the ten classes cited above and pass from one to another with brief comment.

Where Ammonia Is Found or Made.

First: Natural Occurrence of Ammonia.

Ammonia, as carbonate, is found almost everywhere in soil, air and water, but in very slight traces.

Native sulphate of ammonia is contained in the Tuscan "suffioni" and forms a by-product in the manufacture of boric acid. Native ammonium chloride is sometimes collected in the neighborhood of volcanoes, as Vesuvius and Etna. The carnallite deposits of Stassfurt contain ammonium chloride to a limited extent. In any case a very small proportion of ammonium salts occurring in commerce is derived from native sources.

Second: Ammonia Formed from Nitrogen of the Air.

This is a very important and interesting phase of this subject and could very easily take the allotted time in a discussion of any one of the processes now commercially employed in the fixation of nitrogen from the air.

These processes are becoming of increasing importance daily and may be a very important factor in the final result of the present struggle abroad.

W. S. Landis, in a paper presented before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers recently, says: "The present German investment in these atmopheric fixation processes is now over $100,000,000, and Germany is enabled to meet not only its agricultural requirements for nitrogen, but its munition demands as well."

Briefly, such processes are either direct or indirect. The direct synthesis of ammonia has been commercially accomplished by the Haber Process at the plant of the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik at Ludwigshafen. This process was described briefly by Professor Bernsthen, of the above mentioned company, during the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry when they met in this country in 1912 and a description of the process will be found in the proceedings of this congress.

Among the indirect methods are the processes of manufacturing calcium cyanamid. This is an electric furnace product of lime and carbon combined with nitrogen from the air. The crude cyanamid, or lime nitrogen, as turned out of the furnace, contains nearly 25% nitrogen in the form of $CaCN_2$, 12% lime, CaO and 12% carbon, with miscellaneous impurities derived from the various raw materials entering into its manufacture.

On treating lime nitrogen with steam, ammonia is produced from the calmium cyanamid. The reaction is almost quantitative when carried out on a large scale. This process is extensively used abroad in many different countries and its use is being extended in this country.

In Norway the Birkeland-Eyde process has been extensively employed. This process, like most electrical processes, requires a cheap source of water power. The product of the Birkeland-Eyde process is usually calcium nitrate, which is quite a valuable fertilizer.

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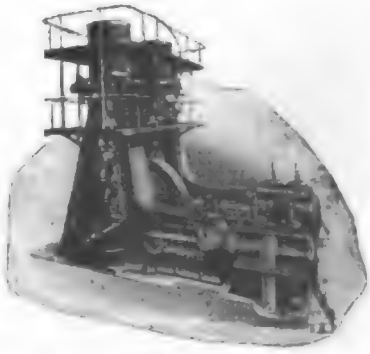

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New York, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Baltimore, Md.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Atlanta, Ga.
Dallas, Texas St. Louis, Mo. Los Angeles, Cal.

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PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Specify BOWER BRAND AMMONIA, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Wernig Moving, Haul. & Stgs. Co.
BOSTON: Fifield, Richardson & Co.; C. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
MILWAUKEE: Union Transfer Company.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rants.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co., Edwin Knowles.
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.; Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is unlikely that this process will be used as a source of ammonia inasmuch as ammonia is now being oxidized commercially to convert it into nitric acid.

The process by which nitrogen and metals have been combined in the form of nitrides has at various times attracted considerable attention and the numerous patents by Serpek and others for the fixation of nitrogen from the air have been very interesting, but we have probably given this subject all the attention that time will permit in this paper.

Other Sources of Ammonia.

Third: Ammonia Found in Inorganic Chemical Manufacture.

This refers to ammonia which is, or was formerly, recovered to a limited extent as a by-product in the above described industries. This source of ammonia has little, if any, technical significance today.

Fourth: Ammonia from Urine, Sewage and Other Animal Secretions.

Lunge says: "The methodical collection of urine or sewage and working it up into ammoniacal compounds has been carried out in the neighborhood of large towns e.g., Paris. If all of the ammonia corresponding to London urine were recovered, this would amount to the enormous total of more than 60,000 tons of sulphate per annum." The product from such sources in Europe is either applied to the soil directly as such after chemical treatment or converted into sulphate of ammonia.

Fifth: Ammonia from Guano.

"Apart from deposits of ammonium bicarbonate, sometimes found in Peruvian Guano, it is possible to extract considerable quantities of ammonia from Guano by heating it with lime." This process is said to have been successfully used years ago at the Munich Gas Works. It is doubtful if any ammonia is recovered from this source today.

Sixth: Ammonia from Bones, Horn, Leather, Wool, Hair and Other Animal Substances.

In the manufacture of bone charcoal by destructive distillation or carbonization process, some ammonia is recovered and after distillation is usually converted into sulphate of ammonia.

Lunge says: "Other animal refuse—wool, hair, skin, horns, feathers, sponges, leather, etc.—is principally employed for the two purposes, namely: for the manufacture of prussiate of potash and farm manure."

While on this phase of the subject I am glad to have an opportunity to state that all anhydrous ammonia manufactured at a packing house in this country is manufactured exclusively from an ammonia product which derives its origin from coal.

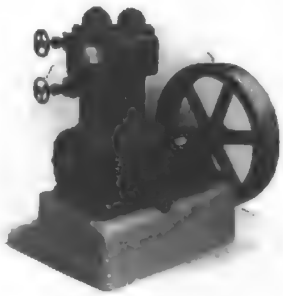
Seventh: Ammonia as a By-Product in the Manufacture of Beet root Sugar.

Many patents have been taken out for the recovery of ammonia from residues in this industry and also during the various extraction and manufacturing processes. It is of but limited technical importance.

Eighth: Ammonia from Peat.

This material at one time was extensively subjected to dry distillation for its by-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



York Refrigerating Machines

have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

We are prepared to give you the type of Plant best suited to meet your local needs.

Write for information and prices.

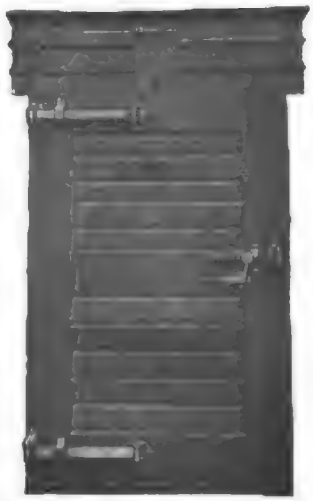
YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

DOORS

For Cold Storage and Freezers



Have you ever examined our

"JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

products, which consisted principally of ammonia gas for industrial purposes and a tar "very rich in phenols, acetic acid and paraffin." It has ceased to be a factor of importance in the production of ammonia today.

Ninth: Ammonia from Bituminous Shale.

The recovery of ammonia from bituminous shale has been carried on principally in Scotland, where suitable raw material is abundant, for the purpose of obtaining oils and paraffin. It is in the recovery of these products that ammonia liquor is also obtained as a by-product. The processes employed are similar to that by which ammonia is recovered from peat, and also coal. It is of but little interest to us inasmuch as it is not carried on in this country.

Tenth: Ammonia from Coal.

Coal is the most important source of ammonia in this country. The percentage of nitrogen in coal is quite variable and usually runs between 1 and 2%. However, only a part of the nitrogen contained in the coal is recovered in the form of ammonia. The yield of ammonia, as sulphate, is between 20 and 40 pounds per ton of coal. However, on account of the tremendous quantities of coal carbonized, both for gas and coke, very considerable amounts of ammonia are recovered.

A discussion of the methods of recovery of ammonia from coal, either in gas works or in the various by-product coke works, would take more time than you have allotted to your speaker this evening. For details we refer you to: Lunge's book on "Coal Tar and Ammonia," Grossman on "Ammonia and Its Compounds," and a recent book called "Coal Gas Residuals," by Frederick H. Wagner. The proportion of ammonia recovered from by-product coke ovens is increasing in this country every year. In the year 1902 only 18,000 tons of ammonia, as sulphate, were recovered in by-product ovens, whereas in 1913, 153,000 tons were recovered and 262,636 tons of sulphate of ammonia were consumed in the United States. In this same period Germany consumed 435,000 tons and the United Kingdom, 97,000 tons. When you consider Germany's limited area, these figures have a particular significance. The bulk of sulphate of ammonia is used for agricultural purposes and is used in this form on account of its economy and convenience in transporting it.

In this country the principal by-product coke ovens are of the Semet-Solvay, Otto and Koppers types. The ammonia from gas works and coke works is either converted into concentrated liquor, aqua or into sulphate of ammonia. The raw ammonia liquor from the plant usually contains from 1 to 2% of ammonia, and due to the fact that it cannot be transported in such dilute form economically, it is converted into one of the three products mentioned above.

Concentrated ammoniacal liquor is a product in which the raw liquor has been freed of a large part of its water, and it is used for producing other ammonia products. Aqua ammonia is simply a solution of ammonia in water. In its purest form it is a solution of pure ammonia gas in pure distilled water, and this is the only form in which it is suitable for refrigerating purposes for use in absorption machines.

Sulphate of ammonia is produced by absorbing ammonia gas in commercial sulphuric acid and is the crude form in which considerable ammonia is put on the market, principally for agricultural purposes where it is used as a fertilizer, either by itself or mixed with other fertilizer materials.

(To be continued.)

$1875 Buys a NILES two-ton Chassis complete, except body. If this Truck were sold thru a dealer, it would cost you not less than $2500.

$1175 Buys a NILES three-qtr. to one-ton Chassis. Thru a dealer about $1500.

Niles Motor Trucks are sold "DIRECT TO THE USER" and no middleman receives a profit on same.

Isn't this fair to the purchaser?

Further, Niles Trucks are not sold at cut prices, no discounts are allowed. Every man's dollar has the same purchasing power on a Niles Truck. We do not inflate its value with a high list price, and then reduce the value by offering variable discounts, to fit each purchaser's pocket book.

Second Hand Trucks or other articles are not taken in trade as part payment on Niles Trucks. Write us why we adopted this policy. It's interesting.

Service means taking care of the Truck after its delivery. Keeping it running every day at the lowest possible cost. How can we do this without dealers? Well, we are doing it, and satisfactory to Niles users too. A postal card to us will bring back the proof.

Quality is consistent thruout Niles construction. Better parts cannot be purchased than we use, and the parts we manufacture are consistent with those we purchase. High grade workmanship and interchangeability are assured.

WRITE FOR OUR LITERATURE

The Niles Car & Manufacturing Co.
Niles, Ohio, U. S. A.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS STANDARDS.

(Continued from page 27.)

package or the tag. The price paid for cottonseed meal, depending on its protein content, the following nomenclature may be employed in branding the product on the tag or on the sack:

I. "Choice Cottonseed Meal," containing at least 6.59 per cent. nitrogen, or 41.15 per cent. protein.

II. "Prime Cottonseed Meal," containing at least 6.18 per cent. nitrogen, or 38.62 per cent. protein.

III. "Cottonseed Meal," containing at least 5.76 nitrogen, or 36.0 per cent. protein.

The term "Cottonseed Meal" shall under no circumstances be applied or used in connection with any product made from the manufacture of cottonseed which contains less than 36.0 per cent protein, and any such product found on the markets so labeled will be considered misbranded, and will be subject to confiscation, and those offering it subject to prosecution in accordance with the terms of the law.

Branding mixed feeds made from cottonseed:

Any product resulting from the manufacture of cottonseed which shows less than 36.0 per cent. protein and 3.0 per cent. fat, and does not run lower in protein than 14.50 per cent., is considered a mixed feed, and the use of the words "Cotton," "Cottonseed," "Cottonseed Meal," or "Meal," in the brand name is hereby prohibited. All such mixed feeds will only be granted registration under a brand name accompanying the words "Mixed Feed," as, for instance, "Primo Mixed Feed," and the only use that can be made of the words specified above shall be in the statement of ingredients printed in the inconspicuous manner indicated on the specimen tag appearing on page 6 under the guaranteed analysis. These mixed feeds when so labeled must comply with all requirements of the Commercial Feed Stuffs Law and the Rules and Regulations thereunder in regard to mixed feeds.

Sea Island cottonseed products:

All feed made from the manufacture of Sea Island cottonseed showing not less than 25.0 per cent. protein shall be labeled "Sea Island Cottonseed Meal," and all feed manufactured from this material showing less must be branded under a brand name accompanying the words "Mixed Feed," the statement of ingredients being made in the same manner as required for mixed feeds made from ordinary cottonseed, as specified above.

E. J. WATSON,
Commissioner.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

COST AND VALUE OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

"We believe that trucks are economical where the loading and unloading facilities are good and the roads in fair shape," says A. Schaefer, of Schaefer Bros., dealers in cement blocks and mason's supplies at Rochester, N. Y.

"On hauls of five miles or more trucks are cheaper than teams. For a 20 or 25 mile haul rail shipments are cheaper, only providing you do not have to unload and haul again at the receiving end.

"Our hauls average ten miles per round trip drawing five to six tons per load and make four trips a day. All our short hauls are done with teams. Our KisselKar truck does the work of 3½ teams, which would cost us $5.50 per day, or $19.25. We have a driver and laborer on the truck and figuring depreciation, insurance, gas, oil, etc., it costs us $12.50 per day, a saving of $6.75.

"The majority of large contractors keep a light car for carting material from one job to another and find it very profitable, especially when anything is wanted in a hurry. In Rochester every truck has a name or sign on, and advertising afforded by them is no doubt of great value, especially in an industrial parade or other special occasions. The advertising value of a truck is a factor not to be overlooked, and the quick service they are capable of rendering on rush orders is worth a good deal in keeping customers satisfied. A prospective customer is impressed with the fact that he can secure quick service and it gives an air of progress not obtained with horses or other vehicles."

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 31, 1916. Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾@4c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 2¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c.; per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3¼c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½@5c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 9c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 10½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 13@14c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 92@95c. per lb.; green olive oil, 93c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, —— per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 9½@10c. per lb.; cotton oil, 9¾@10c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8@8½c. per lb.; corn oil, 8@8¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 7½c. per lb.; house grease, —— per lb.; oleo stearine, —— per lb.; brown grease, 6¾@7c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 35@36c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 27½c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 24½c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 36½c. per lb.

PACKERS' SALESMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Along with other plans for development of business along modern lines the Armstrong Packing Company, of Dallas, Tex., last month called in its salesmen to the home plant for a conference previous to the beginning of the new season's trade campaign. The accompanying illustration shows these salesmen, with the company's executives and department staff, as they appeared at this conference. The salesmen were given instruction in selling the company's products and taken through the plant for an inspection of the company's methods and products.

The affair was handled by George W. Beman, manager of the route car department, and instruction regarding products in one of the large coolers was given by the superintendent of the plant, L. L. Patterson.

President E. L. Flippen and General Manager C. F. Welbener both contributed to the success of the meeting. Other talks were made by F. G. Tongue, one of the veteran packinghouse men in their employ; C. C. McConnell, credit manager; F. W. Cooney, manager of the claim department; W. A. Kavanaugh, chief accountant, and Paul O Gerhart, advertising manager.

At this meeting also President Flippen awarded the prizes in a recent thermometer contest in the route car department. The winners were as follows: First prize, E. S. Depew; second prize, G. M. Biscomb, and E. R. Sneal; third prize, T. E. Day.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

ARMSTRONG PACKING CO.'S SALES AND EXECUTIVE FORCE AT A DALLAS MEETING

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Chicago Section

At that, whiskers are not likely to become popular.

—

Europe is putting on more men in its killing gangs.

—

Anyhow, the water pipes haven't frozen up for some time back.

—

Yes! We could lick the whole world, if—it would just keep still and let us!

—

Saloons are not open on Sundays in Chicago—not noticeably to the naked eye.

—

The two Fred Harts (Sr. and Jr.) will be in Cincinnati attending the convention. Good!

—

Not necessary to go to Europe to smell powder. Lake Geneva is a whole lot closeter.

—

Board of Trade memberships are selling around $5,500, with a $10,000 prediction attached.

—

No matter how you fix up an old hen, you cannot pass her off as spring chicken, no how. No, sir!

—

Looking Forward.—Pete Cosgrove says the Hammond-Standish house in Detroit is a 23d century plant.

—

All kinds of strained and sprained faces may be seen around the wheat pit. Facial cramps seem to be epidemic.

—

The Law and Order League wishes for Mayor Thompson about what Wilhelm wishes Cousin Gawge or Nick.

—

Wish we could hear Ed Tilden's outspoken opinion of Rainey in Tildenesque style! It would be worth hearing.

—

Since the preparedness parade here there must have been at least twenty men enlisted, and more to come, possibly.

—

The promises made by the crowned heads of Yurrup may turn out like those of most of our politicians' do—when it's all over!

—

Charley Sterne and Pete Cosgrove have "declared in" on the convention. And Peter says he will—but that is another matter!

The Associated Press states that the allies are continually getting stronger. A 43rd and Halsted street wireless confirms the report.

—

After all, they did try and blame the packers for the proposed bread raise. Hon. Rainey this time chose to be the Upty Sink.

—

You cannot always sometimes tell,
When to buy or when to sell:
Wheat particularly;
The list generally.

—

Whatever else Roumania may be capable of doing she sure made a mess of the wheat pit Monday! Lots of excitement and more on the fire.

—

While Wilhelm has certainly done some "crushing" of the allies since the commencement of the war, the doggone critters won't stay crushed.

—

Even when you're sure you're right it isn't always safe to go ahead. Some gazump may come tearing along on the wrong side, and there's your "head-on."

—

There are a whole lot of people who are really, honestly religious, and then, again, there are a whole lot who use religion merely as a possible fire escape.

—

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 26, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.01 cents per pound.

—

Mayor Thompson has some consolation. He is not getting any worse roastings than President Wilson, deservedly or otherwise, as the case may be in both instances.

—

Wot's the use? "There is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, it's dead wrong for any of us to say anything ill about the rest of us."

—

Roumania evidently has in a way followed the lead of our successful politicians; viz. find out which way the gang is headed, then get out in front and holler, "C'mon!"

—

It is said Chicago women are clothing a whole lot of the needy women in Europe, and when you see some of our women on the street you don't doubt it fer a minnit!

—

John I. Mulville (Short Rib Jack), well and favorably known in provision circles, has applied for Board of Trade membership. He is connected with Bartlett, Frazier & Co.

—

On the face of it real war does not look like something anyone would yearn to get mixed up in, if at all avoidable. But, like the old maid, there's a whole lot of 'em "like to talk about it."

—

Just to show how reckless people can get when they visit Chicago, on Monday we noted W. H. White, Jr., of the White Provision Co., Atlanta, Ga., parading Clark street with A. S. A. Davidson. Everybody votes White a fine fellow.

—

It was on a Halsted street car and every time the "Con." opened the door a cloud of dust and one l. of a draught hit a big guy in the neck, and, finally, he roarded at the "Con.": "Say, you: Eider you leaf dat door open or dond't gloss it ad all!"

—

You know Joe Ilg! (If you don't, get acquainted.) Well, Joe is taking gangs up to his happy hunting and fishing grounds in Wisconsin regularly, and they all come back feeling good. One feeling particularly good came back in the baggage car with a kettle of fish he was keeping his eye on until he went to sleep. All of a sudden somebody yelled: "Shi-caggo!" Up jumped the f. p. g. guy, grabbed his basket and stepped out of the side door of the baggage car. Of course, the platform broke his fall somewhat, but when he arose he rubbed the 10 day stubble on his map and all he muttered was: "There should be steps there!"

—

Writing to The National Provisioner on the provision situation, W. G. Press & Company say: "Hog products are in good demand and packers report no accumulation taking place, even though we have received about 2,250,000 more hogs this year in eleven principal markets than last year, and nearly 4,330,000 more than two years ago. The top on hogs today is $11.25, against $8 corresponding day last year and $9.75 two years ago. The reason for these high prices for hogs over former years approaching the announcement of the winter packing season, is the tremendous demand for hog products which has existed for the past six months. Whether the present high prices for meats and lard can be maintained is the question. Within 30 days we will be in the winter packing season, when receipts increase and hog values always work lower, and nothing but extraordinary conditions can keep the present high prices for hogs from breaking.

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHIEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
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Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
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D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr. Wm. H. Kaehane, Associate Engr.
PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacorco

WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO
COMMISSION SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS
KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS
Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal, and all Products
Complete Government Inspection
Members American Meat Packers' Association

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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

W. B. HULME
BROKER
PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
739 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
CODE: Cross Robinson

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2814-5.

References:
Armour and Company — Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
The Cudahy Packing Co. — Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co., Inc. — United Dressed Beef Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

BONE CRUSHERS

WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.
Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.
Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT.-CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
Works: ST. LOUIS — CHICAGO — 268 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO

Light receipts would hold values up with the present good demand for product, but with the big supply of young hogs in the country, light hog receipts are not probable, and we expect hogs to be much lower after the middle of September. The threatened railroad strike may be an unsettling feature in prices if it should last for any length of time, but hog accumulations would take place in the country and as soon as the strike was settled the receipts would be unusualy large, with improved weight and quality, and might have a bearish effect on December and January futures. The trade has been so good and of such tremendous volume with everything selling at high prices that December and January futures may be better than the trade generally anticipates. Some of the packers believe that December and January lard will sell very high."

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 21	25,165	2,135	28,838	24,555
Tuesday, Aug. 22	8,280	2,207	10,123	23,400
Wednesday, Aug. 23	21,805	2,583	30,905	23,151
Thursday, Aug. 24	5,715	1,346	29,671	17,039
Friday, Aug. 25	3,251	274	21,870	12,229
Saturday, Aug. 26	936	58	14,500	1,215
Total last week	65,132	8,603	132,907	101,658
Previous week	49,600	8,202	136,959	86,005
Cor. week, 1915	42,216	6,728	91,423	63,247
Cor. week, 1914	43,057	4,792	113,462	148,366

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Aug. 21	3,084	71	5,668	1,929
Tuesday, Aug. 22	1,758	71	1,597	3,987
Wednesday, Aug. 23	3,332	94	3,662	2,475
Thursday, Aug. 24	4,803	86	2,801	6,878
Friday, Aug. 25	2,696	61	1,801	5,938
Saturday, Aug. 26	917	...	668	311
Total last week	16,690	383	16,257	21,488
Previous week	13,621	97	16,787	16,620
Cor. week, 1915	11,172	290	19,781	3,721
Cor. week, 1914	17,126	432	16,164	50,158

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 26, 1916	1,509,749	5,633,012	2,403,962
Same period, 1915	1,431,100	4,723,556	2,078,005

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Aug. 26, 1916	397,000
Previous week	436,000
Corresponding week, 1915	353,000
Corresponding week, 1914	388,000
Total year to date	19,405,000
Same period, 1915	17,254,000
Same period, 1914	15,146,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 26, 1916	233,100	297,200	260,500
Previous week	191,500	336,700	218,300
Same period, 1915	164,700	254,200	250,400
Same period, 1914	156,300	299,300	339,600

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Aug. 26, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	4,901,000	4,301,000
Hogs	16,175,000	13,749,000
Sheep	6,143,000	6,039,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending August 26, 1916:

Armour & Co.	22,100
Swift & Co.	13,500
Wilson & Co.	8,200
Morris & Co.	4,900
Hammond Co.	7,000
Western P. Co.	9,900
Anglo-American	6,000
Independent P. Co.	10,200
Boyd-Lunham	5,100
Roberts & Oake	4,400
Brennan P. Co.	5,400
Miller & Hart	2,700
Others	19,400
Totals	119,200
Total last week	121,700
Total corresponding week, 1915	75,500
Total corresponding week, 1914	95,500
Total for 1916 to date	4,867,500
Corresponding period, 1915	4,419,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.25	$10.70	$7.25	$10.50
Previous week	9.70	10.25	7.40	10.85
Cor. week, 1915	8.90	7.65	5.85	9.00
Cor. week, 1914	9.20	9.00	5.30	7.65
Cor. week, 1913	8.40	8.20	4.40	7.80
Cor. week, 1912	8.05	8.18	3.90	6.85
Cor. week, 1911	7.00	7.23	3.55	6.00

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$9.00@11.00
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@10.50
Fair to good steers	7.50@ 8.50
Range steers	7.50@ 8.25
Stockers and feeders	6.50@ 7.90
Good to choice heifers	7.00@ 9.25
Fair to good cows	5.50@ 7.50
Butcher bulls	6.00@ 7.25
Cutters	4.50@ 5.25
Canners	3.00@ 4.00
Bologna bulls	5.50@ 6.10
Good to prime calves	8.00@12.00
Heavy calves	7.00@ 8.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$10.80@11.10
Fair to fancy light	10.80@11.15
Prime med. weight butchers, 220-250 lbs.	10.75@11.05
Prime heavy weight butchers, 250-320 lbs.	10.70@11.00
Heavy mixed packing	10.60@10.75
Rough heavy mixed packing	10.30@10.65
Pigs, fair to good	8.25@ 9.80
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	9.25@10.25

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8.00@ 9.00
Fair to choice ewes	6.00@ 7.25
Breeding ewes	7.25@ 8.30
Wethers, fair to choice	7.00@ 7.60
Western lambs	10.00@10.40
Native lambs	9.00@10.20

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	$27.15	$27.35	$27.05	$27.05
October	25.90	26.20	25.90	26.10
December	23.50	23.50	23.25	23.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.17	14.27	14.12	14.15
October	14.30	14.32	14.15	14.20
December	13.90	13.95	13.60	‡13.85
January	13.65	13.85	13.62	13.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.40	14.40	14.37	‡14.40

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.05	27.20	27.05	‡27.20
October	25.95	25.97	25.92	‡25.97
December	23.20	23.37	23.20	‡23.35
January	.....	.....	.....	‡24.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.12	14.15	13.87	13.87
October	14.15	14.20	13.90	‡13.90
December	13.85	13.87	13.52	‡13.55
January	13.72	13.72	13.50	13.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.32	14.32	14.17	‡14.17
October	14.02	14.02	13.90	13.90

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.30	27.45	27.30	‡27.40
October	26.07	26.07	25.95	‡26.00
December	23.60	23.60	23.50	23.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.90	13.97	13.65	‡13.87
October	13.97	13.97	13.87	13.92
December	13.62	13.65	13.55	‡13.57
January	13.60	13.62	13.35	‡13.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
September	14.20	14.30	14.20	‡14.27
October	13.97	13.97	13.90	‡13.90
January	.....	.....	.....	‡12.80

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.47	27.55	27.45	‡27.45
October	26.10	26.10	26.05	‡26.05
December	23.45	23.52	23.42	‡23.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.85	13.97	13.82	‡13.82
October	13.87	14.02	13.87	‡13.92
December	13.52	13.67	13.52	‡13.55
January	13.72	13.62	13.50	‡13.52
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.25	14.37	14.25	‡14.32
October	14.07	14.10	14.00	‡14.00
January	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.50	27.30	27.50	27.55
October	26.15	26.05	26.15	26.05
December	23.50	24.40	23.50	23.50
January	24.85	24.85	24.85	24.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	13.90	14.12	13.90	‡14.10
October	13.85	14.20	13.85	14.15
December	13.45	13.90	13.45	13.90
January	13.45	13.90	13.45	‡13.77
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.30	14.47	14.30	14.45
October	14.05	14.20	13.97	‡14.22
January	12.65	13.10	12.65	13.10

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.67	27.70	27.10	27.10
October	26.80	26.80	26.55	26.60
December	24.50	24.60	24.25	24.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.22	14.27	14.17	14.17
October	14.20	14.32	14.15	14.15
December	13.87	13.95	13.60	13.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.37	14.47	14.32	14.35
October	14.20	14.22	14.15	14.15
January	13.05	13.07	12.92	12.95

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20 @25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25 @28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30 @35
Native Pot Roasts	16 @18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14 @18
Beef Stew	12 @14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16 @18
Corned Rumps, Native	@16
Corned Ribs	11 @12½
Corned Flanks	@12½
Round Steaks	18 @25
Round Roasts	16 @18
Shoulder Steaks	18 @20
Shoulder Roasts	14 @16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	@12½
Rolled Roast	18 @18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22 @25
Fore Quarters, fancy	18 @20
Legs, fancy	22 @25
Stew	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	@35
Chops, French, each	@15

Mutton.

Legs	20 @22
Stew	12½ @14
Shoulders	16 @18
Hind Quarters	20 @22
Fore Quarters	15 @17
Rib and Loin Chops	23 @28
Shoulder Chops	18 @20

Pork.

Pork Loins	22 @25
Pork Chops	@25
Pork Shoulders	@16
Pork Tenders	@35
Pork Butts	@20
Spare Ribs	@12½
Hocks	11 @12½
Pigs' Heads	@ 8
Leaf Lard	@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20 @22
Fore Quarters	14 @16
Legs	20 @22
Breasts	14 @16
Shoulders	18 @20
Cutlets	@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28 @30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 7
Tallow	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.	@75
Calfskins, 5 to 15 lbs.	@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)	@65
Kips	@22½

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Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
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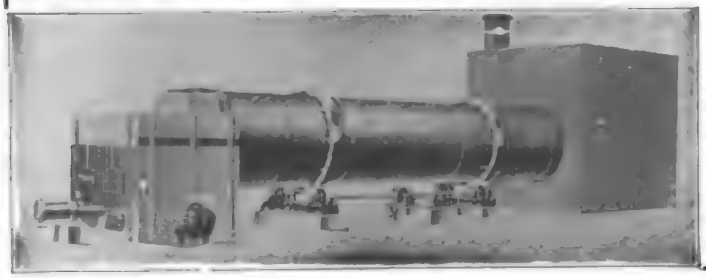

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14½@15
Good native steers	13½@14
Native steers, medium	12½@13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½@12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@32
Steer Loins, No. 1	@25
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	12½@15½
Cow Short Loins	17½@18
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15
Strloin Butts, No. 2	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17½
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@10
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@10½
Cow Chucks	@ 8½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@ 9½
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13½
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7 @ 7½
Hearts	8½@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12½@15
Light Carcass	17½@18
Good Carcass	18½@19½
Good Saddles	21 @22
Medium Racks	@13
Good Racks	15 @16

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@23

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@16
Round Dressed Lambs	@19
Saddles, Caul	@17
R. D. Lamb Fores	@17
Caul Lamb Fores	@15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@21
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@13
Good Sheep	@14
Medium Saddles	@14½
Good Saddles	@16
Good Fores	@12
Medium Racks	@10
Mutton Legs	@13½
Mutton Loins	@13
Mutton Stew	@ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@20
Leaf Lard	@14½
Tenderloins	@20
Spare Ribs	@10
Butts	@16
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@11½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@14½
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@14½
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@13
Hams	@17½
Calas	@13½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@14½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11½
Choice Bologna	@13
Frankfurters	@14½
Liver, with beef and pork	@11
Tongue	@15½
Minced Sausage	@11½
New England Sausage	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@19
Special Compressed Sausage	@15½
Berliner Sausage	@15½
Oxford Lean Butts	@23½
Polish Sausage	@14
Garlic Sausage	@14
Country Smoked Sausage	@14½
Country Sausage, fresh	@16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@14
Pork Sausage, short link	@14½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@20½
Luncheon Roll	@18
Delicatessen Loaf	15
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Beef Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@28½
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@20½
Mettwurst	@19½
Farmer	@21½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 1.60
Bologna, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ¼s@½s	2.60@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ¼s@½s	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ¼s@½s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ¼s@½s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$10.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@22.50
Mess Pork	@29.00
Clear Fat Backs	@28.50
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@26.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@16½
Pure lard	@15¾
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@11¾
Lard, compound	@11½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@78
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@15¾

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ⅛c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed, loose are ¼c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17¾
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@17½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@17½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@14
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@14½
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14½
Extra Short Clears	@15¾
Extra Short Ribs	@15¾
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@16¾
Butts	@13½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@19½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@16
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@26
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@29
Dried Beef Insides	@32½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@28½
Dried Beef Outsides	@28
Regular Boiled Hams	@28
Smoked Boiled Hams	@30
Boiled Calas	@21
Cooked Loin Rolls	@35
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@13
Beef exports, rounds	@25
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@15
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@50
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.00 @ 3.10
Hoof meal, per unit	2.70 @ 2.80
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.70 @ 2.75
Ground tankage, 12%	2.95 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 11%	2.95 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.85
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.60 @ 2.65
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	24.00 @25.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00@150.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	28.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	28.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	45.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00@ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00@ 40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@13.92½
Prime steam, loose	@13.62½
Leaf	@13.25
Compound	@ 10¾
Neutral lard	14½@ 14¾

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11½@11¾
Tallow	10 @[illegible]
Grease, yellow	8½@ 8¾
Grease, A white	@ 9

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	14 @14½
Oleo oil, No. 2	13½@13¾
Oleo stock	12¼@12½
Linseed, bbls.	@70
Corn oil, loose	7¾@ 8

TALLOWS.

Edible	9½@ 9¾
Prime City	9¼@ 9¾
Prime Country	9 @ 9¼
Packers' Prime	8¾@ 9
Packers' No. 1	8¼@ 8½
Packers' No. 2	7½@ 8

GREASES.

White, choice	9 @ 9¼
White, "A"	8½@ 8¾
White, "B"	@ 8
Bone	@ 8¼
Crackling	@ 8½
House	@ 7½
Yellow	7½@ 8
Brown	6½@ 6¾
Glycerine, C. P.	.36 @38
Glycerine, dynamite	.33 @35
Glycerine, crude soap	.23 @25
Glycerine, candle	@26

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@69
P. S. Y., soap grade	.67 @68
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65% f. a.	@ 4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1⅜@ 1½

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.05 @1.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.25 @1.30
Red oak lard tierces	1.47½@1.50
White oak lard tierces	1.75 @1.80
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11¾@15
Borax	6¾@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	—@—
Plantation, granulated	@ 7
Yellow, clarified	@ 6¾
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.80
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.66
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.87
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.31
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.21
Casing salt, 280 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

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Retail Section

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

A System of Accounts for Retail Merchants

There is a tendency among retail merchants to conduct their businesses without an adequate system for determining their costs. This condition carries with it various undesirable results.

In the first place, the merchant is unable to price his goods intelligently and conduct his business upon sound business principles.

In the second place, he is unable, when seeking credit, to produce a correct statement of his financial condition which would enable a banker to extend to him the full credit to which he is entitled. He thereby limits the possible expansion of his business.

There are several forces at work which compel the retail merchant, if successful, to keep books, and the better and more comprehensive his methods the greater chance he has of being successful.

The first of these forces is, of course, competition, which at times compels him to make close prices. The second, and one of vital importance, is the attitude of the banks regarding the granting of credit.

Banks are paying more and more attention to the accounting methods used by the merchant to whom they extend credit. They are willing to give larger loans and very often more liberal terms to the merchant who keeps his books in a way that enables him to show the bank at any time just how his business is progressing. A merchant who can show progress will undoubtedly receive more consideration with the same amount of assets than one who cannot. Even if he is successful but cannot show it because of his bookkeeping methods the bank will not consider him a desirable credit risk.

Another very important point to which the bank gives consideration is whether the prospective borrower is making proper provisions for depreciation on stock, buildings and fixtures, and his books should be so arranged as to show the amount of these provisions. No merchant can be said to be managing his business properly unless adequate provision is made for depreciation.

The system of accounts outlined in this bulletin has been devised to meet the requirements of retail merchants. The aim has been to devise the least involved system which will give the information essential to successful management. The best system of accounts for any business is one which furnishes the information required with the least effort.

The Value of a Good Accounting System.

The value derived from an adequate system of accounts is obvious. The greatest value is that of making comparisons and analyzing differences. But before any fruitful comparison can be made between figures of different periods or between figures of different stores, it is absolutely necessary that the systems be uniform. With a uniform system of accounts in use, differences in items reflect differences in conditions, while without a uniform classification, differences in items may reflect only differences in accounting classification.

In order to maintain the simplicity of the system, no departmentalization of the accounts is provided for, but any concern operating distinct departments can readily adjust the system to show the results obtained in each department.

A merchant in order to price his goods properly must know his overhead expenses. With a proper arrangement of his accounts the percentage of overhead may be readily obtained. Goods not priced high enough to cover this percentage are actually sold at a loss.

The most convenient way of arriving at the proper percentage to add to the first cost of goods for overhead is to use the average ratio of operating expenses to net sales covering a past period. For instance, if a merchant's annual sales for the last fiscal year were $25,000 and the expense of conducting his business was $5,000, his overhead was 20 per cent. By adding the desired percentage of profit on sales to this overhead percentage, and deducting from 100 gives the percentage of invoice cost to selling price. The invoice cost of an article divided by this percentage gives the selling price.

The rapidity of the turnover is a very important element in conducting a retail business. It is obvious that an increase in turnover goes hand in hand with an increase in profit. A slow turnover may be due to poorly selected stock, to overstocking, or to an inefficient selling organization. No effort should be spared to increase the turnover to its maximum. To ascertain the turnover divide the cost of goods sold during the year by the cost of the average stock carried.

Book of Accounts and Statements.

To operate the system of accounts here outlined requires but four books of account, namely, journal, general cash book, invoice book, and ledger. Sales tickets and credit tickets are used for recording sales and sales returns.

From these books certain statements, particularly a monthly summary of business, a profit and loss statement, and a balance sheet, should be prepared at definite periods in order to present the results in comprehensive form.

The ordinary two-column journal can be used. The opening entry is an inventory of the assets and liabilities.

The totals of the charge sales as shown by the charge tickets should be entered in the Journal, debiting Accounts Receivable, and crediting Sales. The totals of the credit tickets are also entered in the Journal, debiting Sales with returns and Sales Allowances with price concessions and crediting Accounts Receivable.

Transactions which do not go through either the Cash Book or Invoice Book should also be journalized. These entries comprise such items as notes receivable and payable, allowances or corrections of purchase invoices after entry in the Invoice Book, the various adjusting entries at the end of the month, and the closing entries at the end of the fiscal period.

Journal entries affecting trade customers' and trade creditors' accounts will also have to be posted, respectively, to Accounts Receivable account and Accounts Payable account.

(To be continued.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1916.

To the Retail Merchant:

The Federal Trade Commission has found that the majority of retail merchants do not know accurately the cost of conducting their business, and for this reason they are UNABLE TO PRICE THEIR GOODS INTELLIGENTLY.

There must be decided improvement in this direction before competition can be placed upon a sound basis and before we can expect a decrease in the heavy business death rate among retail merchants.

With the object of aiding retail merchants to improve their accounting methods we have outlined a simple system of accounts which provides for supplying the information necessary to properly direct a retail business. I commend it to your attention and feel satisfied that if you will read it carefully you will find many helpful suggestions.

It has been prepared under my direction by Mr. Robert E. Belt, Chief Accountant, and Mr. R. W. Gardiner, Assistant. Trusting we may have your hearty co-operation, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market at Iowa Falls, Iowa, formerly conducted by Fred Smith, is now owned by Andrew Hensing.

George W. Hinckle and John M. Tobias have opened a meat market at 906 Niagara avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Fire damaged the Sanitary Meat Market, Mandan, N. D., to the extent of $600.

Isaac Muskovitz has sold the Central Meat Market, South Brownsville, Pa., to Harry Marshall.

McNeice Bros. have sold out their meat market on Main street, Goshen, N. Y., to John Rutan.

William C. Wolcott, who has been in the meat business in Flint, Mich., for thirty-four years, has retired from business.

Philip Primack, manager of the Bradford Market in Haverhill, Mass., has purchased the meat and provision store of Albert Bernard on Kenoza avenue, Haverhill.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in the Duncan Building, Perry, Kan., by R. R. Rice.

Harvey Andrews has moved his meat busi-

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ness to the Manson-Stewart store in Attica, Kan.

The East Side Meat Market, Ness City, Kan., formerly conducted by T. C. Ward, has been sold to Cunningham & Peterson.

The Imperial Meat Market of Great Falls, Mont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by W. T. Brady, Undene Brady and Walter Bennett, all of Great Falls.

John Stotts and David Drope have purchased the meat business of Forsythe & Zurbrigg, at Lapeer, Mich., and will operate it as the Sanitary Market.

W. F. Reading has succeeded to the butcher shop of Reading & Stout at Brooklyn, Mich.

Allbright & Schallenberger have purchased the meat market in Pawnee City, Neb., of Lawrence Meyers.

C. B. Sanderson has been succeeded in business at Ypsilanti, Mich., by the Culver Cash Market Company.

C. C. George has been succeeded in the meat business at Mount Valley, Kan., by George Bros.

A meat market has been opened in the Pearson Building, Lueders, Tex., by O. B. Carter.

Earl Ward's meat market at Yellville, Ark., has been purchased by E. McKinzie.

L. A. Horn & Son have purchased the meat market at Checotah, Okla., formerly conducted by L. A. Horn & Son.

S. S Naylor opened a meat mark in Leeds, Iowa.

Albert C. Kracht has sold his meat market in Melbourne, Iowa, to Roy Petermeier.

Ted Lowry has purchased J. F. Royse's meat market in Homer, Ill.

The Dalton Meat Market, Dalton, Minn., has been purchased by a Mr. Kieland.

W. J. Reiss has sold his meat market in Le Sueur, Minn., to Philip Miller.

H. O. Abbott has sold out his meat department in Winnemucca, Nev., but continues in the grocery line.

R. B. Hildebrand has opened as the Success Grocery & Meat Company, Ely, Nev.

Henry Crabbe has sold out his stock of meats, etc., in Portland, Ore., to J. L. Smith.

Henry Glaser, of La Moure, N. D., has let the contract for the erection of a meat market in Fargo, N. D.

Nicholson & Zimmerman, meat dealers, are about to build a new brick market at Bonners Ferry, Ida., with cold storage plant.

Deulen & Deulen have purchased a building in Bayard, Neb., and will enlarge their meat market.

D E. Higdon has sold out his Queen Meat Market, Walters, Okla., to Ed. Nelson.

Charles Van Tassel has purchased a meat market in Woodstock, Minn.

E. A. Mitchell has sold his meat market in Partridge, Mo., to Tom Kitch.

Howard Barnts and Clarence Keckley bought John Zigmine's meat market in Odell, Neb.

Clarence Swimley will open a meat market in Springbrook, N. D.

Durkenmiller & Bellman will open a meat and grocery market in Fremont, Ohio.

J. A. Benz & Son sold out their meat market in Canton, S. D., to a Mr. Sundvold.

The Brodbeck meat market at Platteville, Wis., has been purchased by Walter Johnson.

Bracken & McDonald bought from S. E. Swanson the fixtures and stock in the Union Meat Market, Washburn, Wis.

A meat market will be opened at the corner of Charles and Jefferson streets, Middletown, Ohio, by Albert Pratt and his son, Harry Pratt.

George Secrist has fitted out his new brick building in Mankato, Minn., for a meat market.

The new cement block meat market building being erected by Fred Potterville at Peetz, Col., is about completed.

F. D. Ort has opened a meat department in the F. E. Miles grocery at 301 West Fourth street, Santa Ana, Cal.

Charles J. Schaad, a butcher of Rochester, N. Y., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

The firm of Hamele Bros., composed of Albert D. Hamele and Herman W. Hamele, in the city of Troy, N. Y., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Herman W. Hamele will continue the business at the present location, 93-95 Congress street.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

for best short haired varieties for business. Some sellers are asking 22½c. Long haired extremes can be obtained for a full cent less. Bull hides are slow at 17c. New York States hides, 25-up, are quoted at 19c. flat basis asked. Southern hides are quiet and waiting. Sellers are maintaining far southerns at 19@19¼c. asked flat for 25@60's; northern range up to 20c. asked. Extremes range from 20½c. for far southerns up to 21c and 22c. asked for northerns as to seller, section, etc.; Canadian and New England hides are firm at 18¼c. for all weights, flat basis. Buffs are quotable over 19c. for best; extremes, 20¼@21c. asked.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is steady with some little trading always going on. One local dealer reports selling a car of New York City calfskins at $3.15 for 5@7's; $3.65 for 7@9's and $4.20 for 9@12's. Also 1,000 kips, 12@17 lbs., sold at the unchanged price of $4.90. Straight outside cities are quotable at $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. The country calfskin market continues quiet, but steady at $2.75@2.85 for 5@7's; $3.25@3.35 for 7@9's and $3.75@3.85 for 9@12's.

HORSE HIDES.—Horse hides are quiet and featureless. Buyers are not displaying very much interest in present offerings. Sellers are firmly asking $6.75@7.00 for eastern cities. Fronts are quotable at $4.50@4.75 and butts, measuring 21 inch, at $2.65@2.75. Dry Buenos Ayres averaging 7¼ kilos are quoted at $5.50.

DRY HIDES.—The market generally quiet during the past week, with only small scattering sales effected in common varieties. Most buyers are indifferent and none of them display any great amount of interest for the present holding. Early in the week one seller moved about 900 Antioquias at 32½c. for export, 1,000 dry salted Porto Ricans sold at 23½c. and about 600 dry salted San Domingos sold at 23c. A small sale was noted here of 500 dry Porto Ricans at private terms, but price obtained is thought to be about 28c. Importers are nominally quoting Bogotas at 33½c. on the basis of Mountains, with buyers' ideas fully ½c. under for business. Orinocos are firm at 33c. last paid. A sale is noted of 1,000 to 1,200 Guatemalas at private terms, but thought to be around 33½c. for cities and 32½c. for countries. Some business is reported in Brazils to domestic buyers. About 1,500 light average Cearas, 38c. Bahia Minas are nominally unchanged and quoted at 34½c. for business. The River Plate market is considered slightly easier and some trading has developed in Cordova hides with sales reported of 10,000@15,000 best district winter haired Cordovas, 10@11 kilo average, at 36c. Cordova kips, averaging 5 kilos, are freely being offered at 43½@44c. B. A. kips, 4@5 kilo average, are also offered at 40½c. and Montevideo kips, 4@5 kilo average, at 37c.

WET SALTED HIDES. Europe continues to be an active buyer in the frigorifico market at steady to strong prices, with sales reported of 4,000 Argentina steers at 24c. to Liverpool and 12,000 La Plata steers at 24c. to Europe. Also sales were made early in the week of 4,000 La Plata steers at 23¾c. to Europe and 4,000 Frigorifico Montevideo steers at 22½c.; 4,000 more Frigorifico steers were reported sold to United States buyers at 23c. La Plata also reports a sale of 5,000 steers at 24⅛c. to Stockholm. Small sales has been noted on spot of 200 River Plate Matadero cows, averaging 21@23 kilos, at 22c. Another sale of 2,500 Sao Paula Brazil packer hides sold at 22c. C. & F., New York. Considerable interest has been shown in the past week by tanners for spot lots of hides. About 250 Porto Ricans sold at 19¾c. A sale of 2,000 Rio Janeiros was noted here at 16c., New York reweight basis. Mexicans were active with about 2,200 Vera Cruz, etc., ex "Esperanza" selling at 20½c., which registers a decline of ¼c. since last trading. Cubans were quite active; 5,000 Santiagos, 40@45 lb. average, sold at 19c. and 500 Havana regulars, 40@45 lb. average, sold at 19½c. A sale is also noted of about 3,000 Santiagos, 40@45 lb. average, at 19½c. and a lot of about 1,000 Havana regulars, 40@45 lb. average, at 19½c. Some offerings are noted of 5,000 Armour steers at 23¾c. in salt August 22, 2,000 La Plata cows at 24¼c., 1,000 Campana cows at 24¼c. and 1,000 Las Palmas cows in salt August 30, at 24¼c. Several thousand Rio Grande do Sul, containing 70 per cent. steers and 30 per cent. cows, are being offered at 19c., July salting. Some lots of Mataderos are being offered as follows: 2,000 Tucuman Campos cows at 17½c., 1,000 Tucuman special cows at 20½c., 1,000 Rosario Campos steers and cows at 16c. and 1,500 Santa Fe Matadero, 50 per cent. steers and 50 per cent. cows, at 16½c.

Boston.

The market in Boston is considered quiet, but healthy. Hides are being held at fairly high asking prices, with tanners' ideas from ¼@½c. less. In the meantime, the leather market is quiet as far as domestic trade is concerned, but is expected to take a brace about the middle of September, and the signs today already indicate that the bulk of the shoe buying for spring will be done in the next two months. Tanners have been receiving a reasonably normal demand for export, which, if continued, with the domestic business ought to make a strong, active market this fall. Ohio extremes are quoted 21½@22½c. selected, with buffs at 19½@20½c. selected. Southerns are somewhat neglected, but are held firmly at 19¼@20c.

There is little change in the calfskin market in Boston. Dealers continue to be closely sold up and have little stock to put out to the tanners. Tanners are buying only when they are actually in need of raw material. In the meantime prices hold strong at the last selling rates of $2.40 for 4@5's. Other weights are quoted steady on the basis of $2.90 for 5@7's; $3.40 for 7@9's, and $3.90 for 9@12's.

Philadelphia.

Trading continues quiet and prices tend lower. With the leather business so good and active it is surprising that hides can decline and many holders expect a better demand and higher prices in September. Country hides also are declining and some sales have been made at concessions. Sales, about 5,000 native steers, 25c., July and August take-off. One car small packer cows, 22c; 2 cars buff, 19½c. Car all weight, outside point, sold 19¼c. flat.

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New York Section

Meyer Kaleeblatt, manager for Wilson & Company at Jersey City, is away for a few weeks rest.

—

Jacob Moog, of Chicago, general plant superintendent for Wilson & Company, was in New York during the week.

—

J. A. Coffey, head of Morris & Company's credit department in New York, is spending a fortnight in the White Mountains.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for week ending August 26, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.46c. per pound.

—

The proposed East Side combination of live poultry distributors is said to have been abandoned because of the refusal of one dealer to enter the agreement.

—

George C. Herrel, who had a meat market at 482 Amsterdam avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,373 and assets $1,225. He has been in business nine years.

—

Superintendent U. P. Adams, of Armour & Company's country district branches, is in Maine on an outing. Manager James F. Pierce, of the export department, is at the Thousand Islands.

—

The Brooklyn Master Butchers' Association has resolved that, in view of the state authorities determination to enforce the net weight regulations, they will not buy wrapped meats at wrapped weights hereafter.

—

A. F. Barclay, manager of the Armour credit department in New York, has returned from a motor trip to Cape Cod. Charles L. Jones, the Armour grape juice man, has returned from a vacation spent in Maine.

—

Creditors of the New Premier Market, Inc., formerly of 2121 Broadway, have settled on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar cash. Attorney Leon Dashew represented the creditors, securing the court's approval for this settlement after a year's litigation.

—

P. A. Doolan, assistant to R. B. Neff at Swift headquarters in New York, is enjoying a vacation trip to Boston. William Kelly, beef salesman at Westchester, and W. S. Cleary, beef salesman at Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, are also away on vacation.

—

The employes of A. Silz, the poultry wholesaler, had their seventh annual outing last Sunday at College Point, L. I. It was the first outing in six years when it did not rain, and the usual big celebration programme was carried out in full under the direction of Chairman John F. Doherty of the arrangements committee.

—

State Food Commissioner Dillon gravely informed the newspapers this week that if the railroad strike took place he would import meat for New Yorkers by parcel post. How he intended to do this with the mail train service suspended, or where he planned to get parcel post meat, he did not say. It made good reading to say it, anyway, and got his name in the paper.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 26, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,277 lbs.; Brooklyn, 11,041 lbs.; Queens, 45 lbs.; total, 12,360 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,630 lbs.; Brooklyn, 50 lbs.; Queens, 102 lbs.; total, 1,782 lbs. Poultry and Game Manhattan, 763 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4 lbs.; total, 767 lbs.

—

Speaking of food supplies in case of a strike, reports filed with the State Department of Health show that on May 1 there were in storage in the twenty city storage warehouses in New York city 144,749 cases of eggs, 52,873 pounds of butter, 5,263,782 pounds of poultry, 25,044,943 pounds of fresh meat and 5,479,053 pounds of salted meats. On January 1 these houses had on hand 153,450 cases of eggs, 4,199,270 pounds of butter, 8,754,987 pounds of poultry, 35,264,006 pounds of fresh meat and 2,118,746 pounds of salted meats.

—

Six inspectors have been dismissed from the New York City Health Department, following the indictment of twelve local wholesale meat dealers of Williamsburgh, on charges of selling unwholesome meat. The dismissed inspectors are William C. Braisted, of 153 Prospect place; Maurice Milman, of 1574 Union street; Peter T. Amsher, of 130 South Ninth street; Charles Caulfield, of 434 East Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan; Alfred E. Luks, of West 109th street, Manhattan, and John Kent, of 120 Second avenue, Manhattan.

FEEDING AND MARKETING POULTRY.

(Continued from page 18.)

pullets were fed in almost exactly the same way, except that one pen received sour milk, another beef scrap and the third no meat or animal food whatever. From the sour milk pen the station got 3,275 eggs at a profit of $28.26; from the beef scrap pen, 2,668, at a profit of $19.78, and from the no-meat pen, 1,373 eggs, at a loss of $1.00 on the pen for the year.

During the experiment only ordinary good poultry-feeding methods were followed. A little scratch feed was sprinkled in the straw litter deep enough to make the chickens take exercise in getting it. Water was given in clean vessels and a pan of sour milk kept in the sour milk pen. At noon, dry mash was measured into the trough and green feed was often given at the same time, especially during the winter. Two or three times a week the fowls were made to eat more of the mash by mixing the dry mash with some liquid to make a wet mash which was fed at the rate of a handful for every four birds. At night, scratch feed was given again and the birds were given all they would eat to send them too roost with full crops. This method of feeding keeps the hens busy all day, gives them good appetites and supplies all the feed they will use. They should eat about twice as much grain or scratch feed as mash.

These Missouri results with White Leghorns are exactly in harmony with those secured elsewhere with fowls of various other breeds, except that in some other cases the milk-fed chickens have laid about four times as many eggs as those fed no meat, instead of only two or three times as many, as in the case of those at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

(To be continued.)

THE AUSTRALIAN MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

(Continued from page 17.)

in vogue in many parts of Australia is still the old type of separate slaughtering pens for individual butchers.

For some years after its opening the slaughtering was carried on under contract, the contractor agreeing to kill animals for all butchers at a fixed rate per head for different classes of animals, but at present butchers are allowed to do their own slaughtering under the supervision of the manager of the abattoir. No Government subsidy is received. The revenue derived is sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund for loan raised, working expenses, and a small profit.

At Launceton, the second city in Tasmania, about the same system prevails, except that local butchers must employ licensed slaughtermen to do the killing.

Adelaide Abattoir Finest in Australia.

In South Australia there is no control of the slaughtering of meat for local consumption by either the Commonwealth or the State governments (the slaughtering of meat for export is controlled by the Commonwealth Government, as already mentioned), but municipal slaughter plants exist in the city of Adelaide and in the municipality of Glenelg. Since the Metropolitan Abattoir in the Adelaide has the reputation of being the finest establishment of its kind in Australia, it may be taken as an example of municipal operation at its best.

The Adelaide abattoirs were established under the metropolitan abattoirs act of 1908 by a board consisting of eight members, who are chosen from the city of Adelaide and adjacent suburban municipalities. This board is known as the Metropolitan Abattoirs Board, and has complete control of the abattoirs and the market for the sale of stock which adjoins same. Meat is slaughtered at these abattoirs for a population of approximately 200,000.

The original act authorizing the board to borrow $480,000 for the purpose of erecting the abattoirs, but this sum was later increased to $1,074,400. The abattoirs were opened on

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HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS AND APPAREL

July 1, 1913, and on account of the volume of business an additional sum of $168,000 was appropriated to enable the board to enlarge the plant, making the total cost of the abattoirs, including the stock market and by-products plant, $1,842,400.

Under the law the board has a monopoly of meat slaughtering and meat delivery within the metropolitan area—a right not granted to any other abattoir in Australia.

Operated by Metropolitan Abattoirs Board.

The abattoirs are operated under regulations issued by the Metropolitan Abattoirs Board. Railway sidings run into the stock market, whither the animals are brought by the owners and where they are sold to the butchers. Those intended for slaughter are then taken charge of by the abattoir officials and conveyed to the killing pens, slaughtered and chilled, and subsequently delivered to the butchers.

Some 42,700 cattle, 407,100 sheep and lambs, 11,000 calves, and 15,200 pigs are required annually to supply the inhabitants of the Metropolitan Abattoirs area. For the purpose of delivering meat the board employs nineteen 7-ton motor trucks. Ante and post mortem inspections of stock and carcasses are made by inspectors who are under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon.

All slaughtering is done by a staff employed by the board. All viscera and offal not ordinarily used in the butcher's retail trade revert to the board as part of the toll; the remainder is delivered to the butcher, unless he has made a contract with the board for a period of not less than six months relinquishing his right to the offal, in which case the fees for slaughtering are reduced and all viscera and offal retained by the board.

The offal is manufactured into by-products such as beef dripping, mutton dripping, mutton and beef tallow, blood manure, bone dust, bone manure, and poultry meal, in the board's own plant adjoining the abattoirs.

After the meat is slaughtered it is conveyed to the chilling rooms, of which there are seven with a capacity of 420 cattle, 3,000 sheep and lambs, and 500 calves and pigs.

The fees collected by the abattoirs board for slaughtering, inspection, and sustenance of stock, and for cold storage for 24 hours after slaughtering are, per head: Large stock, $3.36; calves under the age of 6 months, $1.15; swine, $1.32; sheep, lambs, and goats, $0.56. These rates apply when the owner takes the offal of the stock, which is ordinarily used in the butcher's retail trade.

If the owner relinquishes all offal to the board the fees are: Large stock, $2.18; calves under the age of 6 months, $0.67; swine, $0.97; sheep, lambs, and goats, $0.32.

For inspection only of carcasses which are slaughtered without the metropolitan area, and which it is desired to sell within the limits of the area controlled by the board, the fees per carcass are: Large stock, $1.20; pig or calf, $0.60; sheep, lamb, or goat, $0.24.

After the first week $0.48 per week is charged for feeding large stock and $0.08 for sheep, lambs, or goats. Pigs are not allowed to remain alive in the abattoirs for more than three days.

The board has erected 46 dwellings, which are rented to employees, and a flourishing town has grown up in the immediate vicinity of the abattoirs, where formerly there was only vacant ground. Among the buildings in this area are a public school and a church.

All slaughtermen and employees handling meat in the abattoirs are required to change their clothing each day before leaving the establishment. The soiled clothing is delivered to the laundry operated in connection with the abattoirs. Clean clothing is issued to the employees at the close of each day for use on the following day, and is kept in lockers which are assigned to each employee.

(In an article to appear next week Commercial Attache Kennedy describes conditions in New Zealand.)

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN ABATTOIR.

According to the third annual report of the District Abattoir Board of Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia, the year 1915 was much the busiest since the board was formed. This was on account of the construction of the municipal abattoirs for the Newcastle District Abattoir Board, which were begun in January, 1915, at Waratah, just beyond the town limits of Newcastle.

The electric cattle hoists were supplied from the United States. The consumption of water at the plant is 30,000 gallons per day, requiring large pumping facilities. The cost of the completed plant will be nearly $600,000. Buildings, slaughtering space and hanging arrangements have been provided sufficient to handle with ease some 1,400 animals per day—200 cattle, 100 calves, 100 pigs and 1,000 sheep. This is more than twice the number now killed. The population to be served, comprised chiefly in Newcastle and its suburbs, numbers 82,600. All employes who handle meat must pass a medical examination.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

UNASSAILABLE EVIDENCE

Tests of a reliable quality give unassailable evidence that

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser

is more ideally adapted for meat shop and packing house cleaning than is soap, sal soda or any other agent of a similar character.

This evidence you can easily secure by giving Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser a thorough trial.

Indian in Circle

In Every Package

Order from your regular supply man.

THE J. B. FORD CO.,
Sole Mnfrs.,
Wyandotte, Mich.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

IT CLEANS CLEAN

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Prime to choice steers	$8.50@10.75
Stockers	6.00@ 6.65
Bulls	4.50@ 6.50
Common to choice fat cows	3.00@ 7.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.50@13.75
Live calves, grassers	5.50@ 7.00
Live calves, yearlings	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	5.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime	12.00@12.50
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	7.50@ 8.50
Live sheep, ewes	5.00@ 7.50
Live sheep, culls	@ 4.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11.50
Hogs, medium	@11.50
Hogs, 140 lbs	@11.50
Pigs	@10.50
Roughs	@ 9.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	13½@14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	@15
Choice Western, heavy	@14½
Choice Western, light	@14
Common to fair Texas	12½@13
Good to choice heifers	14 @14½
Common to fair heifers	@12½
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	@11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	21½@22	@20
No. 2 ribs	18½@19	@19
No. 3 ribs	15 @18	@18
No. 1 loins	21½@22	@21
No. 2 loins	19 @19½	@20
No. 3 loins	15 @18	@19
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@20	18½@20
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@19	17½@18½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@18	16 @17
No. 1 rounds	14½@16	@15
No. 2 rounds	13½@15	@14½
No. 3 rounds	12½@13	@14
No. 1 chucks	13 @14	@13½
No. 2 chucks	10½@12½	@13
No. 3 chucks	8½@11	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@18
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@14¾
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@14¾
Hogs, 100 lbs.	@14¾
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@15¼
Pigs	@15¼

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@19½
Lambs, choice	@17½
Lambs, good	@16½
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@20½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked picnics, light	@15
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14¾
Smoked shoulders	@15
Smoked bacon boneless	@20
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@18
Dried beef sets	@28½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@24½
Pickled bellies, heavy	@16

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins city	@22
Fresh pork loins, Western	18½@21
Frozen pork loins	15 @19
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@16
Shoulders, Western	@15
Butts, regular	@18½
Butts, boneless	19 @20
Fresh hams, city	@18½
Fresh hams, Western	@17½
Fresh picnic hams	@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@24c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@16c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@15c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @85c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	a pound
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	30 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@17c.	a pound
Blade meat	@15c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@30
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@16
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21½	23½
Pepper, red	22	25
Allspice	6	8
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6	8
Cloves	19	22
Ginger	18	21
Mace	65	69

SALTPETRE.

Refined	24½@25½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .28
Branded skins	@ .32
Ticky skins	@ .32
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.20
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.20
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.75
Branded kips	@3.60
Heavy branded kips	@4.00
Ticky kips	@3.00
Heavy ticky kips	@4.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Spring broiling, 2½ to 3 lbs., each 28	@33
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best	@27
Old toms, scalded	@25
Dry-picked, old toms	@27

CHICKENS.

Fresh, dr-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under, lb. 30	@31
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz. 30	@31
Western, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz. 29	@30
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@30
Western, corn fed, 17 lbs. and under to doz.	@28
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@28
Western, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	@27
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@26
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair 28	@32
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair 27	@28
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair 26	@27
Western, corn fed, 4 lbs. to pair 24	@25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked 22½	@23
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked 21½	@22½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked 21	@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked 19	@20
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@18½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@22
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked	@21½
Old Cocks, per lb. 15	@15½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S. W., large 20	@21
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz. 5.25	@5.50
Long Island fresh ducklings	@21
Geese, Western, fancy	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens 24	@25
Fowls 20½	@21
Roosters, old	—@—
Turkeys	—@—
Geese, per lb.	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score) 32½	@32¾
Creamery, higher (scoring lots) 33¼	@33¾
Creamery, Firsts 31	@32
Process, extras 28½	@29
Process, Firsts 27	@28

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras 34	@35
Fresh gathered, extra firsts 32	@33
Fresh gathered, firsts 30	@31
Fresh gathered, seconds 27	@29
Fresh dirties, No. 1	@24
Fresh checks, prime to choice	@22

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 3.40
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia nom. 3.45	and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore 3.50	and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom.@2.70 and 35c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	@ 3.85
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@ 3.85

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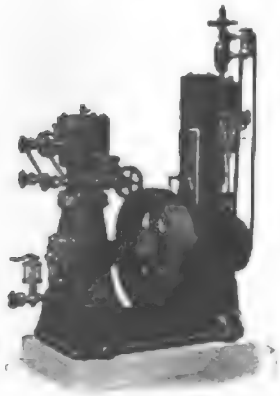

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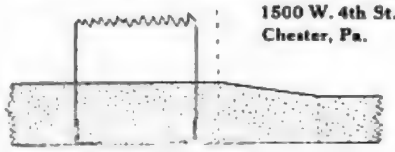

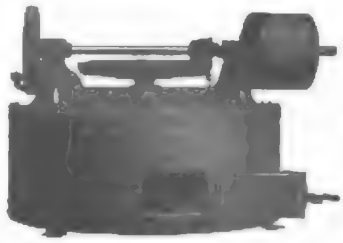

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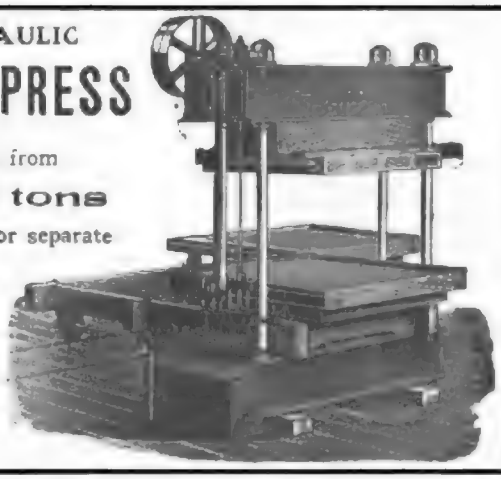

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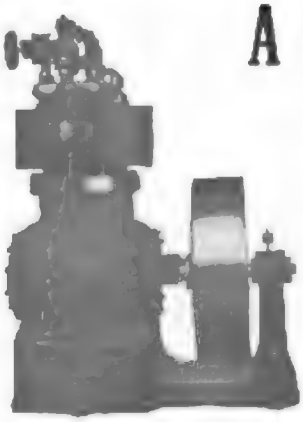

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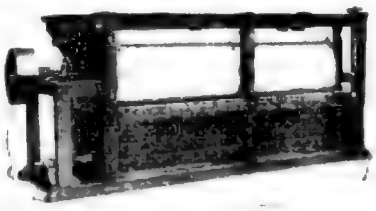

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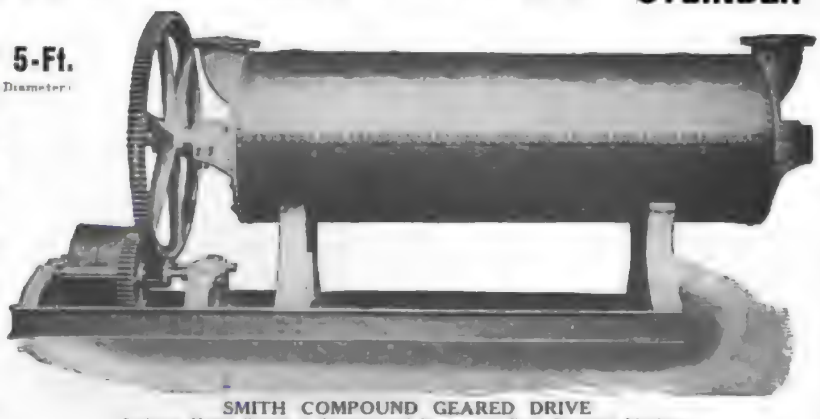

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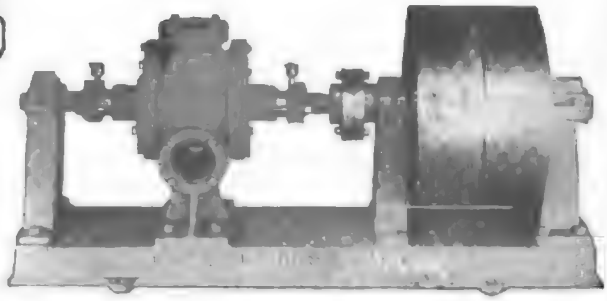

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Main Offices and Factories: ST. LOUIS, MO. 1234 Cass Avenue

NEW YORK, 174-176 Pearl St. HAMBURG BUENOS AIRES

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The troubles of the grocer and how to stop them

Nothing on the market today does so much to help grocers and butchers make money as the modern National Cash Register

Some things our complete new model does

It accurately records all transactions between clerks and customers.

In two seconds it prints a receipt or sales-slip showing the amount paid or charged.

It gives the merchant the cheapest, most direct, and most effective advertising of his store and service.

It prints a visible list showing 42 of the last transactions. This tells the merchant what is done when he is away from the store.

It stops disputes with customers about money and accounts.

It tells the total number of customers daily.

It tells how many customers each clerk waits on and the amount of his sales.

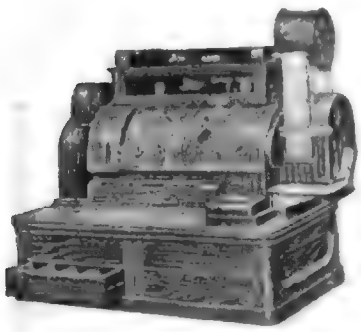
It saves the merchant's time.

It frees him from work and worry.

It attracts trade and increases profits.

A good location is important. A clean, well-arranged store is important. A good volume of trade is important.

The most important thing of all is to take care of the money customers give you in exchange for goods.



National Cash Registers do this, and do it better than it can be done in any other way. And this particular "National" is the one we recommend to grocers and butchers and general storekeepers.

For further information mail in the coupon today, or write

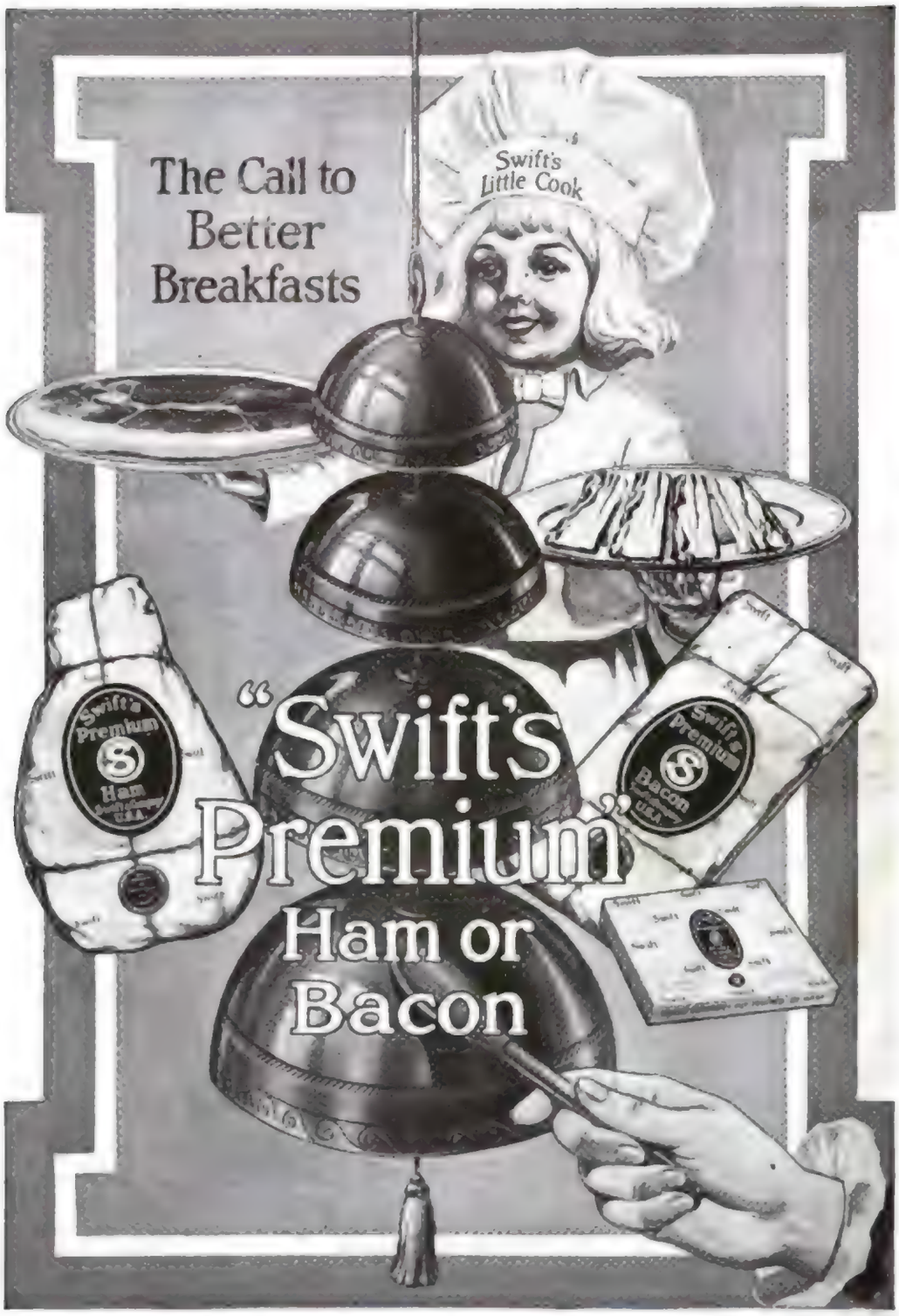
The National Cash Register Co.
Dayton, Ohio

Please send me the "Hints for Grocers" booklet. I saw your "Troubles of the Grocer" advertisement and am interested. This does not obligate me to buy.

Name .....

Address .....

The National Cash Register Company
Dayton, Ohio



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WILSON & CO. INC.

HAIR DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CONSOLIDATED DRESSED BEEF CO.

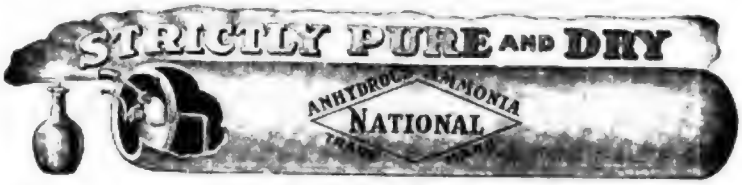
ABATTOIR AND SALESROOMS
STOCK YARDS
30th and Race Sts.
PHILADELPHIA

CAR LOTS SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THE U. S.

We invite New York and New Jersey butchers to visit us. Philadelphia is only two hours from New York.

Scientifically made, of the best material under expert supervision.

Carefully inspected and tested.



Guaranteed in quality and quantity. Serves users reliably and economically

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK.

(Write for nearest stock location.)

SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

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THE UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Telephone No. 2300 Murray Hill, Connecting all Departments

CITY DRESSED BEEF PACKERS AND EXPORTERS

Manufacturers of Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearines, Prime City Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT, SUET, LONG FAT, HIDES, ETC.

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First Avenue and East River

WALTER BLUMENTHAL, President
IRVING BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer MARTIN ROTHSCHILD, Secretary

CORKRAN, HILL & CO.

Pork Packers

Dressed Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Butterine

PACKING HOUSE, Union Stock Yards BALTIMORE, MD. CITY MARKET, 221-27 S. Howard Street

C. KLINCK PACKING COMPANY

NATIONAL BRAND OF PROVISIONS

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

EAST BUFFALO, NEW YORK

DAISY BRAND OF LARD

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Dressed Beef, Veal and Mutton. Boneless beef cuts and beef sausage meats

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Beef and Pork Packers

BRANCH HOUSES: NEW YORK, 407 WEST 14th ST. NEW HAVEN, CONN., 188 STATE ST. ROCHESTER, N. Y., UPTON COLD STORAGE. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Shippers of Dressed Beef and Hogs

Mixed Cars a Specialty

J. J. BUCKLEY, PORK PACKER

Pure Kettle Rendered Lard Fine Hams, Bacon, etc. Philadelphia Scrapple Famous New England Brand of Sausages

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

16 to 40 West 2d Street, CHESTER, PA.

NORTH PACKING & PROVISION CO.

Packers, Jobbers and Exporters of Provisions

MANUFACTURERS NORTH STAR BRAND PORK PRODUCTS

New York Office
444 PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Boston Store
43 NORTH MARKET STREET

General Office and Packing Houses
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

COMPAÑIA SANSINENA de CARNES CONGELADAS

Plants at La NEGRA, BAHIA BLANCA, MONTEVIDEO

RIVER PLATE and URUGUAY BEEF, MUTTON and LAMB—ARGENTINE CHILLED BEEF

The Largest Independent Packers in the World

By-products—Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Tallow, Etc.

ALFRED H. BENJAMIN, SOLE AGENT U. S. A. and CANADA, 24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

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Packers of Fine Provisions

"The Best is always the Cheapest" MARSHALLTOWN, IA. "Quality Counts"

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Packers and Curers of the Famous Diamond C and Rex Brand Meats and Lard

JOHN J. FELIN & CO., SLAUGHTERERS, PACKERS and CURERS,

HIGH GRADE PORK PRODUCTS AND AIR DRIED BEEF

Manufacturers of the famous PHILADELPHIA PORK SAUSAGE and SCRAPPLE

Office and Salesroom, 4142-4148 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Members American Meat Packers' Association

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MILLER AND HART PORK PACKERS CHICAGO **BERKSHIRE BRAND** HAMS—BACON—LARD

SLAUGHTERERS OF HOGS, BUYERS OF GREEN MEATS, SELLERS OF CURED PRODUCT

St. Louis Independent Packing Co. BEEF AND PORK PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF AND PORK

Mixed cars of Beef, Pork and Provisions a specialty. We own and operate INDEPENDENT LINE of Refrigerator Cars

Branch House: PITTSBURG, PA. Main Office and Packing House: ST. LOUIS, MO.

Eastern Representatives: BOSTON, P. G. Gray Co.; BALTIMORE, W. B. Cassell; NEW YORK, L. M. Christian

GEO. A. HORMEL & CO. PORK PACKERS AUSTIN, MINNESOTA

DAIRY BRAND HAMS, BACON AND LARD

Branches: MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, DULUTH, SAN ANTONIO

THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY

PACKERS CHICAGO EXPORTERS

DRESSED BEEF, PORK, VEAL AND MUTTON

"Rosebud" brand of HAMS, BACON and SAUSAGE
"White Star" Pure Lard and the Famous **"Tewkesbury"** Neutral.
"Coin Special" and "CALUMET" brands of Canned Meats, Beef Extracts.
"Mistletoe" Butterine.

NEW YORK—163 Reade St. HAMBURG—Paulsen Haus
LIVERPOOL—8 Victoria St. ROTTERDAM—1-b Reederijstraaf

Announcement

A NEW MEAT CUTTER

The Hottmann

¶ It is an entirely new invention perfected after 18 years of hard and exhaustive experiments. ¶ It is entirely different from any other meat cutting machine in the world today.

¶ BEFORE PURCHASING any other so-called SILENT CUTTERS, get well-acquainted with the HOTTMANN Meat Cutter. We assure you it will prove itself one of the biggest money making machines you ever installed in your sausage kitchen. IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

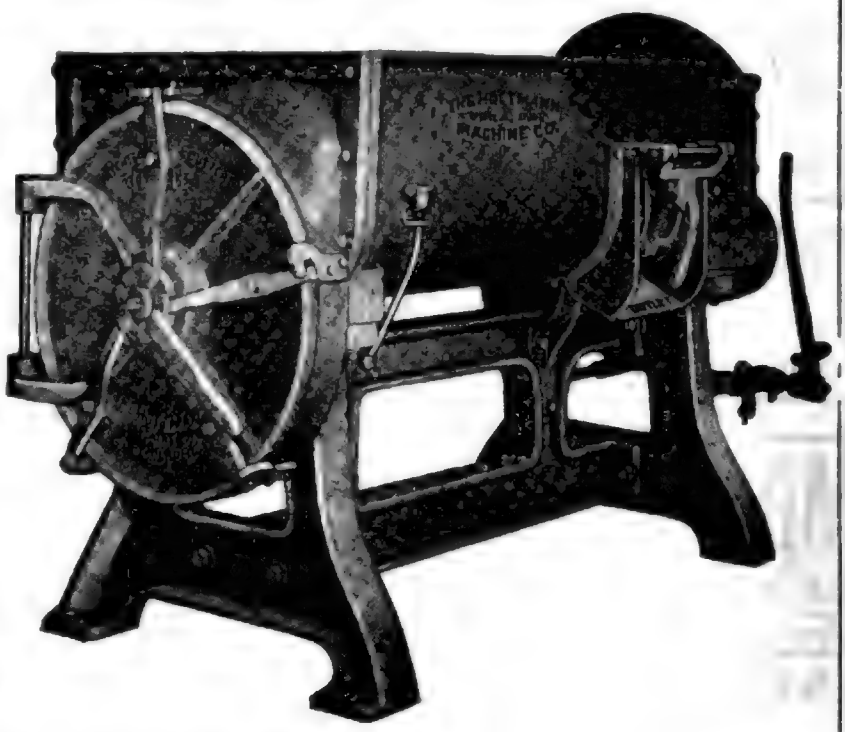
A few good reasons why you should investigate at once:

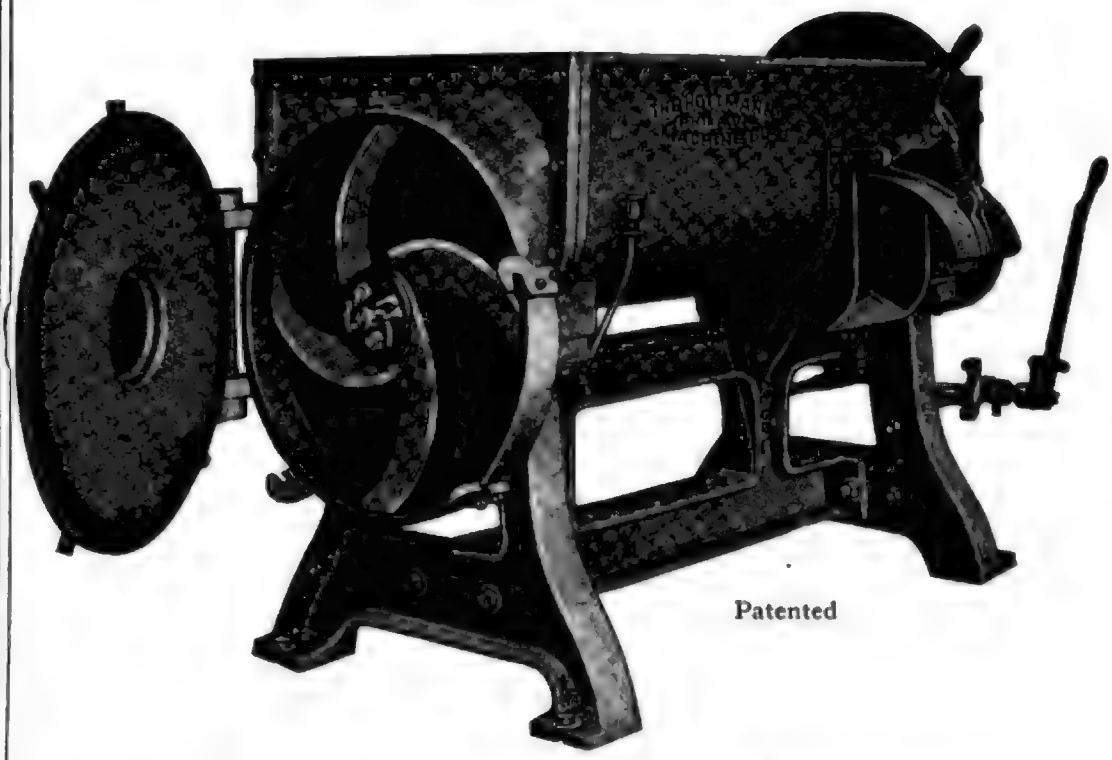
Hygienic—The U. S. Government Inspection has been looking for a machine of this character for many years, as it more than covers every point of their requirements. No human hand need touch the material—it is done automatically.

Efficiency—The quality of the finished product is far superior to goods now produced by your old machine—producing a better sausage and reducing your general operating expenses.

Safety—Built absolutely fool-proof, the most inexperienced man can operate the machine without the least danger, as there is no shaft, no cogs or revolving knives exposed.

Reference—The most *up-to-the-minute sausage manufacturers* are using the Hottmann with entire satisfaction.





Patented

Improve the Grade of Your Sausage

Reduce Your General Operating Expenses

Ask us for additional information. Our representative will be glad to call upon you.

The Hottmann Machine Co.

1360 Ridge Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Special Lard Filling Machine

(Patent applied for)

FOR ONE POUND CARTONS

This machine has accuracy and speed combined. It will fill the cartons so accurately that no scale is necessary for weighing.

The saving in labor is also a feature, as the filling can be done in one-quarter of the time that it can be done by hand.

Complete information on application.

The Allbright-Nell Co.

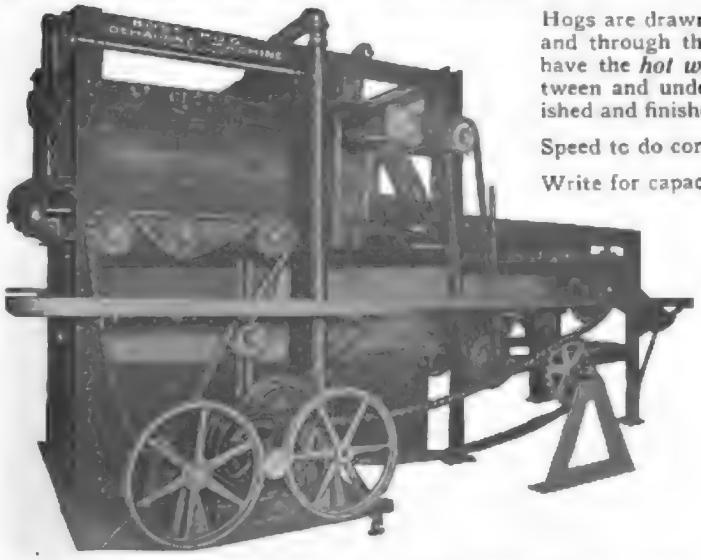
Manufacturers

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

COMBINATION "BOSS" DEHAIRING MACHINES

TWO MACHINES IN ONE. HOG SCRAPER AND BELT POLISHER

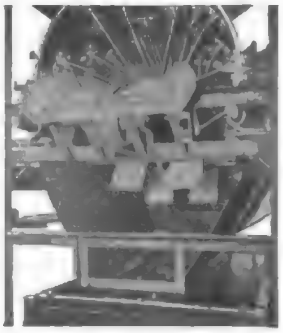
Clean hogs complete with the least cost to operate and maintain. Steel scrapers remove the hot water soaked hair; belt scrapers do the polishing.



Hogs are drawn out of the scalding water over, between and through the belly, feet, flank and body scrapers to have the *hot water soaked hair* removed, and over, between and under the belt scrapers to be massaged, polished and finished.

Speed to do complete work according to capacity.

Write for capacity wanted, also size and price.



Steel used for scraping hogs is better and cheaper than belt. Belts scalded by the hot water and weakened by the rough work wear out fast. For polishing, belts give longer service.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Manufacturers "BOSS" MACHINES

Cincinnati, Ohio

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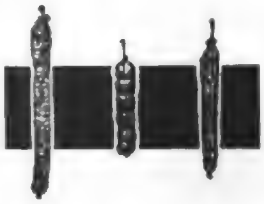
THE ANGLO LINE

Includes every known Style and Grade of

Dried Sausage



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WE SOLICIT A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE

The Anglo-American Provision Company, - Chicago, Ill.

S210

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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

Manufacturers of

Oleo Oils, Oleo Stearine, Tallow, Greases, Beef Casings, Fertilizers, etc.

Crescent Brand Hams, Lard, Breakfast Bacon All Our Products are U. S. Government Inspected

THE CELEBRATED BRAND IRISH HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.

EST. 1882

SARTORIUS PROVISION COMPANY, Pork Packers

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Makers of the famous Sartorius Hams—Bacon and Lard

U. S. GOVT. INSPECTION. MEMBERS A. M. P. A.

EST. 1888 JOHN H. BELZ, Pres. E. H. BELZ, Secy. H. A. BELZ, Vice-Pres.

J. H. BELZ PROVISION CO.

BELZ BRAND

St. Louis

MEMBERS A. M. P. A. U. S. INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENT 300

GEO. L. HEIL, President and Treasurer GEO. L. LAUTH, Vice-President and Secretary

HEIL PACKING CO., Pork Packers

Makers of Fine Sausages ST. LOUIS

Our Sausages are made from selected meats and spices of the finest quality. NUFF SED. Members A. M. P. A.

KREY PACKING CO.

Manufacturers of the

Famous X-Ray Pure Kettle Rendered Lard

Send for Prices ST. LOUIS, MO.

ESTABLISHED 1866

GEORGE KERN, Inc. Wholesale and Retail **Provisions**

350-352 West 38th Street, New York

U. S. Government Inspection 454 Correspondence Solicited

CONSOLIDATED ENGINEERING COMPANY

243-253 CALVERT BLDG., BALTIMORE, MD.

Builders of Complete Cold Storage Plants

80% of the butchers and packers of Baltimore recommend our work

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Ericksen Patent Oleo Stock Breaker

For breaking oleo stock without coming in contact with human hands. The stock is shoveled from the seeder to the machine and then to the filling table. The man who fills the cloth operates the valve.

The result is that the stock is so thoroughly mixed that the pressing is much more uniform than secured by the old method. It eliminates one man in the average press room gang.

The valued features of this machine are:
—It is portable, self-contained;
—has one horse power motor;
—all parts coming in contact with stock are galvanized and very easily cleaned.
—Shipping weight is 1600 pounds.

Mechanical Manufacturing Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago

World's Largest Manufacturers of Packing House Machinery and Equipment

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OSCAR F. MAYER & BRO.
PACKERS AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS

EDELWEISS
BRAND

SAUSAGE, HAMS, BACON AND LARD
SUMMER SAUSAGE OUR SPECIALTY
CHICAGO

INDEPENDENT PACKING CO.
41st and Halstead Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
BEEF and MUTTON
PORK AND PROVISIONS
Members American Meat Packers' Association.

SALTPETRE
ALSO
Chili Saltpetre
Refined, pure, free of Borax
Manufactured by
The Knowles Bradley Co.
88 Wall St. New York

JACOB E. DECKER & SONS
PORK PACKERS
Main Plant and Office, Mason City, Iowa
Victor Brand Hams, Bacon and Lard
Inquiries solicited for car lots of Green and S. P. Joints, Bellies, Dry Salt Meats, Lard, Casings, Hair and Fertilizers.

EDWIN C. PRICE & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Cooperage
Packing House Supplies

WHITEWOOD COOPERAGE for Pigsfeet, Tripe, Sausage, etc., in brine, recognized as the STANDARD.

Casing Kits, Pails, Tubs and Kegs
Lard Pails, Tubs and Half Barrels
Dummy Hams and Bacons
Sheep Back Sets, Round and Square
Hickory Gambrel Sticks
Sausage Veneer
Wax and Parchment Paper

Large and complete stock carried in Chicago Warehouse. Carload Orders for direct factory shipment solicited. Write for Price-List.

EDWIN C. PRICE & CO.
1822-28 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

In Business 48 Years
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
SAUSAGE CASINGS
2700-2706 Wabash Ave., Chicago 96-100 Pearl St., New York

BECHSTEIN & CO. IMPORTERS AND CLEANERS OF
SAUSAGE CASINGS
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LONDON: 5 St. Johns St., Smithfield, E. C.
NEW YORK: 50 WATER STREET
Telephone No. 1251 Broad

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Dealers In Animal Products
SAUSAGE CASINGS A SPECIALTY
STOCK YARDS: PHILADELPHIA

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SLAUGHTERERS OF LIVE STOCK AND DEALERS IN DRESSED BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL.
FERTILIZERS, CASINGS, HIDES, TALLOWS, OILS, STEARINE, ETC.
UNION STOCK YARDS BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPORTED SHEEP CASINGS
in original rings or selected Bundles made up in our own premises. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write to
Casing Dept. FRANK L. YOUNG CO. Boston, Mass.
Established over 40 years Incorporated 1914, Capital $300,000

W. G. AGAR & CO.
BROKERS
Packing House Products and By-Products
Dressed Beef, Fresh Pork, Dressed Pigs, Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Grease, Oils, Fertilizer, Hides, Bones.
28 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Watch Our "Want and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

WE WANT
Frozen Pigs
For Export
POELS & BREWSTER
17 Battery Place New York

The Anders Construction Co.
Contractors and Builders
Expert Engineers, who design, remodel and completely equip packing houses.
420-422 Rockefeller Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

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The Last Word in Machine Shops By Midvale Steel Company

This, the greatest machine shop in the land, is being built by Irwin & Leighton of Philadelphia, after designs by Mr. R. H. Stevens, until lately Chief Engineer for the Carnegie Steel Co. of Pittsburgh and now Chief Engineer of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.

The Midvale Co. is the second largest steel company in the world.

They employ 35,000 men.

Big Concerns Employ Big Engineers.

In this splendid shop all the many cranes are electrics, of course

All the power is distributed by electricity, each machine with its own motor.

But when it came to elevators

THEY GOT RIDGWAY STEAM HYDRAULICS

No other kind of elevator was considered, because the Midvale people had used the elevators and they know their excellence.

Here are a lot of other folks who know Ridgway elevators and get them right along:

E. Du Pont Powder Co.	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	Barrett Mfg. Co.
Merrimac Chemical Co.	Orford Soap Co.	Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
Standard Oil Co.	Skinner Chuck Co.	Remington Arms & Am. Co.
B. F. Goodrich Co.	Yale & Towne Co.	Packard Motor Car Co.
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Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.	Paul A. Sorg Co.	Continental Gin Co.
Jos. Campbell Co.	Steinway Piano Co.	
	Union Drawn Steel Co.	

Think of any Engineer or Architect putting electric elevators over on a client who has steam, with this kind of thing going on in the greatest plants all over the land.

What will the client think of you when some day he finds what he could have saved had he

"Hooked 'er to the Biler"

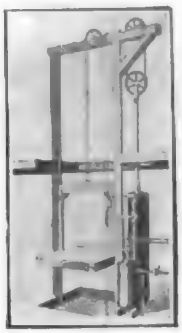
CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON CO.

COATESVILLE, PA.

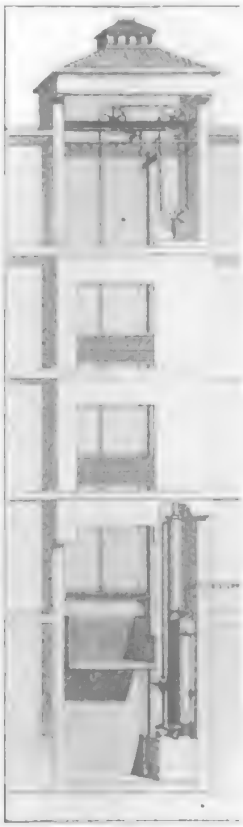
ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW

Direct Acting

Over 2,000 In Daily Use



Double Geared



High Lift in Enclosed Hat Elevator

Packing House Equipment

REDFIELD ROTARY VACUUM DRYER

Steel Plate Work :: Castings

Redfield Company, 327 South La Salle St. **Chicago**

Steel Plate Works, Milwaukee

Foundry, Chicago

M. H. NAGLE, PREST. J. F. NAGLE, TREAS. E. A. NAGLE, MGR

NAGLE PACKING COMPANY

CITY DRESSED BEEF PACKERS AND EXPORTERS

SELECTED HIDES, FERTILIZERS, OLEO OILS, STEARINES.

HENDERSON AND TWENTIETH STREETS JERSEY CITY, N. J

WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPAN

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

COMMISSION SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS

KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal, and all Produ
Complete Government Inspection

Members American Meat Packers' Association

PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

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We are constantly in the market for

Blood, Tankage Bones, Hoofs, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid
Write Us

Armour Fertilizer Works

General Offices:
Union Stock Yards
CHICAGO

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THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 55. New York and Chicago, September 9, 1916. No. 11.

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Exports of meat and dairy products in July, according to government reports, were $4,500,000 less in value than for the same month a year ago. They totalled $15,118,167 compared to $19,660,673 in July, 1915. Canned beef exports for that month were 7,000,000 pounds less than a year ago; fresh beef exports, 5,000,000 pounds less; cured beef, 6,000,000 pounds less; bacon, 8,000,000 pounds less; hams 12,000,000 pounds less; oleo oil, 3,000,000 pounds less. Lard exports were about 4,500,000 pounds greater.

For the seven months since the beginning of the year meat product exports totalled just about the same as a year ago, in each period the total value being something over $155,000,000. The falling off in exports of canned, fresh and cured beef, oleo oil and lard being made up by increased shipments and value of bacon, hams and pickled pork.

A synopsis of export figures for July, with comparisons, is as follows:

	July, 1916.	July, 1915.
Beef, canned, lbs.	2,915,639	10,000,222
Beef, canned, value	$600,203	$1,446,060
Beef, fresh, lbs.	16,672,609	21,378,109
Beef, fresh, value	$2,209,723	$2,728,293
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,804,736	9,150,121
Beef, pickled, etc., value	$312,435	$935,759
Oleo oil, lbs.	5,224,062	8,338,017
Oleo oil, value	$717,870	$1,036,044
Bacon, lbs.	29,977,931	37,971,504
Bacon, value	$4,022,673	$5,233,444
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	14,939,891	26,970,771
Hams and shoulders, value	$2,310,587	$3,820,668
Lard, lbs.	23,542,205	21,021,515
Lard, value	$3,534,481	$2,195,076
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,544,137	1,191,867
Neutral lard, value	$210,606	$126,093
Pork, pickled, etc, lbs.	3,318,763	5,162,420
Pork, pickled, etc., value	$408,350	$542,667
Lard compounds, lbs.	2,765,567	5,353,666
Lard compounds, value	$341,743	$453,266
Total value	$15,118,167	$19,660,673

For the seven months since January 1, compared to a year ago, the comparison is as follows:

	7 mos. '16.	7 mos. '15.
Beef, canned, lbs.	29,418,422	50,202,876
Beef, canned, value	$6,320,564	$8,338,233
Beef, fresh, lbs.	127,525,825	163,027,802
Beef, fresh, value	$15,750,478	$20,895,850
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	17,633,032	28,715,492
Beef, pickled, etc., value	$1,888,338	$3,079,840
Oleo oil, lbs.	45,641,309	55,283,108
Oleo oil, value	$5,905,300	$6,716,223
Bacon, lbs.	331,764,558	288,733,020
Bacon, value	$46,029,532	$38,542,516
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	172,950,172	189,742,880
Hams and shoulders, value	$25,686,968	$23,644,927
Lard, lbs.	270,358,834	200,671,511
Lard, value	$32,591,786	$31,927,984
Neutral lard, lbs.	19,396,443	20,017,527
Neutral lard, value	$2,430,805	$2,302,738
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	75,581,367	37,132,032
Pork, pickled, etc., value	$8,829,750	$3,962,713
Lard compounds, lbs.	26,882,579	40,729,997
Lard compounds, value	$2,989,232	$3,496,486
Total value	$155,626,500	$155,257,305

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

OLEO INGREDIENTS MUST BE PASTEURIZED

Government Order Shows Its Attitude Toward Dairy Products

The Federal meat inspection authorities have issued an order directing Federal inspectors in oleomargarine plants to see to it that no milk or cream is used in making oleomargarine unless it is pasteurized. And they are also instructed that after the present year no butter can be used in oleomargarine unless it is made from pasteurized products.

That is, the Federal government recognizes that raw dairy products are disease carriers.

Its supervision of the manufacture of all meat products, of which oleomargarine is technically one, is very thorough under the Federal meat inspection act. It does not permit the use of any unhealthy or unwholesome ingredient in a meat product which is to bear the government inspection stamp. Therefore it refuses to permit the use of unpasteurized dairy products, as being unwholesome and having possibilities as disease carriers.

The order to meat inspectors was issued under date of August 19 by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and was published in the monthly service announcements sent to inspectors and to inspected houses. Milk and cream cannot be used unless pasteurized, and butter from unpasteurized products will be barred after this year. The delay in the latter case is to give manufacturers time to make contracts for next year so as to comply with the regulation.

The official order of the Bureau of Animal Industry, having supervision of the Federal meat inspection service, is as follows:

"Milk and cream used in the preparation of oleomargarine should be pasteurized, and butter used for this purpose should be made only from pasteurized products. The owners and operators of official establishments where oleomargarine is prepared should take immediate steps to insure the pasteurization of all milk and cream used in preparing oleomargarine, and after the present year all butter used in oleomargarine shall be made from pasteurized products. This advance notice respecting butter is given in order that contracts for purchases may be made accordingly."

AUGUST MEAT SUPPLY FIGURES.

Official reports of receipts of meat animals at eight principal centers for the month of August show that cattle marketing, including stockers and feeders, was 200,000 head in excess of a year ago, hog marketing was over 400,000 head greater, and receipts of sheep and lambs were 80,000 head more. For the eight months of the year cattle receipts at eight points were about 700,000 head in excess of a like period in 1915, hog marketing was over 2,000,000 head more, and sheep and lamb receipts were about 250,000 head greater than last year.

A synopsis of receipts of both slaughtering and feeding stock at eight chief markets for August is as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	230,507	36,705	587,439	409,808
Kansas City	264,230	22,701	219,589	119,895
Omaha	122,355	*.....	199,212	382,492
St. Louis	125,800	*.....	208,822	75,657
St. Joseph	42,463	3,306	147,708	60,245
Sioux City	39,082	1,552	123,657	37,058
St. Paul	73,985	17,735	87,540	22,676
Fort Worth	67,024	23,049	64,620	24,252
Tl. Aug., 1916.	965,426	105,018	1,638,587	1,132,178
Tl. Aug., 1915.	764,325	70,928	1,214,473	1,047,118

*Calves not separately reported.

Receipts for eight months ending August, 1916, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,549,568	376,731	5,742,953	2,488,021
Kansas City	1,178,118	65,820	1,944,405	1,055,171
Omaha	779,100	*.....	2,262,170	1,546,481
St. Louis	634,507	*.....	1,938,206	478,300
St. Joseph	256,029	17,400	1,389,023	524,596
Sioux City	326,101	12,279	1,464,630	129,044
St. Paul	387,416	130,953	1,744,928	215,189
Fort Worth	539,548	83,216	663,485	322,834
Tl. 8 Mos. '16.	5,630,426	697,399	17,149,798	6,760,556
Tl. 8 Mos. '15.	4,901,355	560,162	14,347,007	6,517,210

*Calves not separately reported.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at important centers at the beginning of the present month indicate decreased supplies as compared to a month ago, and much reduced stocks as compared to last year at this time. A synopsis is as follows:

	Aug. 31, 1916.	July 31, 1916	Aug. 31, 1915.
Pork, Bbls.			
Chicago	52,336	60,672	108,969
Kansas City	3,376	5,612	5,210
Omaha	5,111	3,571	3,607
St. Joseph	2,235	3,398	3,056
Milwaukee	1,818	2,463	8,814
Total	64,976	75,706	129,596
Lard, Lbs.			
Chicago	60,580,812	75,960,701	100,925,300
Kansas City	2,902,491	3,117,456	2,348,100
Omaha	4,524,721	4,256,444	3,202,900
St. Joseph	2,216,901	2,070,299	1,004,700
Milwaukee	1,067,450	1,308,050	5,171,740
Total	71,292,375	86,702,990	112,652,690
Cut Meats, Lbs.			
Chicago	110,147,015	124,411,536	152,438,717
Kansas City	46,011,900	52,266,500	40,946,400
Omaha	43,053,609	59,855,178	47,817,791
St. Joseph	31,391,267	32,446,251	23,244,937
Milwaukee	7,935,520	10,408,400	20,281,000
Total	238,539,311	269,387,865	284,709,810

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from issue of August 26.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE. This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.)

CATTLE PER CAPITA OF POPULATION.

When one turns from the absolute number of cattle in the many countries that have been considered to the number relative to the population, the import of the narrative changes. In some of the countries there has been a decrease of cattle absolutely in recent years, in other countries a stationary number, and in other countries increases small and great; but when the number of cattle is related to the number of the people in all of the countries for all of the years, it becomes evident that the world is diminishing its dependence upon beef for its food.

United States.

The farms and ranges of this country had a larger ratio of cattle per capita of the population in 1900 than in any other year, as far as ascertained. The ratio for that year was 0.89 of one animal, and this approximately indicates the period of the greatest expansion and utilization of the range. If, however, the earliest animal census year, 1840, is considered, a ratio of 0.88 of one animal is found, barely below the ratio for 1900, but the earlier year was a time when meat was a much larger fraction of the national dietary than in 1900, and, besides, in the latter year an immense amount of beef and beef products was exported.

Taking the census years in order, the ratio of cattle per capita fell from 0.88 of one animal in 1840 to 0.77 of one animal in 1850, but there was some recovery to 0.81 of one animal in 1860. In 1880 the comparatively low ratio of 0.72 of one animal is found, but afterward the ratio rapidly rose to 0.82 of one animal in 1890, and to 0.89 of one animal in 1900. In 1910 the census was taken April 15 instead of June 1, and if the census number of cattle in 1910 be increased to a June 1 basis, the ratio to population becomes 0.71 of one animal, or a lower average than has been ascertained for any previous census except 1870.

On the basis of April 15 the census of 1910 showed a per capita cattle ratio of 0.67 of one animal, and the estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates for subsequent years show a continual decline to 0.57 of one animal in 1914, but there was an indication of some recovery in 1915, when the estimate indicated a per capita cattle ratio of 0.58 of one animal, and in 1916 with a ratio of 0.60 of one animal.

Milch cows also have declined in comparison with the population. In 1850 there was 0.28 of one milch cow per capita, and after some fluctuations the ratio declined to 0.22 of one animal in 1910. The estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates indicate a subsequent decline to 0.20 of one animal in 1915, followed by recovery to 0.22 of one animal in 1916.

Other Countries.

Algeria. From 1887 to 1912 the number of cattle per capita of the population decreased from 0.31 of one animal to 0.20, with a uniform diminution to 1907 and with a stationary ratio afterward. The cows also diminish per capita.

Argentina. At the time of the census of 1888 there were 5.9 cattle per capita; the census of 1895 announced 5.5 cattle, and the census of 1908, 4.7 cattle. The estimates of the national department of agriculture made annually show a diminishing number of cattle per capita from year to year, with a ratio of 3.6 cattle for 1914.

Australia. In 1890 there were 3.3 cattle per capita; in 1892, 3.6 cattle; in 1902, 1.8 cattle; in 1910 and 1911, 2.7 cattle, and in 1913, 2.4 cattle. The ratio increased to 1892, declined steadily to 1902, increased steadily to 1911, and afterward declined. At the present time a decline in per capita number of cattle is the tendency, and there is now a decline as compared with 1890 and 1899.

Dairy cows increased from 0.35 of one animal per capita in 1901 to 0.48 of one animal in 1911, but since that year the decline has been to 0.43 of one animal in 1913.

Austria. From 1890 to 1910 the ratio of cattle to population is a story of continuous decline, the ratio for 1890 being 0.36 of one animal and for 1910, 0.32. During the same time the cows declined from 0.18 of one animal to 0.17.

Hungary.—In Hungary there seems to be a nearly stationary ratio between cattle and population since 1884. In that year the ratio was 0.34 of one animal, and in 1909 and 1911 it was 0.35, the intermediate years showing slight fluctuations.

Belgium. From 1900 to 1913 there was an almost stationary ratio between cattle and population at 0.25 of one animal, and similarly the ratio for dairy cows was 0.12 of one animal.

Brazil. Subject to doubts concerning the accuracy of the estimates of cattle in Brazil, the per capita ratios are 1.11 animals in 1910 and 1.23 animals in 1913 and 1914.

British East Africa.—The ratio of cattle to population in this colony increased from 0.15 of one animal in 1908 to 0.23 in 1912.

British South Africa.—This region also presents an increasing ratio of cattle to population, or according to the census 0.78 of one animal per capita in 1904 and 1.18 animals in 1911.

Bulgaria. The declining ratio of cattle to population is shown by the four censuses from 1892 to 1910, during which period the ratio of cattle to population declined from 0.43 of one animal to 0.37.

Canada.—1908 was the culminating year in this country in regard to the per capita number of cattle. The ratio was 0.85 of one animal in 1891, and this grew to 1.13 animals in 1908, after which there was a decline that was broken only once to 0.75 of one animal in 1914.

A similar course of increasing ratio to 1908, followed by a decreasing one, is observed in the case of milch cows.

Chile.—As has already been remarked as to the uncertainty of the cattle estimates for Chile, little dependence can be placed on the per capita ratios. There would seem, however, to be a nearly uniform ratio of about 0.5 of one animal per capita from 1910 to 1913. The dairy cows are apparently about 0.06 of one animal per capita.

Colombia.—Subject to doubt concerning the estimates of cattle for this country, the per capita ratio for 1893 is 0.65 of one animal; for 1896 it is 0.77 of one animal; for 1909 it is 0.76 of one animal, and for 1915 it is 1.27 animals.

Cuba.—Previous to the Cuban insurrection of about 20 years ago, the per capita number of cattle on this island was about 1.4 animals, but the ratio declined quickly and enormously to 0.24 of one animal in 1899, when the census was taken by the United States. After that year the ratio steadily ascended, year by year, to 1.44 animals in 1910, subsequent to which year a decline appears to 1.21 animals in 1912.

Denmark.—A declining ratio of cattle per capita appears from 1893 to 1903, showing a decline from 0.77 of one animal to 0.73, but the ratio for 1909 made a notable gain to 0.83 of one animal, or a larger ratio than existed 16 years before. A similar trend is observable in the case of dairy cows; their ratio per capita was 0.46 of one animal in 1893, 0.43 in 1903 and 0.47 in 1909.

Finland.—Although this country seems to have reached stationary conditions in recent years, a decline in per capita number of cattle appears upon going back as far as 1890. In that year the ratio was 0.55 of one animal, and this remained about stationary to 1900, after which there was a decline to about 0.50 or 0.51 of one animal per capita to 1910. A similar movement of ratio is shown for cows.

France.—Subject to some small fluctuations the per capita number of cattle in this country increased from 0.35 of one animal in 1890 to 0.38 in 1901 and 1902, after which years the ratio remained at 0.36, with one exception, to 1911, and then follow two years with a ratio of 0.37 of one animal. From first to last France has increased its per capita ratio of cattle a little during the period of 23 years. A similar course of per capita ratios is observable in the case of cows.

German East Africa.—After the per capita number of cattle had remained at 0.08 of one animal from 1903 to 1905, the ratio jumped to 0.2 of one animal in 1911.

Germany.—A steady decline of ratio of cattle to population appears from 1892 to 1913, the ratio for the former year being 0.35 of one animal and for the latter year 0.31.

Greece. The little that is known for this country does not warrant an inference with regard to the trend of the per capita number of cattle; the ratio for 1902 was 0.16 of one animal and for 1912 it was 0.15.

Italy.—During a period of 18 years, or from 1890 to 1908, the per capita number of cattle in this kingdom increased from 0.17 of one animal to 0.18.

Japan.—The comparatively few cattle in this country have remained almost constantly at 0.03 of one animal per capita of the population from 1890 to 1912, and the cows have remained at 0.02 of one animal.

(Continued on page 41.)

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MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS IN NEW ZEALAND

All Killing for Local Consumption Must be Done There

By Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy, Melbourne, Australia.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Kennedy's report on municipal abattoirs in New Zealand shows a different situation from that in Australia. A uniform national law rules everywhere, and local slaughtering must be done at municipal slaughterhouses. It will be noted, however, that export business is done by private enterprise, as it is in Australia.]

With two exceptions—where municipalities have delegated their powers to freezing companies, as is provided for in the slaughtering and inspection act—all abattoirs in New Zealand are municipally owned and controlled. These are utilized principally for the slaughtering of stock for consumption within the Dominion. With the exception of a few animals slaughtered for export at the principal abattoirs, all meat exported is from stock slaughtered at licensed export slaughterhouses.

The municipal ownership of the abattoirs has worked satisfactorily in every way. The butchers have found that having their stock slaughtered at an abattoir does not entail any special inconvenience or expense to them, and the public is assured that its meat supply is free from disease and that it is dressed and handled under the best sanitary conditions.

Provisions of Slaughtering and Inspection Act.

The slaughtering and inspection act, 1908 (consolidated), was originally passed in 1900. Some of the principal features of the act, in so far as they apply to abattoirs and inspection of meat for local consumption, are as follows:

Provision is made for the compulsory erection and future maintenance of public abattoirs for the slaughter of meat for local consumption by all municipalities of a population of 2,000 or over, as revealed in the last official census returns, such buildings to be erected within a period of twelve months from the gazetting of the census returns, provided extension of time not to exceed twelve months may be granted by the governor in special cases.

Before proceeding with the erection of an abattoir, the plans must be submitted to and approved by the Minister for Agriculture. On the completion of the erection of a public abattoir the same is required to be registered, and, by advertisement in a newspaper circulated in the district, the registration is to be notified to the controlling authority, with an intimation that on and after a certain date (to be stated) the abattoir will be available for the slaughter of stock. After the expiration of the specified interval all stock for consumption within the borough or other defined area must be slaughtered in such building.

The act provides that local authorities may defray the expense of establishing and maintaining abattoirs, including the expense of acquiring land, if necessary, out of the municipality's general funds; but, if so desired, they are also authorized to borrow money from the Treasury for the purpose of erecting the abattoir, but not for its maintenance. The local or controlling authorities may make by-laws prescribing the charges for the use of the abattoir, slaughter of stock, etc., approval having been first obtained from the governor.

Use of Registered Slaughterhouses Obligatory.

The local authority, in lieu of itself establishing an abattoir, may, except in the case of the principal municipalities which are specified in the act, delegate to any fit person or persons the power to establish an abattoir on such terms and conditions as are agreed on and approved by the minister. This proviso was intended principally to apply to districts where a registered export slaughterhouse was already in existence and could be made available for the slaughter of stock for local consumption if desired. The proviso has been taken advantage of only two or three times, and in at least one instance the local authority has decided to establish an abattoir itself.

An abattoir may be available for the whole or part of any contiguous district or districts, as may be agreed upon by the local authorities concerned, and in such an event it would not be necessary for each municipality to itself establish an abattoir.

Subject to certain provisions relating to export slaughterhouses the act provides that so long as a registered abattoir is available for slaughtering stock for a certain district it shall not be lawful to slaughter in any part of such district any stock for human consumption or for export, or to dress any carcass for sale except at a registered abattoir, or to sell or expose for sale in any such district any meat slaughtered elsewhere than in a registered abattoir.

Slaughterhouses whose principal business is the canning of meat or the curing of bacon and hams may from time to time be exempted by the governor from the operation of this paragraph, with the stipulation that such exemption shall apply only to the meat canned or the bacon or ham cured in the course of such business.

Provisions Relating to Export Slaughterhouses.

A meat-export slaughterhouse license, while it continues in force, authorizes the licensee to slaughter in his abattoir stock for human consumption throughout New Zealand, or for export beyond New Zealand, provided meat from stock slaughtered in an export slaughterhouse shall not be sold or exposed for sale in a district in which there exists a registered abattoir available for the slaughter of stock, except on the payment to the controlling authority of the abattoir of such fees as are agreed upon, being in no case less than the fees that would be chargeable for the use of the abattoir (exclusive of the cost of slaughtering) were the stock slaughtered therein.

The provisions regarding the slaughter of stock at an abattoir or meat-export slaughterhouse are that no stock shall be killed without the authority of an inspector, and that upon the slaughter of any in an abattoir or export slaughterhouse the carcasses shall be inspected and no meat shall be removed therefrom for human consumption or for export unless it is declared to be free from disease.

The fees payable to the Government for inspection are $0.08 for every head of cattle and $0.06 for every 12 (or fraction of 12) calves, sheep, or pigs; the minimum fee in every case to be $33.60 in any one month during which the inspector was engaged.

The act provides for the owners of ordinary slaughterhouses which were in existence on the date of the passing of the act of 1900 and compulsorily closed under the provisions of this act, owing to the erection of a public abattoir, to be compensated to the extent of one-half the value of the buildings constituting the slaughtering place in existence on that date, as shown in the valuation roll of the district.

Compensation for Condemned Stock.

The scale of compensation for stock condemned at present in force is as follows:

Heifers and bullocks not exceeding 8 years of age, and in every case of not less value than $14.40 per head—$0.02 per pound, dressed weight, of meat condemned, not including the head or any part of the animal below the knee or hock.

Lambs and sheep (other than rams) not exceeding 5 years of age, and in every case of not less value than $2.40 per head—$0.02 per pound, dressed weight, of meat condemned, not including the head or any part of the animal below the knee or hock.

Swine of not more than 200 pounds—$0.04 per pound, dressed weight, not including the head.

Swine of more than 200 pounds—$0.02 per pound, dressed weight, not including the head.

Cows not exceeding 10 years of age, and of not less value than $14.40 per head—$0.015 per pound, dressed weight, of meat condemned, not including the head or any part of the animal below the knee or hock.

Calves of not less than 60 pounds, dressed weight—$0.015 per pound, dressed weight, of meat condemned, not including the head or any part of the animal below the knee or hock.

This scale was brought into force by an amendment to the original act in 1910. In some respects it is now proposed to revert to the original scale, as the high price now ruling for stock makes the compensation per pound less remunerative to the owners of condemned stock than under the old scale. As originally fixed the charges were:

(a) In the case of fat marketable cattle not exceeding 8 years of age and of not less value than $14.40, the compensation payable in respect of each such animal shall be one-third of its value.

(b) In the case of pigs the compensation shall be: (1) For each pig weighing not less than 50 nor more than 100 pounds, dead weight, $1.20; (2) for each pig weighing more than 100 pounds, dead weight, $2.40.

(c) That compensation shall not be payable unless the owner of the stock makes application therefor in the prescribed manner and form, and satisfies the inspector that the stock so slaughtered is in fact diseased and has been disposed of as required by section 35 of the act.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Meat Packers' Association at CINCINNATI OCTOBER 9, 10 and 11

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat, it should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.)

COMPOUND LARD FORMULAS.

The following inquiry comes from a subscriber in the Far West:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please favor us with a formula for making compound from lard and tallow? Also a formula for mixing lard and cottonseed oil into compound.

In the manufacture of compound lards the principal compounds are cottonseed oils, lard and oleo stearines and edible tallows, the percentages used varying according to the prices of the components, prices obtainable for the finished product and the season of the year or destination of the compound.

Formulas may be as follows: Cottonseed oil and oleo stearine, cottonseed oil and tallow; tallow, lard, stearine and cottonseed oil, and so on. Too much tallow will make the compound mealy or crumbly; too much cottonseed oil will make it too soft, and so on.

Nothing but edible and fresh fats and oils—animal and vegetable—are permissible in the manufacture of these lard substitutes. For some purposes or districts the components need not be bleached; in other instances the product must be pure white; in appearance as nearly like refined lard as possible.

There is no "natural" stiffness of compound lard, as it is not a natural fat, but an artificial mixture, the hardness of which is regulated by formula, which in turn will influence the time for obtaining its "natural" body. A compound composed of cottonseed oil and beef stearine having a yellowish cast when fresh will retain this color, providing the mixture is well made; that is, good and "dry" components, well compounded, and the packages clean and good.

Compounds exposed to air, dampness and fluctuating temperatures, etc., may decompose somewhat, but will not bleach to any extent. There may, however, at different stages be changes of color resulting.

A very good compound formula is as follows: 70% bleached cottonseed oil, 10% oleo stearine, 15% tallow and 5% prime steam lard. Such a formula would show a titer test around 36°; 38°, however, would be preferable, necessitating the use of a larger percentage of the harder components—tallow and oleo stearine.

To make the matter more intelligible in discussing the appended formula, we herewith present the titers of the constituents named: Prime steam lard, 36@37° C.; oleo stearine, 49@51° C.; tallow, 42@44° C.; cottonseed oil, 30@33° C.; lard stearine, 40@44° C.

Example: 75% lard at 37° C., 75×37=27.75; 15% tallow, at 43°, 15×43=6.45; 10% cottonseed oil, at 33°, 10×33=3.30; making a total of 37.50° C. titer; an exceptionally good formula.

Another: 70% cottonseed oil, 10% tallow and 20% of oleo stearine, making a titer of 37.60° C.

Another Cottonseed oil, 80%; oleo stearine, 20%. Another: Cottonseed oil, 75%; oleo stearine, 10%; tallow, 15%. The titers of these last two are, respectively, 36.60° and 36.30° C. A formula of 70, 20 and 10%, respectively, of cottonseed oil, stearine and steam lard would show a titer of 37° C.

We are frequently asked how to effect the grainy consistency of compound. The process is as follows: Draw the compound at 120° to 130° F. into the tierces and roll into the cooler at 50° F., and allow to stay without moving three to four days. Then store in the cooler at 35° F. until shipped. Thus is effected a grainy compound. Ordinarily, however, compound is drawn as cool as possible, and under constant agitation, so that there may be no separation of the component parts.

There are no hard and fast formulas for making compound; prices and weather conditions principally govern this matter. A loose system of formulating on a pound or percentage basis, regardless of the hardness of the individual ingredients, is not a sensible procedure.

FEEDING AND MARKETING POULTRY.

(Continued from last week.)

Feeders vary in their ideas of poultry food constituents. One formula is 80% buttermilk, 10% cornmeal and 10% oatmeal, thoroughly amalgamated and fed to the chickens two or three times per day; some advocate twice per day, in the middle of the forenoon and late in the afternoon, keeping them in the dark except when feeding. This method is applicable, of course, to the final fattening of the chickens, which extends over, say, two weeks at most.

Some feeders use raw suet (beef fat) chopped fine, say about 3 pounds to each 25 pounds of oatmeal, and the whole worked up into a dough with skimmed milk or buttermilk, the latter preferable. No other food is given the birds during this period of finishing.

The chickens are kept in coops, usually about six to the coop, which is about two feet square and one foot deep, fitted with a drinking trough and a slide bottom so they can easily be kept clean.

Meat packers put up a poultry food valuable in rearing and the first stages of feed-

(Continued on page 28.)

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Executive Committee—Fred R. Burrows, G. H. Hammond Company, Chicago, Ill., Chairman; Howard R. Smith, Jones & Lamb Company, Baltimore, Md.; George Hell, Hell Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. G. Agar, Wm. G. Agar & Company, New York, N. Y.; Oscar G. Mayer, O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; Frank J. Sullivan, Sullivan Packing Company, Detroit, Mich.; John Theurer, Theurer-Norton Provision Company, Cleveland, O.; John M. Danahy, Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; K. Frederick Pfund, G. F. Pfund & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOVERNMENT RULES

The Federal Government has issued an order requiring that all milk and cream used in the manufacture of oleomargarine must be pasteurized, and that if butter is used it must be made from pasteurized products. Oleomargarine, technically a meat product, comes under the terms of the federal meat inspection act, and is therefore subject to the severe and thorough system of government meat inspection which guarantees the healthfulness and wholesomeness of all products bearing the inspection stamp.

In other words, the government will not put the stamp of its approval upon dairy products which are not pasteurized. This in itself would appear to be a sufficient answer for the dairy interests which are so bitterly opposing the movement for the Federal inspection of dairy products. They contend that Federal inspection is not necessary, that dairy products are healthful and clean, and that government supervision similar to that on meat products is not required.

But the government, through the Department of Agriculture, now puts itself squarely on record in this order as refusing to pass a product containing milk, cream or butter which has not been pasteurized. If oleomargarine containing these ingredients is not safe unless said ingredients have been pasteurized, how about the great volume of uninspected and unpasteurized butter and other dairy products which are offered to consumers all over the country?

If oleomargarine containing unpasteurized dairy products is refused recognition under the Federal law, why should butter and other dairy products which are made without any official supervision whatever as to their healthfulness and wholesomeness be allowed to flood the markets?

OPEN SEASON FOR PACKERS

This is the open season for packers. The hunt is now on, and may continue until Tuesday, November 7. After that the hunting will not be quite so good, though as a matter of fact there is no closed season on packers at any time of the year, especially for politicians and prospective office-holders.

Many a candidate has found the meat trade prolific in campaign material, and more than one office-holder has mended a badly-dilapidated political fence by the simple expedient of tearing down a packinghouse or two. Other industries and other individuals may be the target of political abuse at one time or another, but the meat packer is a never-failing target for the political demagogue.

The customary and expected performances of various office-holders out for re-election has taken place in recent weeks. Various Congressmen have attacked the meat packers on various pretexts, and where new excuses could not be found, two or more of them have not hesitated to make use of the same pretext, ringing the changes on it as any well-trained political demagogue knows how to do.

Attacks on the meat packers because of meat prices, livestock prices, etc., are monotonously common and always expected. But while facetious persons have joked about blaming the packers for other public ills, it was hardly expected that a candidate for office would take up such a jest as a vote-catcher. The unexpected happened, however, when Congressman Rainey, of Illinois, in a speech in the House (copies to be franked to every voter of his district) accused the packers of being responsible for the rise in the price of bread.

Some particulars of this far-fetched political expedient were set forth in the news columns of The National Provisioner. They were printed as indicating the lengths to which an office-seeker will go for campaign material. They cannot be considered seriously. They belong in the joke class.

RAILROAD STRIKE AVERTED

The threatened strike of railroad train operatives throughout the United States, set for Labor Day, September 4, did not take place, and a food supply crisis of more or less seriousness was thereby averted. The passage by Congress under pressure of an eight-hour law was the cause of calling off the strike order. Traffic was maintained with little interruption, slight delays being due to steps taken to embargo freight when a strike was in prospect.

Whether the eight-hour law, so-called, was a settlement of the difficulty, or only an incentive to court litigation and to further and more widespread labor difficulties, remains to be developed. The one thing that stands out and is admitted by all parties to the controversy is that the public will pay the cost of the dispute in increased freight charges and higher cost of commodities.

A fresh outbreak of labor difficulties appears to have followed the settlement of this particular crisis. Encouraged by the easy victory of the trainmen's unions labor organizers in many localities have either already called or are preparing to call fresh strikes. The near approach of a national election also appears to them a most opportune time for presenting their demands.

The packinghouse industry has been particularly free from these difficulties, except in the case of a certain class of labor in one or two localities. It is now reported, however, that labor union organizers are busy endeavoring to organize some classes of packinghouse employes in all the important centers, and have already prepared demands for increased wages and shorter hours which they will present when they think themselves sufficiently strong.

WILL BACK MEAT PRODUCTION

The Lake County Bankers' Association has been formed in Lake County, Fla., with nine bank members pledged to the moral and financial support of the farmers of the country, particularly of those who will take up stock farming and dairying. The organization was accomplished at a supper given at Leesburg by some of the bankers interested. An agreement was reached to finance the campaign, and five of the Lake County weekly papers have agreed to carry the advertising for the year at half the usual rates for large contracts. This is a practical method of stimulating meat production in the South which is worthy of emulation.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The plant of the Augusta Abattoir Co., Augusta, Ga., will be enlarged.

Slaughterhouse at Edgerton, Wis., belonging to Harry Hayward has been destroyed by fire.

The Ft. Wayne Rendering Company, Ft. Wayne, Ind., has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000.

The firm of Lutz & Pfluke has been organized in Utica, N. Y., to manufacture bologna and sausages of all kinds.

The plant of the Mansfield Cotton Oil Company, Mansfield, Ark., has been purchased by H. B. Godfrey, of Chicago, Ill.

The capital stock of the Lookout Oil & Refining Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has been increased from $125,000 to $250,000.

The capital stock of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, Madison, Wis., has been increased from $500,000 to $750,000.

The Massachusetts Pork Products Company, Amesbury, Mass., has purchased the Turkey Hill Farm at Newburyport Mass.

It is reported that Armour & Company will move into their new building on Market street, Northampton, Mass., about the middle of this month.

A large stock of fertilizer and oils, machinery, etc., were destroyed when E. E. Frith's rendering and fertilizing establishment at Dubuque, Iowa, was burned.

R. A. Murray has been elected secretary of the Sioux City Stock Yards Company; of the Sioux City Terminal Railway Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Iowa Rendering Company.

Loading pens with a capacity of 1,000 head of cattle; including sorting pens, 10 acres enclosure under fence and 15 car side track, to cost $4,000, will be constructed by the Florida East Coast Railway Company, Okeechobee, Fla.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed feed and water sheds of the Cleveland Union Stockyards Company, West 65th street and the Big Four Railway, Cleveland, Ohio. Damage, $25,000. Ten box cars on a side track next the sheds were destroyed.

E. J. Lander, O. S. Hanson, Fred L. Goodman, A. I. Hunter, R. B. Griffith and M. F. Murphy are the incorporators of the Northern Packing Company, Grand Forks, N. D., and will establish a plant with a daily capacity of 500 hogs and 150 cattle and sheep, which will cost about $500,000.

The plant of the Searcy Cotton Oil Co., Searcy, Ark., has been purchased by the Searcy Oil & Ice Co., recently incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, with the following officers: President, E. A. Robbins; vice president, H. W. Booth and secretary and manager, B. E. Eskridge.

The contract for the construction of the new Live Stock Exchange building at the Denver (Colo.) Union Stock Yards has been awarded. The new building will cost about $150,000 when completed; fireproof, concrete and steel construction, and will be four stories high. It is expected that this building will be completed by January 1.

Worm & Co., pork and beef packers of Indianapolis, Ind., will pay a cash dividend of 6 per cent. for the fiscal year ending July 29, according to an announcement made at the annual meeting of stockholders. The members of the board of directors were all reelected to their former positions. They are: President, Albert R. Worm; vice president, David B. Darnell; secretary, Lyman S. Peterson and treasurer, Jonah E. Izor.

HOUSTON RATE DISCRIMINATION.

The Chamber of Commerce of Houston, Tex., has complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission of discrimination in rates for packinghouse products and lard substitutes by common carriers between points in Texas and Oklahoma. The complaint shows that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf, Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, St. Louis & San Francisco, and thirty-two others, charge for carload lots to points in Oklahoma from points in Texas rates that are discriminatory under section 3 of the Act to regulate commerce in that the said rates exceed rates which the Interstate Commerce Commission prescribed for application between all points in Texas and Oklahoma. Also that the railways complained against charge Western classification rating of fifth class for the transportation of carload shipments of packinghouse products and lard substitutes, and that these rates range from 53c. per 100 to 74½c. per 100 pounds, and are therefore unreasonable under section 1 of the act to the extent that they exceed rates prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Also that these rates are in restraint of trade.

EGG MARKING ORDER DEAD LETTER.

It is reported that the order from New York State Department of Foods and Markets directing that all eggs kept in cold storage must, on and after September 1, be branded on the shell with the words "cold storage" or their equivalent, will remain in abeyance. The commissioner declines to rescind the order but has consented to take no steps for its enforcement if satisfied that egg distributors are complying with the general requirement of the cold storage law that cold stored eggs shall be so represented when sold. In other words, he has seen how foolish his order was, but his pride will not permit him to revoke it, so he will let it stand unenforced.

"TOM" WILSON ENTERTAINS EMPLOYES.

Employes of Wilson & Company in Chicago were entertained on Labor Day by Thomas E. Wilson, president of the company, at his farm, "Edellyn," near Lake Forest. Motion pictures were taken of the day's events, which included athletic contests and an old-fashioned barbecue with whole roasted beeves. A horse show featuring Mr. Wilson's famous prize stallions was one of the attractions of the day. Another was a trap-shooting contest in which the host played a prominent part. It was a great day.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

New High Levels—Trade Active—Demand Maintained—Product Shipments Large—Stocks Decreased—Hog Movement Moderate.

Provision values have reached new high levels during the past week, exceeding any prices made on both product and hogs in over 40 years, and the developments have been such that a great deal of confidence prevails as to the general outlook for distribution and prices. The demand has been excellent the past month, so that notwithstanding the high values there was a reduction in stocks. Taking all kinds of product, the reduction during the month was 31,000,000 pounds, compared with a reduction last year of 26,000,000 pounds. As prices for lard are 6½c. higher than last year, ribs in about the same amount and pork more than double last year, this distribution is surprising.

A study of quotations is very interesting. The value of lard a year ago was $8.07 for the September delivery on Tuesday night, against $14.55 this year, ribs $8.05 against $14.57 and pork $12.07 against $27.75. Quotations for hogs have not advanced anything in keeping with the advance in product. A year ago the price of hogs was about $7 a 100, or only $1 under the price of lard and ribs and about $5 under the price of pork. The price of hogs at present is nearly $3 under the price of lard and ribs and about $17 under the price of pork. The result of this great advance in product compared with the relatively moderate advance in hogs is to make for very much greater financial results in the cutting of hogs and curing of product than last year.

The comparison of prices for the season thus far and during the past month up-to-date shows the high and low price for the season and the month compared with last year.

	Season		Aug. 1 to Sept. 7.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Pork, Sept.	$27.80	$20.12	$27.80	$24.30
Pork, Oct.	27.20	24.70	27.20	24.70
Pork, Jan.	27.85	22.00	24.85	24.85
Lard, Sept.	14.00	11.20	14.00	12.52
Lard, Oct.	14.57	12.55	14.57	12.55
Lard, Jan.	14.17	12.05	14.17	12.05
Ribs, Sept.	14.65	11.80	14.65	13.30
Ribs, Oct.	14.35	13.07	14.35	13.07
Ribs, Jan.	13.20	12.52	13.20	12.52

The high records were made this week.

The statement of product stock has been an important factor in the market. In view of the price it was anticipated that the shipments would be affected to some extent, although the weekly reports from packing centers have not indicated any such condition. Taking the season movement at Chicago and the shipments of cut meats have increased compared with last year 106,000,000 pounds, and shipments of lard have increased 79,000,000 pounds. The figures for the different kinds of stocks at Chicago during the month compared with July 31 this year and last year follow:

	1916	
	Aug. 31.	July 31.
Pork, new, bbls.	7,644	8,826
Pork, old, bbls.	1,415	1,567
Pork, other, bbls.	43,277	50,270
Lard, new, lbs.	53,479,747	64,071,390
Lard, old, lbs.	9,101,065	11,789,311
Short ribs, lbs.	9,785,148	14,561,132
Total meats, lbs.	110,147,015	124,411,536

Last year's figures were:

	1915	
	Aug. 31.	July 31.
Pork, new, bbls.	59,745	62,336
Pork, old, bbls.	3,108	3,784
Pork, other, bbls.	46,156	52,092
Lard, new, lbs.	93,419,550	96,236,000
Lard, old, lbs.	7,505,750	8,719,550
Short ribs, lbs.	40,480,095	40,024,011
Total meats, lbs.	152,438,717	172,588,573

The total stock of all products at Chicago is now 180,672,000 pounds against 211,800,000 pounds a month ago. Last year the total was 271,200,000 pounds against 207,231,000 pounds at the end of July. The total stock is now 91,000,000 pounds less than a year ago.

The movement of hogs is keeping up very well, but either the country is not satisfied with the price or else the supplies are not as large as anticipated, as the movement has not increased in the way anticipated in view of the price of hogs. During the past week the movement of all kinds of stock was naturally affected by the uncertainty regarding what might happen at Washington. With the signing of the eight-hour law the question of interruption of railway traffic

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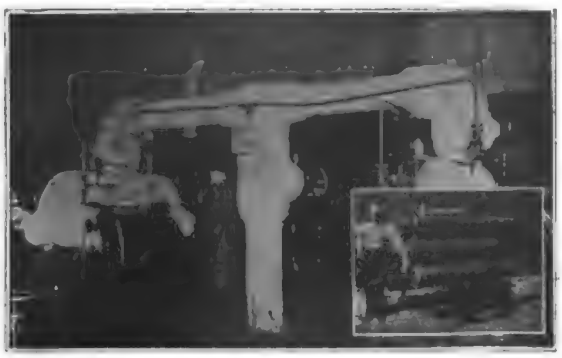

The Armour Ammonia Works

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CHICAGO

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has been settled and this week the movement of produce is beginning to be normal again. It is quite possible that the country is not pleased with the price of hogs and the price of product and is holding back on the selling of livestock hoping for prices more in keeping with the cured product. The packing during the week ending September 2 was 543,000 against 416,000 last week and 333,000 last year; February 26 to date indicated 14,711,000 against 13,467,000 last year.

The export movement continues very little. Shipments have maintained their lead over last year and the demand for product does not seem to be specially affected by the prices which have prevailed.

LARD. The market has again advanced with prices up to new high levels. Demand is not active, but prices respond easily to moderate buying and stocks are firmly held. City is quoted at $14.75; Western, $14.80@14.90; Middle West, $14.55@14.65; refined Continent, $15.70; South American, $16.20; Brazil, kegs, $17.20; compound, $11.37½@11.62½.

PORK. The market continues very firm for all grades. Trade is light, but offerings are steadily absorbed and dealers are forced to replenish stocks at advancing prices. Mess, $30@31; clear, $27@29, and family, $30@31.

BEEF.—The market shows further advance. Trade continues very quiet, but the arrivals are very light and stocks are so small that moderate orders affect values. Mess, $20.50@21; packet, $21@21.50; family, $22.50@23; extra India, $31@32.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to September 6, 1916:

BACON.—Brazil, 1,496 lbs.; British West Indies, 225 lbs.; Cuba, 114,040 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 26 lbs.; England, 1,950,552 lbs.; France, 102,523 lbs.; Jamaica, 160 lbs.; Mexico, 109 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,345 lbs.; Panama, 9,559 lbs.; Scotland, 244,315 lbs.; Venezuela, 200 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—British West Indies, 679 lbs.; Colombia, 871 lbs.; Cuba, 85,329 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 454 lbs.; England, 1,735,253 lbs.; France, 54,064 lbs.; Haiti, 3,092 lbs.; Honduras, 410 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,380 lbs.; Mexico, 645 lbs.; Newfoundland, 109 lbs.; Panama, 6,836 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,117 lbs.; Scotland, 122,481 lbs.; Venezuela, 10,487 lbs.

LARD.—Brazil, 200 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,340 lbs.; Colombia, 7,468 lbs.; Cuba, 62,754 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 100 lbs.; Ecuador, 2,093 lbs.; England, 947,238 lbs.; France, 32,500 lbs.; Haiti, 22,102 lbs.; Italy, 5,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 900 lbs.; Mexico, 14,270 lbs.; Panama, 7,480 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 4,861 lbs.; San Domingo, 58,390 lbs.; Scotland, 25,425 lbs.; Sweden, 102,750 lbs.; Venezuela, 142,587 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—British West Indies, 12,025 lbs.; China, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 117,098 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 9,385 lbs.; England, 24,316 lbs.; Haiti, 19,091 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,567 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,281 lbs.; Scotland, 138,445 lbs.; Venezuela, 400 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Italy, 2,000 gals.; New Zealand, 125 gals.

FRESH PORK.—British West Indies, 89 lbs.; Panama, 8,703 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—British West Indies, 8,200 lbs.; Canada, 1,800 lbs.; Cuba, 48,259 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 89,000 lbs.; Haiti, 21,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 19,300 lbs.; Newfoundland, 80,000 lbs.; Panama, 7,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,900 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Australia, 6,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 36 lbs.; England, 21,400 lbs.; Panama, 310 lbs.; San Domingo, 24 lbs.; Scotland, 3,600 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 648 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—British West Indies, 120 lbs.; Colombia, 143 lbs.; Cuba, 2,548 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 922 lbs.; England, 3,360 lbs.; France, 222,220 lbs.; Haiti, 1,975 lbs.; Newfoundland, 3,120 lbs.; Panama, 10,440 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 500 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,658 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 900 lbs; Trinidad, Island of, 10 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,426 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to September 6, 1916:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 40 hd.; British West Indies, 1 hd.; Venezuela, 1 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—British West Indies, 2,900 lbs.; Cuba, 1,970 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,740 lbs.; Mexico, 480 lbs.; Panama, 2,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 200 lbs.; Scotland, 30,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 200 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—British West Indies, 752 lbs.; England, 602,296 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—British West Indies, 500 lbs.; Colombia, 468 lbs.; Hongkong, 13,386 lbs.; Jamaica, 200 lbs.; Panama, 1,120 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Cuba, 9,603 lbs.; Denmark, 121,932 lbs.; Greece, 58,988 lbs.; Scotland, 57,844 lbs.; Sweden, 64,782 lbs.

STEARINE.—Costa Rica, 6,660 lbs.; England, 44,111 lbs.; France, 12,106 lbs.; Guatemala, 5,000 lbs.; Philippine Island, 1,890 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—England, 2,000 gals.; Netherlands, 100 gals.; Scotland, 100 gals.

TALLOW.—British West Indies, 200 lbs.; Colombia, 2,000 lbs.; Cuba, 117,036 lbs.; Italy, 34,576 lbs.; San Domingo, 25,099 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Brazil, $11; British Honduras, $42; British India, $789; British West Indies, $48; Colombia, $77; Costa Rica, $117; Cuba, $507; Dutch East Indies, $469; Dutch West Indies, $68; Ecuador, $25; Egypt, $6; England, $14,579; Guatemala, $7; Haiti, $34; Hongkong, $108; Italy, $2,250; Jamaica, $513; Mexico, $977; Newfoundland, $1,604; Nicaragua, $69; Panama, $750; Philippine Islands, $30; San Domingo, $449; Scotland, $11,139; Straits Settlements, $701; Trinidad, Island of, $26; Venezuela, $152.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Brazil, $2; British Honduras, $19; Costa Rica, $93; Cuba, $189; Denmark, $312; Dutch West Indies, $632; Ecuador, $11; England, $7,974; France, $1,285; Haiti, $82; Jamaica, $212; Mexico, $145; Newfoundland, $2,740; Panama, $3,497; San Domingo, $15; Trinidad, Island of, $45; Venezuela, $380.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 8. Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75¾
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.70¾
Commercial, 90 days	4.68¾
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.85¾
Bankers' cables	5.87½
Bankers' checks	5.88½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	69½
Bankers' cables	69¾
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40¾
Commercial, 60 days	40½
Bankers' sight	40¾
Copenhagen—	
Checks	27.30

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Sept 2, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending Sept. 2, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 4, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 2, 1916.
United Kingdom	70	342	12,192
Continent	75	250	4,409
So. & Cen. Am.	435	160	18,727
West Indies	2,116	1,072	44,274
Br. No. Am. Col.	410	.....	14,922
Other countries	9	18	875
Total	3,115	1,782	95,399

MEATS, LBS.

To—	Week ending Sept. 2, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 4, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 2, 1916.
United Kingdom	11,612,225	5,343,415	520,520,922
Continent	3,071,521	3,637,875	182,000,135
So. & Cen. Am.	20,351	4,030	2,719,828
West Indies	181,673	197,802	9,763,113
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,754	3,000	722,161
Other countries	20,365	12,180	697,213
Total	14,907,919	9,198,902	716,503,272

LARD, LBS.

To—	Week ending Sept. 2, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 4, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 2, 1916.
United Kingdom	2,886,760	3,349,490	227,064,792
Continent	4,980,615	921,750	155,771,047
So. & Cen. Am.	472,455	798,062	32,737,304
West Indies	567,040	682,150	23,362,734
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	152,568	585,619
Other countries	60	91,029	1,900,732
Total	8,906,530	5,985,049	441,482,308

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,655	8,962,644	7,313,530
Boston	10	772,275	.....
New Orleans	450	.....	800,000
Montreal	.....	5,573,000	793,000
Total week	3,115	14,907,919	8,906,530
Previous week	1,405	15,155,871	9,036,745
Two weeks ago	2,103	11,080,014	4,264,096
Cor. week last yr	1,782	9,198,902	5,985,049

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 2, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	19,079,800	16,944,800	2,135,000
Meats, lbs.	716,503,272	659,204,273	57,298,999
Lard, lbs.	441,482,308	423,515,232	17,967,076

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, August 31, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	706	....	....	410	....	....	....	561	500
Saxonia, Liverpool	....	....	2524	2118	....	....	....	246	1750
St. Paul, Liverpool	....	....	1054	3147	....	....	....	176	....
Saint George, Liverpool	2811	....	....	396	....	....	....	....	....
Baltic, Liverpool	....	....	....	3537	....	....	70	....	....
Manchuria, London	....	....	1024	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnehaha, London	....	....	7694	337	....	50	....	....	825
Lancastrian, London	....	....	596	346	....	....	....	....	....
California, Glasgow	111	....	....	726	....	162	....	250	....
Norma, Copenhagen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas, Copenhagen	8722	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10071	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....
Saga, Esbjerg (Den.)	22029	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	....	....	....	400	....	690	175	225	....
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	6960	1850	....	....	....	....	....	360	1520
Ulbier, Rotterdam	....	....	....	4375	....	....	....	11770	....
Trompenberg, Rotterdam	15400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fauna, Amsterdam	29256	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lennox, Bordeaux	3935	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mediva, Bordeaux	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	....
Calabria, Genoa	....	....	....	45	575	....	....	....	25
Canopic, Genoa	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	50	25
Total	100001	1850	12892	15967	575	902	320	13638	4645

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The undertone to the market continues quite firm and higher prices have been paid during the past week. Sales of city special tallow at 8¾c. loose have been reported and the 9c. level is predicted for the near future. Some authorities say that buyers are becoming educated to the higher prices and this sentiment alone will go a long way toward holding the market.

The actual buying has been of a little broader character, but the better grades of tallow have benefited most. Western markets seem to be relatively firm.

There is evidence of more interest being given to foreign oils, especially as some cocoanut oil was offered at the Pacific coast not very much above a basis with tallow. On the other hand there is less heard of South American tallow being offered here and the slackening of these offerings is taken to more than offset the absence of export demand for domestic tallows.

A somewhat firmer tone in the glycerine market has been reported, but this has not been very effective in strengthening tallows. General ideas as to the political situation in Europe are very much mixed.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 8¼c. nominal and city specials at 8¾c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been firm, with sales reported as high as 12c. Rather steady absorption for compound lard makers and export buying has served to advance values.

OLEO OIL.—The market is nominally firm, but quiet. Export trade is very light. Extras are quoted at 14c. and medium at 12½@13c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—The volume of business is quiet, with values slightly easier. Demand is limited and the trade is slow to pay the high prices. Prime red, spot, 8¾@9c.; Lagos, spot, 9@9½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 12½@13c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is very steady with a light jobbing trade. Prices are quoted at 70@80c.

CORN OIL.—The market is firm with limited supplies available. Trade is not active, but demand is quite steady and prices show response to demand. Prices at 8½@8¾c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is firm, but quiet. The general strength of other oils has a good deal of influence and consumption is fairly good. Spot is quoted at 8¼@8½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was again quiet but steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is quiet, with prices slightly easier. There appears to be an absence of interest. Prices are high and the trade is cautious. Ceylon, 12½@13c.; Cochin, 14@14½c.

GREASES.—The market continues firm. Demand is not active, but the strength of competing fats is forcing value higher. Yellow, 7½@7¾c., nom.; bone, 7½@7¾c., nom.; house, 7½@7¾c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 4,120 quarters last week and 34,332 quarters for export two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 5,000 carcasses of lambs for export last week. There were no arrivals of any kind.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 8, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 128,184 quarters; to the Continent, 46,273 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 90,145 quarters; to the Continent, 19,616 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending September 2, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 826,581 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 9 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 124,941 pounds and averaged 13½ cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.75	$1.75	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	10.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.80	.80	175c.	100c.
Butter	1.50	1.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 7.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾@17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾@17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¾@17c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼@17½.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 12c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¾@12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾@12c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. O. Zaun.)

New York, September 7.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 24@25c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 19c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19½c.; city steam lard, 14¾@14⅞c.; city dressed hogs, 15⅝c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 20@21c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18@19c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 17@18c.; skinned shoulders, 14@14½c.; boneless butts, 18c.; Boston butts, 16c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½c.; lean trimmings, 15c.; regular trimmings, 10½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 13c.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street New York City

CAUSTIC SODA SODA ASH

COCOANUT OIL PALM OIL

TALLOW GREASE STEARINE

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 7, 1916, were:

	Week ending Sept. 7, 1916.
From New York	Bbls.
Australia	37
Central America	5
Cuba	417
Haiti	3
Netherlands	3,967
San Domingo	26
South America	1,304
West Indies, Other	34
Total	4,893
From New Orleans	
Mexico	15
Total	15

Recapitulation	Week ending Sept. 7.	Same period, 1914
	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	4,893	16,565
From New Orleans	15	3,135
Total	4,908	19,700

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, September 7, 1916. The market during the past week was extremely active, as to volume of trading as well as fluctuations. Buying influenced by the strong lard and cotton markets advanced values in leaps and bounds. From the low levels the extreme advance of 74 points was scored in the March delivery. Fluctuations during a session of 15 to 30 points were not uncommon. The bulk of the buying was principally for outside accounts. From the high prices of the 5th the declining cotton and lard market caused recent buyers to attempt to unload, and this selling carried the market down again to very near last week's close.

Surprising to relate, nothwithstanding the strong pure lard situation no new buying of cotton oil of consequence was reported by the compound lard manufacturers, although the trade in compound lard is reported as good. This would indicate that stocks in manufacturers' hands are liberal. This latter fact is being reflected to some extent in the nearby deliveries in the New York market. The nearby deliveries only a short while ago were commanding heavy premiums, whereas now the September delivery is instead selling at a heavy discount and can only indicate a slow consuming trade.

The crude oil markets have been dormant for some time. The past two days, however, some interest is again being shown by the mills, although sales reported are still extremely light for this time of the season.

The market at the close of the week looks easy. The fact that the consuming trade seems able still to hold out has proven more or less disappointing to the believers in higher prices. And with the lard and cotton market, particularly the latter, beginning to give way, these holders of oil contracts are showing signs of uneasiness. While it is true that cotton oil prices look cheap in comparison to the price of pure lard, still the fact remains that the consuming trade seems well supplied with old contracts and shows but little interest in quotations. Another feature not to be overlooked is the fact that the future sales of new crop crude oil are probably the lightest in years, and pressure from this direction will probably be felt very shortly.

	Close Aug. 31 Bid.	Asked.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 7 Bid.	Asked.
Sept.	9.61	9.64	10.13	9.40	9.90	9.95
Oct.	9.93	9.96	10.30	9.94	10.10	10.13
Nov.	9.88	9.89	10.00	9.82	10.01	10.04
Dec	9.91	9.92	10.42	9.79	10.06	10.07
Jan	9.94	9.94	10.52	9.84	10.11	10.12
Mar.	10.15	10.20	10.84	10.10	10.33	10.35

COTTON OIL IN LATIN-AMERICA.

In reporting on the cotton oil trade in Costa Rica Consul C. Donaldson writes that the quantity of cottonseed oil consumed per annum in the Port Limon district gives the best proof that there is no strong prejudice against its use. To the contrary, the working people, both white and black, composing over 90 per cent. of the population, use no other table or cooking oil. The other 10 per cent., composed of natives and white foreigners, use it for cooking, but use olive oil for the table. In fact, it might be safely stated that every house in this district uses cottonseed oil for some purpose. The seven principal importers of cottonseed oil in the district receive about 37,200 gallons per annum. The duty on refined cottonseed oil is $0.042 per pound, and on crude cottonseed oil $0.006 per pound.

Consul Samuel T. Lee of San Jose writes that American cottonseed oil has been well and favorably known in this market for years, and is used extensively as an article of food. It is sold under its correct name and is used mostly for cooking. A considerable amount is used for floating-wick lamps by the churches and the poorer people. There are no official statistics covering amounts imported, for the reason that until now the statistical office has combined entries of this article with industrial oils. However, a leading importer estimates the consumption to be 60,000 gallons per year for the entire country, which has some 400,000 inhabitants. Many native families never use lard for cooking and prefer cottonseed oil for this purpose.

The following information has been secured by Consul R. M. Bartleman from local importers regarding the market for cottonseed oil in the Cienfuegos district of Cuba:

Olive oil is preferred to cottonseed oil even at a slight increase of cost. It can hardly be claimed there is a prejudice against the latter; rather a preference for the former, and while it may be fostered by its long and accustomed use, there seems to be a settled belief in its superiority. However, it is an understood fact among the trade that when the price of cottonseed oil is well below that of olive oil the two are mixed and sold as olive. At present prices are about equal, notwithstanding the preferential duty in favor of the United States, and the writer is informed there is little importation of the cottonseed oil for that reason. Imports for the calendar year 1915 were: Cottonseed oil, 2,150 cases; olive oil, 8,133 cases.

PEANUT MEAL IN PORK MAKING.

In a communication to the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago on the value of peanut meal in pork production, Prof. S. R. Winters, of North Carolina, says: To determine the relative value of wheat shorts, waste peanuts and peanutmeal as rations for pork production has been the object of a test completed by the North Carolina Experiment Station.

The nutritive value of hitherto unused products of the abandoned peanut field was conclusively proved. The lot of peanut-fed pork brought $10.30 per cwt. on the Baltimore market, a price exceeded by only one other lot of hogs.

Comparative experimental data were obtained from the fattening of 32 pigs for 149 days. The pigs were divided into three lots. Lot No. 1 was fed two-thirds corn and one-third wheat shorts; Low No. 2 two-thirds corn and one-third waste peanuts; Lot No. 3 two-thirds corn and one-third peanutmeal. Pigs fed on the ration of wheat shorts gained .7 of a pound per pig each day. The hogs subsisting on tainted peanuts and peanutmeal made a daily gain of .8 of a pound.

The profitable returns from the peanut-fed pork were established in the column of comparative costs of feed values. Corn was valued at $1 a bushel, waste peanuts at 75c. a bushel, peanutmeal at $30 a ton and wheat shorts at $30 a ton. This calculation indicates that wheat shorts was the most expensive feed used. As a supplementary feed with corn, for 100 pounds of pork $10.35 was expended. Damaged peanuts produced 100 pounds of pork for $9.83 and peanutmeal reduced the cost to $8.81 per cwt.

The test not only suggests a cheap and economical feedstuff for pork production, but the utilization of a by-product that will enhance hog raising in the peanut-yielding areas. Heretofore tainted and weathered peanuts have been permitted to waste in the fields.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 7, 1916. Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾@4c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 2¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½c.@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¼@3½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½@5c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 9c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 10½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12@13c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 95@96c. per lb.; green olive oil, 93c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 12½@13c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 9½@10c. per lb.; cotton oil, 10½@10¾c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8¼@8½c. per lb.; corn oil, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 8c. per lb.; house grease, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11@12c. per lb.; brown grease, 7@7½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7¾@8c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 40c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 33½c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 30c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 40c. per lb.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Official government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of July total 13,394 bbls., compared to 52,613 bbls. in July, 1915. Exports for the season from September 1, 1915, as estimated by this same authority, total 676,427 bbls., compared to 852,729 bbls. for a like period a year ago.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Irregular Markets—High Prices Maintained Fairly Well—Speculative Interest Does Not Subside—Big Advances in Crude Oil and Seed—Movement of New Crude Oil Increasing—Consuming Reports Conflict—Slow Export Trade.

Authorities in the cotton oil trade confess that they have not been so much astonished by the great advance in cottonseed oil, but rather by the maintenance of cotton oil values at near the high prices established and the extent of the outside dealings in the market. It is evident that the power of speculation has been greater than calculated and also far-reaching. The active buying of cotton oil contracts has been influential in encouraging farmers to hold their seed for higher prices, while the great strength in the cotton market has also contributed toward this tendency.

There have been claims that seed has sold for close to $50 a ton. Of course, lower prices have also been mentioned and the average of the recent business is believed to be moderately under the price quoted here. While $50 does not represent a new high record, higher prices having been paid several months ago, such a level at this season of the year does make a new mark in the cotton oil trade.

From the present indications there will be somewhat more seed available than was the case last year. In tons, the amount might be estimated at 400,000. Those who are interested in selling seed contend that the quantity of seed is not the only factor to be considered, the levels of the by-products are also a governing factor. Whether the present levels for cottonseed will be held is largely a matter of opinion. The general impression is that when the movement becomes freer and particularly if the cotton crop suffers no further deterioration, escaping frost, etc., that prices will ease somewhat.

It is obvious that crude oil mills cannot sell crude oil freely until the seed question is clearer. Recent business in new oil has not been of large proportions. Values have been naturally advanced to conform with the big upturns in the contract market, and there has been much irregularity in quotations. The different prices named in adjacent sections were not surprising, however, as 1c. a gallon in these days of excitement, is not to be fought over.

Actual weather conditions through the South have been improved on the whole. There have been no rains in Texas, but the State will be best off, according to experts, by clear, favorable picking weather. Many parts of Oklahoma have received beneficial showers, although more are required. Some rains in the eastern cotton States have not been undesired. The great uncertainty now is the probable frost date, even though the top crop prospects this year are viewed unfavorably as a whole.

The first ginning report of the season was issued on Friday. The trade had expected a showing of about 600,000 bales as compared with 414,000 last year. It is well realized that ginning reports are of no value in measuring the size of the crop excepting when the figures pertain to the ginnings of a major part of a season.

The bullish sentiment in the cotton oil market at this time is led by the West, with the South a close second. Advances in lard have been a great aid to those favoring high cotton oil prices, as it is known that the maintenance of the high prices for cotton oil depend largely upon the maintenance of lard. Some of the westerners have stored a little oil at New York, but it is not thought that storing of oil will assume large proportions at this period of this season. The general reports as to the absorption of cotton oil for consumers are much mixed; it is conceded that the best absorption is for compound lard makers, butter making concerns, and of salad oil users. Export trade is still slow.

Closing prices, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1916.—Spot, $9.65; September, $9.70@9.85; October, $10.04@10.07; November, $9.95@10; December, $9.95@9.97; January, $10.02@10.04; February, $10.10@10.25; March, $10.39@10.45; April, $10.45@10.60. Futures closed 10 to 30 higher. Sales were: October, 2,900,

The American Cotton Oil Co.

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"AMCOTOIL," New York

Cottonseed Products

OIL, LINTERS
CAKE, ASHES
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GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

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$10.05@9.97; November, 300, $9.94@9.85; December, 4,100, $10@9.83; January, 3,800, $10.07@9.84; March, 1,600, $10.42@10.20. Total sales, 12,700 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $8.53 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Monday, September 4, 1916.—Holiday.

Closing prices, Tuesday, September 5, 1916. Spot $10; September, $10@$10.25; October, $10.30@$10.46; November, $10.24@$10.25; December, $10.33@$10.34; January, $10.41@$10.42; February, $10.45@$10.48; March, $10.67@$10.69; April, $10.70@$10.80. Futures closed 25 to 39 higher. Sales were: September, 300, $10.05@$10; October, 2,500, $10.35@$10.20; November, 5,200, $10.40@$10.10; December, 11,800, $10.42@$10.17; January, 21,600, $10.52@$10.26; February, 1,300, $10.51@$10.4+; March, 9,200, $10.84@$10.57. Total sales, 51,900 bbls. Prime crude, S. E. New, $8.53 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, September 6, 1916. Spot, $10.10; September, $10.13@$10.35; October, $10.35@$10.40; November, $10.20@$10.30; December, $10.30@$10.31; January, $10.33@$10.35; February, $10.40@$10.42; March, $10.56@$10.57; April, $10.60@$10.70. Futures closed 13 higher to 11 lower. Sales were: October, 600, $10.39@$10.30; November, 4,200, $10.35@$10.15; December, 6,100, $10.35@$10.17; January, 11,200, $10.35@$10.20; March, 12,400, $10.60@$10.43. Total sales, 34,500 bbls. Prime crude S. E. New, $9.07 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, September, 7, 1916.—Spot, $9.80; September, $9.90@$9.95; October, $10.10@$10.13; November, $10.01@$10.04; December, $10.06@$10.07; January, $10.11@$10.12; February, $10.15@$10.20, March, $10.33@$10.35; April, $10.35@$10.50 Futures closed 22 to 28 lower. Sales were: September, 400, $10@$9.88; October, 5,900, $10.25@$10.10; November, 3,900, $10.08@$9.93; December, 12,000, $10.12@9.94; January, 14,200, $10.16@$9.93, March, 16,900, $10.37@$10.19. Total sales, 52,700 bbls. Prime crude, S. E. New, $9.07, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1916. Trading in crude cottonseed oil is extremely dull at 66c. bid. Meal firm at $32@33 for 7 per cent prime. Hulls, $11.50@12.50, loose, f. o. b. mills.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., September 7, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil 68½@69c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, $31.50@32. Hulls, $10 loose, $12.50 sacked. Linters, 6½c. for clean mill run.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., September 7, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 66½c. bid; 67@68c. asked; offerings light, as only a limited number of mills are running. Prime meal steady, 8 per cent., $32; 7½ per cent. $31; 7 per cent. $30 per short ton, here. Seven per cent. loose cake, $27.50, shipside, New Orleans. Hulls, $10.50 loose, $12.50 sacked. Cannot expect normal conditions before October.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., September 7, 1916. Cottonseed oil market quiet today; not much trading. Prime yellow cottonseed oil, 71½@72c.; prime crude, 66c. bid for September. Prime cake, $32, f. o. b. Galveston.

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COTTONSEED CRUSHERS FACE GRAVE PROBLEMS

Texas Mill Owners Consider Plans for Saving Their Business

Cottonseed crushers of Texas, at a meeting in Dallas last week, took the first steps in a movement to determine the cause of the conditions that have brought about the present instability of this market and, if possible, to devise ways and means for overcoming them. The meeting was attended by more than 100 cottonseed oil men from all parts of Texas, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to seek a means to reestablish the equilibrium in this industry. Crushers said that the high price of cottonseed, the wide fluctuations in price and other conditions had brought about such instability that crushers in all parts of Texas were losing money.

The warning was frequently sounded at the meeting that unless some plan is devised whereby individual oil mill operators can make a reasonable return on their investment, they would gradually be driven out of the business by large corporations operating a line of mills, or by big manufacturing industries which operate mills for the purpose of being assured a supply of the raw materials which they use in the manufacture of articles in which the products of cottonseed are important.

The meeting was called by Colonel J. W. Allison, of Dallas, chairman of the Bureau of Publicity of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Association. Two plans for placing independently operated cottonseed oil mills on a paying basis were discussed; one, known as the "Louisiana" plan, which is now in operation in Louisiana, was presented by Colonel Allison, and the other, the "South Carolina plan," was presented by Secretary B. F. Taylor, of the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Good points were found in both plans and the committee of fifteen was instructed to take the best out of the two plans that could be applied to Texas conditions and devise a new plan to be put in operation in this State.

The Louisiana plan calls for an official cottonseed quotation committee to consist of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the president of the State Farmers' Union, or some person representing the farmers, and an expert oil mill operative. This committee, appointed by the governor, would be virtually a state commission, under state direction, but the oil mill men would pay all expenses.

The work of such a commission in Texas would be to make a minute study of the cottonseed crushing industry, arriving at an average cost of crushing, an average yield of products, together with an average rate of freight paid, all of which figures in the aggregate, and not in detail, would be published and revised as often as may seem necessary due to changes in any items.

On the basis of these figures the commission shall, over its own signature and on a fixed day in the week, state for the guidance of cottonseed sellers and buyers, a minimum seed price, f. o. b. cars at all Texas stations, together with such comment or advice as to market conditions as members may deem expedient.

It was claimed that this plan would tend to:

1. Disseminate authoritatively correct information concerning a business vitally important to the agricultural development of Texas, and now either not fully understood or misrepresented, and thus

2. Create mutual respect and confidence between the millers and the seed producers.

3. Decrease the power of seed speculators and middlemen, who now stand as a heavy burden and tax upon the business, increasing the cost to the mill, diminishing the returns

The Procter & Gamble Co.
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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
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EXPORTERS BROKERS
ORDERS SOLICITED TO BUY OR SELL COTTON SEED OIL ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR
SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY
We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.
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THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

to the producer, and creating ill-feeling between the two.

4. Give the producer better prices for his seed, a more stable market, and more satisfactory business, while assuring to the oil mill and its shareholders more satisfactory and equitable returns upon their investment, and thus preventing the centralization into a smaller number of large mills located at railroad centers a business now distributed among more than 200 cities and towns of Texas, and contributing largely to the industrial wealth and development of these 200 communities.

A feature of the South Carolina plan, which it was thought was particularly applicable to Texas conditions, is to devise a means of determining the actual tonnage of cottonseed marketed in the State, and the average tonnage of the respective mills. Valuable statistical information could be based on such facts. The plan calls for a symposium which will ascertain from the mills the number of tons of meal and hulls they manufacture, the number of tons they sell for shipment within the borders of the State, the number of tons they ship out of the State and the number of tons they import. This information makes possible accurate predictions as to the trend of the market under any given conditions.

Several speakers addressed the meeting, giving their views as to the cause of the unstable conditions in the cottonseed crushing business in Texas. Clarence Ousley, director of the department of extension of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, told the mill men present that publicity was the vital point.

He said no business which deals with the public can succeed without taking the public into its confidence and giving the widest publicity to its affairs. He urged the oil men to adopt some plan whereby the people generally may be advised of the cost of crushing a ton of seed, the value of the products thereby derived, and other information that will enable them to realize what a fair price for a ton of cottonseed under given conditions would be. In that way, he said, the mill men would gain the confidence in each other which is so necessary, and would win the confidence of the public, thus enabling them to buy seed at a price that would permit of a manufacturer's profit, allowing them to earn a reasonable return on their investment.

PRODUCTION OF SOYA OIL IN UNITED STATES

Facts and Figures of Interest to Cotton Seed Oil Mills

By L. P. Nemzek, Special Technical Agent U. S. Paint Mfrs. Association.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE This authoritative review of the soya bean situation from a technical and practical standpoint will be read with interest by all cotton oil mill men and others interested in the problem of diversification in the Southern crushing industry and in oil production. It was prepared for presentation at the recent convention of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.]

Might Pay to Import from Manchuria.

It may prove profitable for the mills to import the beans from Manchuria. Due to the war and its effect on water freights it would not prove a desirable undertaking at the present time, but when the matter was looked into two or thre years ago, it was found that the beans could be imported for $1 per bushel.

The mill operator should keep this in mind, because the future production in this country may be such at certain periods, at least, as to warrant importation, or, on further and more careful investigation, it may be found possible to crush imported beans almost continually, regardless of what this country's crop develops into.

In portions of Manchuria where the best results are obtained the yield per acre varies from 20 to 30 bushels. The average height of the plant is about 36 inches; the plants carry from 30 to 100 pods, and each pod bears from two to three seeds. The variety cultivated most extensively is a medium-size bean, yellow in color, and almost round. The yield in this country from data up to date varies from 12 to 53 bushels; 25 to 30 bushels can be considered a fair average.

Price Depends on Competing Products.

From the present outlook the price of soya beans under normal conditions will be determined very largely by the market value of seeds from which competing oils are made, chiefly flaxseed, cottonseed and corn. The price of soya beans will always be lower than flaxseed and higher than corn.

Soya beans as a crop can be grown under very much the same conditions as corn, and while the yield in bushels is 15 to 25 per cent. less, an advance of 25 to 30 cents per bushel over corn should make them a profitable crop, taking into consideration the fertilizing value of soya beans, which is of vital importance to the farmer, and will continue to be as the fertility of the land is decreased by continual cropping and the cost of artificial fertilizers increases because of the growing scarcity of materials from which they are made.

In those sections of the South where the cotton fields are infested by the boll weevil, the growers may find it to their advantage to produce soya beans on a large scale. The Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has the matter under careful consideration at the present time. The cotton crop of certain sections of that State has been seriously affected by the disastrous results which accompany the boll weevil.

It is at once apparent that it is to the advantage of the cottonseed mills to take up the crushing of soya beans. In the first place, it will help to give the mills a longer season and thereby shorten the period of idleness. This period generally varies from four to six months every year with different mills.

Compared With Cottonseed Crushing.

The crushing of soya oil has advantages

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS
MADE FROM
VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS
Oils Hardened to Order
The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.
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over cottonseed; it is a cleaner and easier material to handle preparatory to crushing, and the bean releases its oil as freely, at least, as cottonseed.

Soya oil can be disposed of just as readily, at least, as cottonseed. To have the oil reach the hands of the consumer through a jobber specializing in the oil will undoubtedly prove more satisfactory to all concerned than if each mill attempted to sell the consumer direct.

The question of freights, shipping containers, etc., would be vexing and inconvenience most of the consumers, and it would facilitate matters considerably if the oil was handled through jobbers in a manner similar to which the consumer has been accustomed in procuring the imported oil. In some cases the consumers who could handle it in tank cars would be able to deal direct with the crushers. The A. M. Parks Company, of Philadelphia, was one of the first to import soya oil, and still imports it in large quantities. Two or three years ago the company distributed an interesting pamphlet entitled "Soya," in which the commercial possibilities of the oil are referred to in some detail.

Uses of Soya Oil and Cake.

The cake as such, or in the form of meal, should be disposed of just as readily as cottonseed cake or meal for fertilizer purposes or for stock feed. As a stock food soya bean meal is even better than cottonseed meal.

The crude or raw oil, after it has settled, finds application chiefly in the manufacture of soap, paints, linoleums and in foundries in the manufacture of cores. Quantities of soya oil have been used in the manufacture of cores with very satisfactory results. The oil has been found superior to what is commonly known as "core oil." Soya oil for this purpose has been found much superior to corn and cottonseed oil, which have been also tried out on a large scale.

While practical paint tests started in 1911 have not yet been completed, and the bureau, in line with its adopted policy, does not intend to make a definite report until the investigation has been completed, the writer feels safe in stating that large quantities of soya oil will eventually be consumed in the manufacture of paint and varnish.

Because of the inferior drying properties of soya oil as compared with linseed oil it cannot entirely displace linseed oil, and its use in connection with linseed oil will be limited to from 25 to 50 per cent., depending on the product in which it is used. You understand that the drying properties can be taken care of when used in such quantities by the addition of driers, or the oil may be treated with metallic driers in the varnish factory, and in this manner the drying properties can be made to resemble those of linseed oil.

For some time to come, and depending somewhat upon the price of cottonseed oil, soya oil will find its largest consumption in the manufacture of soaps. At the present time it is more adapted for use in this industry than in any other.

The oil can be refined, and when this is done, it is suitable for edible purposes. It can be used in a manner exactly similar to cottonseed and, in some respects, it may even be superior to refined cottonseed. Tests have been made by the Baskerville process with excellent results.

The cake and meal can be disposed of as fertilizer and as stock food. In both respects it is the equal, at least, of cottonseed cake or meal. Here again the Agricultural Experiment Stations can point out the advantages to the farmer and stock grower.

Soya oil foots finds a market in exactly the same manner as cottonseed oil foots.

It is an assured fact that the demand for the oil will increase. The importations for the United States for the past five years have varied from fifteen to forty-five million pounds, and, as the oil becomes better known, more will be used, so that within a few years the consumption in this country should be at least several times the amount which has been used during any year heretofore.

FEEDING AND MARKETING POULTRY.

(Continued from page 18.)

ing the chickens, containing the elements naturally required by the poultry.

Fifty-five to 60° F. is a desirable temperature for feeding rooms, with a fairly good circulation of air.

Before killing, poultry should fast 24 hours, being given a plentiful supply of clean, cool water. When killed they should be thoroughly bled.

Do not chill poultry at below 33° F. nor over 35° F., and if to be carried for any length of time they should be placed in a "sharp" freezer, usually 5° to 10° F.

Cottonseed meal is also a desirable poultry food, especially as an egg producer, having a high albuminoid content. It is usually mixed with cornmeal, wheat-bran, oatmeal, shorts or small grain, to the extent of one-third of the whole, and is feed dry or wet in the shape of a thin dough.

(To be continued.)

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, George W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.
Vice-President, Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Cadwalader Jones, Ozark.
Vice-President, L. M. Porter, Birmingham.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. B. McCord, Prattville.

ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, W. B. Mann, Marianna.
Vice-President, W. W. Boyd, Magnolia.
Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia.
Treasurer, Alfred Kahn, Little Rock.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Henry C. Brown, Augusta.
Vice-President, W. M. Hutchinson, Macon.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta.

LOUISIANA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, George C. Hauser, New Orleans.
Vice-President, J. E. Byram, Alexandria.
Secretary-Treasurer, Bryan Bell, New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON SEED CRUSHERS ASSOCIATION.

President, J. W. McRaven, Yazoo City.
Vice-President, S. M. Malone, Natchez.
Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Forrester, Meridian.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Jonathan Havens, Washington.
Vice-President, F. C. Dunn, Kinston.
Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. White, Greenville.

OKLAHOMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, E. L. Richardson, Temple.
Vice-President, E. Cook, Guthrie.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. B. Caldwell, Campobello.
Vice-President, Russell Acree, Darlington.
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Chas. Du Bose, Alice.
Vice-President, C. C. Littleton, Houston.
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

ROUMANIA RESTRICTS MEAT USE.

A circular addressed by the Minister of Interior to the prefects of departments and mayors of communities in Roumania prohibits the use of meat throughout the kingdom on three days each week during summer, this prohibition applying to restaurants and railway stations as well as to the various health resorts. Exception, however, is made in the case of invalids, who may consume poultry on the "meatless" days. The minister's circular reads:

"In view of the fact that during summer the consumption of meat is not as frequent, and that on the other hand fresh vegetables are to be found in abundance at this time of the year and constitute a nutriment which can very well replace meat, the Ministry of Interior, upon the advice of the Central Commission for Food Supplies, has decided that the number of days on which no meat is to be consumed will be three per week, and not two as heretofore. We, therefore, beg you to take the necessary measures in order to prevent the sale and consumption of meat on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and consequently not to allow the slaughtering of cattle in abattoirs on the eve of these days. You will see that the measures are applied in restaurants and railway stations as well as in all health resorts. For certain invalids an exception can be made in order to permit them to consume poultry."

ARGENTINE EXPORTS OF MEAT.

The shipments of meat from Argentine and Uruguayan ports in the first half of 1916 show a large increase over the same period in 1915. The Revista Financiera y Commercial of July 22 gives the following figures:

	Frozen mutton. Carcasses.	Frozen beef. Quarters.	Chilled beef. Quarters.
January	101,011	353,872	112,152
February	158,013	457,388	73,840
March	188,172	473,726	70,243
April	176,332	440,756	52,859
May	253,556	540,228	80,650
June	155,117	431,125	79,572
Total, 6 months	1,122,221	2,697,095	469,016
Th. same period 1915.	835,976	1,917,185	772,002

While the exports of frozen meat have increased, there has been a decrease in the exports of chilled meat. It has been found that the frozen meat, particularly in exports to the Continent, gives more satisfaction than the chilled meat, and can be handled to better advantage. This is because of war conditions, under which frozen meat can be handled to better advantage, and because of lack of refrigeration on shipboard for the proper carriage of chilled meat. Frozen meats can be piled up like cordwood and kept with much less loss than chilled meat in ocean transit.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 8.—Market strong. Western steam, $15.20 nom.; Middle West, $14.65@14.75; city steam, 14¾c. nom.; refined Continent, $15.70; South American, $16.20; Brazil, kegs, $17.20; compound, 11⅝@11⅞c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Sept. 8.—Copra fabrique, 144 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 135 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 145s.; shoulders, square, 79s.; New York, 74s.; picnic, 71s.; hams, long, 103s.; American cut, 101s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 98s.; long clear, 99s.; short back, 96s.; bellies, clear, 98s. Lard, spot prime, 80s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 81s. 3d.; October, 80s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 50s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 104s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 45s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was less less active and a little lower. Some realizing developed but offerings were not large and were well taken.

Tallow.

Prices are very quiet for all qualities and offerings light. City specials loose is quoted at 8¾c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market is very firm with trade light. Oleo is quoted at 12c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was again active with values showing some reaction. Selling by commission houses was on a large scale but was well absorbed at the lower levels.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Chicago, September 8.—Hog market, slow, mostly 15c. lower. Bulk of prices, $10.20@11.05; light, $10.30@11.35; mixed, $10.85@11.35; heavy, $9.80@11.10; rough heavy, $9.80@11.05; Yorkers, $10.90@11.15; pigs, $6.50@9.30; cattle, weak to 10c. lower; beeves, $6.60@11.35; cows and heifers, $3.65@9.40; Western, $3.35@9.20. Calves, $8.75@13. Sheep, 10@15c. higher; lambs, $7@10.90; Western, $7@8.30; Native, $6.75@8. Yearlings, $7.50@9.10.

Omaha, September 8.—Hogs steady, at $10.25@10.90.

Buffalo, September 8.—Hogs steady; on sale, 4,000, at $11.40@11.75.

Kansas City, September 8.—Hogs steady, at $10.40@11.10.

St. Joseph, September 8.—Hogs slow, at $10.25@10.90.

Sioux City, September 8.—Hogs strong, at $10.15@10.85.

Louisville, September 8.—Hogs steady, at $10.40@11.05.

Indianapolis, September 8.—Hogs steady, at $11.45@11.50.

St. Louis, September 8.—Higs higher, at $10.70@11.45.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, September 2, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,846	29,500	21,540
Swift & Co.	7,078	17,700	27,817
Morris & Co.	6,386	8,500	9,813
Wilson & Co.	5,760	11,700	8,657
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,543	10,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,055	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,017	6,100	...

Brennan Packing Co., 2,800 hogs. Roberts & Oake, 4,800 hogs. Independent Packing Co., 13,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,200 hogs. Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,200 hogs. Miller & Hart, 3,100 hogs, others, 7,800 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,701	9,203	1,523
Fowler Packing Co.	701	...	252
Wilson & Co.	6,091	6,823	2,190
Swift & Co.	9,458	7,116	3,540
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,661	2,722	3,803
Morris & Co.	6,975	5,888	3,786
Others	1,930	1,878	114

Blount, 194 cattle and 158 hogs. Heil Packing Co., 523 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 262 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 639 cattle. Schwartz, Boden & Co., 164 cattle and 6,637 hogs. J. Stern & Sons, 106 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 201 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,243	5,228	5,916
Swift & Co.	5,510	6,989	18,358
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,892	9,720	10,843
Armour & Co.	5,040	9,194	17,899
Swarts & Co.	...	343	...
J. W. Murphy	...	3,738	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 173 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 60 cattle; Kohn Packing Co., 427 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	6,105	4,836	2,755
Swift & Co.	7,018	5,486	3,237
Armour & Co.	6,470	6,423	3,784
East Side Packing Co.	313	2,013	...
Independent Packing Co.	326	...	209
Heil Packing Co.	...	210	...
Krey Packing Co.	5	233	...
J. H. Belt Provision Co.	...	1,215	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	203	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	374	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 2, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	52,812
Kansas City	37,628
Omaha	13,250
East St. Louis	20,204
St. Joseph	5,985
Cudahy	600
New York and Jersey City	9,296
Philadelphia	3,052
Pittsburgh	980
Denver	2,184
Oklahoma City	4,006

HOGS.

Chicago	150,425
Kansas City	33,759
Omaha	30,447
East St. Louis	35,755
St. Joseph	25,770
Cudahy	3,933
Ottumwa	6,400
Cedar Rapids	5,490
New York and Jersey City	21,577
Philadelphia	3,966
Pittsburgh	2,553
Denver	6,130
Oklahoma City	14,535

SHEEP.

Chicago	76,091
Kansas City	17,198
Omaha	41,080
East St. Louis	14,163
St. Joseph	8,973
Cudahy	423
New York and Jersey City	38,937
Philadelphia	9,147
Pittsburgh	1,000
Denver	4,393
Oklahoma City	467

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	28,000	13,000
Kansas City	200	1,500	
Omaha	300	8,000	1,000
St. Louis	2,500	6,000	800
St. Joseph		4,000	
Sioux City	800	4,000	300
St. Paul	2,100	1,700	1,000
Oklahoma City		3,000	
Fort Worth	300	2,000	
Milwaukee	300	900	300
Denver	128	764	4,726
Louisville	600	1,300	1,500
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		1,175	
Indianapolis	500	600	
Pittsburgh		2,500	600
Cincinnati	900	2,700	800
Buffalo	1,400	4,000	1,000
Cleveland	1,000	2,000	600
New York	565	1,240	1,703
Toronto, Canada	258		

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1916.

Chicago	6,000	14,000	6,000
Kansas City	5,800	3,100	3,500
Omaha	1,800	400	1,350
St. Louis	2,500	1,500	1,000
St. Joseph	1,000	800	1,700
Sioux City	1,400	1,050	3,500
St. Paul	4,900	4,900	500
Oklahoma City	200	1,600	
Fort Worth	300	500	
Denver	476	132	1,353
Louisville	1,000	700	250
Indianapolis	100	200	
Pittsburgh	2,400	4,500	4,000
Buffalo	3,400	7,700	2,000
Cleveland		1,500	
New York	4,676	6,000	6,247

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1916.

Chicago	1,000	3,000	12,000
Kansas City	8,500	5,000	6,500
Omaha	2,300	700	25,000
St. Louis	2,000	1,000	850
St. Joseph	1,100	1,000	2,500
Sioux City	800	700	
St. Paul	1,000	1,000	200
Fort Worth	500	600	300
Milwaukee	300	500	300
Denver	456	75	127
Louisville		200	
Detroit		750	
Cudahy		800	
Wichita		33	
Indianapolis		4,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	400	2,335	300
Buffalo	850	2,800	600
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	703	1,342	5,925

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916.

Chicago	12,000	11,000	10,000
Kansas City	12,000	7,000	4,800
Omaha	5,800	2,000	30,000
St. Louis	15,000	4,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,100	1,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,500	2,000	2,000
St. Paul	2,400	2,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	700	1,400	6,000
Fort Worth	2,000	3,500	
Milwaukee	150	938	200
Denver	1,062	73	
Louisville	850	800	200
Detroit		2,000	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		832	
Indianapolis		5,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	500
Cincinnati	500	2,153	1,100
Buffalo	1,000	1,800	1,400
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1,480	3,527	4,250

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

Chicago	8,500	12,000	18,000
Kansas City	9,000	8,000	5,000
Omaha	5,900	2,500	13,500
St. Louis	7,500	6,000	1,000
St. Joseph	2,200	4,200	1,000
Sioux City	700	2,500	3,500
St. Paul		2,000	
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,800	
Fort Worth	2,100	2,700	
Milwaukee		1,005	
Louisville		1,000	
Detroit		2,800	
Cudahy		600	
Wichita		2,276	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cincinnati	400	2,415	500
Buffalo	950	2,500	1,200
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	1,308	1,343	2,942

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.

Chicago	4,500	16,000	13,000
Kansas City	2,000	4,000	5,000
Omaha	2,100	3,000	11,000
St. Louis	3,000	2,700	1,500
St. Joseph	2,500	3,000	150
Sioux City	700	3,500	700
St. Paul	1,500	2,500	400
Oklahoma City	1,100	4,000	
Fort Worth	700	2,500	3,000

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are more active at steady prices. There are no accumulations.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES. Trading was considerably restricted last week due to the uncertain transportation situation. Tanners were not interested in taking on new lots of hides, but rather in getting out hides already purchased and cured. Heavy native steers sold at 26c. involving 18,000 July, August and September hides. This registers an advance of ½c. over sales of ten days or two weeks ago. More available at the sale price. There are a few native steers of back salting held at 25½c. is the asking rate for May-June kill. Some February-March hides are sold at 23c. and bids at 22¼ to 22½c. have been refused for them. Texas steers sold at 23½ and 24c. for about 18,000 hides, an advance on the heavies which previously sold at 23¾c. The outside is considered nominal market for further business with the lights quoted on a parity with the extreme lights at 23½c. Available supplies of Texas steers are moderate. Production is heavy. Butt branded steers were not moved. These last sold at 23½c., which is the nominal market for further business. Killers are inclined to talk more money owing to the strength displayed in native steers. Colorado steers were quiet. Last trades were at 22½c., which is considered the nominal market for further movement. Available supplies are moderate. Branded cows sold to the extent of 4,000 current hides at the last sale figure of 23½c. Production is picking up somewhat and is expected to reach maximum by early fall. The runs of branded cows are not as great as they were several years ago, however. Heavy cows sold at 25c. for 4,000 June, July and August kill and a thousand September forward kosher heavy cows went at 24½c. Supplies of this selection are meager and production is extremely limited. The kill of this class of cattle is expected to pick up materially within the next six weeks. Light native cows were not moved. One killer has June forward and the rest of the killers have August hides unsold. Last trades were at 25c. and this rate would be eagerly accepted for the present stocks. Buyers though have lower ideas. Native bulls were not moved. New York reported business at 22c. which is the last trading price locally for slaughter ahead to the end of the year. Available supplies are nil. Branded bulls sold at 17c. for one killer's January to June 1916 production of 1,100 hides. Current kill of branded bulls quoted at 18½ to 19c. nominal as to sections and quality. Recent sales at these rates. Production is limited and unsold stocks are meager.

Later.—Packer market is strong. Good inquiry is noted for the small stocks held. Ten thousand 40 to 45 pounds light August cows brought 24½c. and 15,000 July-August straight weight light cows went at 25c. More attention has been paid lately to light weight hides.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business in common country hides was of fair proportions during the early days of the week. This was before the transportation situation came to an acute crisis and embargoes were placed on shipments. Heavy steers here were quiet. Recent business was effected in outside lots at 20c. for current collections. This is considered full market for local small supplies, which are generally held up to 21c. Heavy cows sold at 19c. for a couple of cars of current quality, in connection with buffs at 19½c. Dealers are trying to draw 19½c. on further lots, but buyers are insisting upon a discount from the buff price. Buffs sold at 19½c. for about 4,000 seasonable hides as currently received. Efforts to get 20c. have thus far been futile. All number one buffs are now offered at 20c. without attracting attention. No seconds were moved alone. These are quoted at 18¼ to 18½c. nominal. The situation in the originating sections is steady at 19½-20c. delivered basis for 25 lbs. up hides as to quality and originating sections. Extremes sold at 21¾c. for a car of good seasonable hides in connection with a couple of cars of similarly described hides at 21⅝c. Two other cars of extremes practically all short-haired went at 21½c. Bids at 22c. were reported from several sources for picked over lots of hides suitable for patent leather purposes. Dealers are not ready to talk such assortments as yet. Branded cows remain quiet and waiting at 17½-18c. flat basis nominal. Inside is considered nearer the market. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 21½-22½c. as to descriptions and originating sections. Bulls were quiet. Last sales were at 17c. Most of the small lots offered are held at 17½c. Country packer bulls are quoted at 20½-21½c. for business as to salting; outside recently paid locally for slaughter ahead to the end of the year. Kipskins are strong in tone and wanted. Country skins sold locally at 24c. in small parcels. City skins are held at 25-26c. as to sellers and lots; packer skins last sold at 28½c. for slaughter considerably in advance of production.

Later.—Market steady. There is a moderate call for extremes at 21½c. to 22c. according to quality. Sellers ask 22½c. for choice lots. Buffs and heavy cows sell at 19½c.; 19c. is bid for all heavies.

CALFSKINS were active. Advices from outside points would indicate a better feeling in skins, but it is not yet manifested here. First salted Chicago city calfskins last sold at 32c. Efforts to get 32½c. have failed to even draw bids at 32c. An outside lot of first salted eastern is reported sold at 33c. Outside city skins in the local market, resalted, quoted at 31-31½c. Country skins sold at 30c. in a small way and trades from outside points were put through at 29c. and 30c. Packer skins sold at 30c., 15,000 July-August selling. Efforts to get skins at 35c. proved futile, as all sellers were firm. There were a couple of rumors around the market that business had been done at 36½c., but no confirmation could be obtained. Deacons are quoted at $2.10-2.30 last paid and light calf at $2.30-2.50; outside recently realized for city collections.

Later.—Calfskins are active and firm. Western Pennsylvania packer calfskins brought 35½c. and 28c. for kips. Chicago city calf brought 33½c. for 10,000. Dealers now asking 34c.

HORSE HIDES are slow. Summer hides of country quality quoted at $6.25 bid and up to $6.50 asked. Better lots are held up to $6.75. City hides range at $6.90-7.25 as to qualities. Ponies and glues quoted at $2.50-3.00, and coltskins at $1.00-1.50 nominal.

HOGSKINS are selling about as fast as available at 80-90c. for the regular country run with the rejected pigs and glues cut at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips are active, bringing 10-10½c. as to measurements; No. 2's quoted at 9-9½c. and No. 3 strips at 5-6c. last paid as to descriptions.

SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers display a moderate amount of interest in the raw material markets. Killers are still successful in keeping their supplies down to a low point, most sellers being sold to date or slightly in advance of production. Packer sheepskins of current river take-off sold at $1.40. Prior business was at $1.37½ and for local slaughter up to $1.42½ was paid. Lambskins are offered at $1.55 for river production. Prior business was at $1.52½ for river goods and up to $1.57½ for Chicago take-off. Dry western pelts quoted at 23½c. bid for ordinary lots and 24½c. talked for best Montana descriptions.

New York.

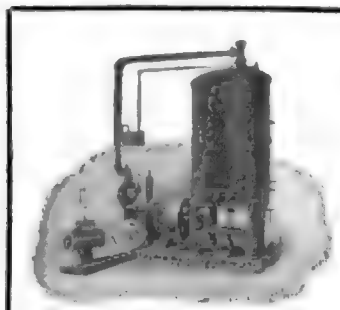
PACKER HIDES.—The packer market was somewhat active and stronger during the past week, with a sale noted by one uptown packer of a car each month of July to November inclusive spready native steers at 27½c. and two cars of Decembers at 27c. Last sales of spreads were at 26½c. for June and Decembers and 27c. for July to November inclusive. Unsold stocks are of moderate proportions and sellers now talking 27c. for June and Decembers and 27½c. for July to November inclusive. No further trading is reported in native bulls, with unsold sellers now asking 22c. for June to January salting. Some back salting April and Mays are available at 20½c. asked. Native steers last sold at 25½c. and considered nominal for further trading. Butt brands are quoted at 22½ to 23c. nominal; Colorados 22 to 22½c.; cows, all weights, 23 to 23½c. nominal, and native bulls 21½ to 22c. asked. Small packer hides were quiet and waiting. No business reported locally. Available supplies here are small. Sellers are endeavoring to interest buyers in native bulls which are nominally quoted at 21¾c. for June to January with buyers' ideas fully ½ to ¾c. less for business. Last sales of native cows all weights were at 22½c.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is strong, but trading is somewhat restricted by small receipts and offerings. A car of New York city calfskins, 5-7 lb. average, sold at $3.15. New York cities, all weights, are nominally quoted at $3.15, $3.65 and $4.15-$4.20. Outside cities are held at $3, $3.50 and $4. The country calfskin is unchanged but steady at $2.75 to $2.85 for 5's; $3.25 to $3.35 for 7-9's, and $3.75 to $3.85 for 9-12's.

HORSEHIDES—Horsehides remain steady but quiet. Eastern cities are held at $7 with buyers' ideas around $6.75 for business. Fronts are nominal at $4.50 to $4.75 and butts $2.50 to $2.75 asked as to measurements.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Quiet and waiting. Sellers are asking 19¾ to 20½c. now for Pennsylvania and Ohio buff weights as to hair. Nothing strictly short haired is offered at under 20c. although tanners believe they could

(Continued on page 42.)



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 6.

Never in all our experience has the cattle trade undergone so many sudden and violent fluctuations as during the past ten days. Conditions, of course, have been abnormal, as a week ago it looked like a railroad "tie up" and the packing outfits, big and little, were anxious to buy "anything that grew hair" and had a pick of kill on it. The culmination came on Thursday, Aug. 31, at which time we sold four loads of 1,387-lb. steers at $11.50 per cwt., or just 60c. per cwt. more than they brought the previous Monday, and we sold plenty of steer cattle that looked all the way from 75c.@$1.25 per cwt. higher than the week previous. On Friday we had 14,968 cattle and, of course, quite a reaction from Thursday's dizzy altitude, while on Saturday with 12,000 fresh cattle on sale it was almost impossible to "turn a wheel," and many cattle were carried until Monday, at which time fresh receipts were light, the actual supply of fresh cattle being only 6,222 head. The trade was very erratic and unevenly higher than Saturday on the good to choice cattle, while other kinds were only steady, Tuesday's market being about steady with Monday's general level of values with 1,883 cattle on sale, while on Wednesday, with estimated receipts of 12,000 fresh cattle besides some held from the close of last week, the trade ruled steady to strong on good cattle and very slow on others. But we sold all of our good to choice cattle 15@25c. higher than the first of the week, while on the medium and common kinds it was a very slow, stagnant trade at about Monday's prices.

Erratic and uncertain as has been the trade during the past ten days in butcher stuff, the market on this class of cattle is nevertheless on a very satisfactory basis to shippers, values being back to about the high point of the season, and as the country at large is firmly imbued with the idea of marketing she-stuff in very moderate quantities, there is no doubt in our minds about this class of cattle being comparatively scarce all fall.

Following the National's record-breaking sale of $11.55 per cwt. for a load of 215-lb. hogs on last Thursday's red hot market, at which time hogs sold higher than since the Civil War, the trade has undergone numerous sharp fluctuations, subsiding, as it did, to an extreme top of $11.15 on last Saturday's demoralized trade. Since that time there has been quite a decisive reaction, particularly on the good mixed hogs, and also on the choice shipping grades; however, the trade has been a rather forced affair, because of the big supply of hold over hogs, which the first of the week amounted to about 20,000. This was reduced to about 10,000 on Wednesday night, but, nevertheless, is a factor to be considered, for the packers are reluctant to pay any advance as long as there is a respectable sized hold-over supply; besides which, resumption of normal conditions in railroad circles should bring a fairly liberal run of hogs by the latter part of this week, and surely by the first of next. Consequently, while there is still some talk of $12 hogs before the turning point is reached, in our opinion the trade has seen about all the advance that can be expected for the present. On Wednesday we sold choice hogs of all

(Continued on page 41.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 5.

Only one half as many cattle came in today as were expected by the majority of commission men, 8,500 head being the count. The market was 10 to 15c. higher on killing cattle, and more than that on stockers and feeders, which are 25 to 50 cents above close of last week. Feeder demand affected all grades up to steers selling at $9.50. Cows and heifers sold exceptionally well. Near prime Missouri heavy steers sold at $10.90, and branded yearlings brought $10.75. Best Kansas pastured steers brought $10.60, and good to choice ones sold at $8 to $8.80. Feeders bid on a good many cattle from $7.35 to $8.10, and killers competed from the opening whistle. Oklahoma steers sold at $6.50 to $7, the kind that have been selling at $6.25 to $6.75 recently. Opinion is almost unanimous that there will be a big run of cattle all around next week, and some shippers are going to try to get here this week, considering themselves lucky if they do, for today's market was entirely satisfactory to the selling side. Cows sold at big prices, grass Westerns at $5.35 to $6.10, and some grass heifers at $8.40 and $8.50.

Hog receipts were only 4,000 head, and order buyers picked them over at 15 to 25 higher prices before packers got started, top $11.10, bulk of the good hogs at $10.75 to $11. Packers had only the leavings to select from, and paid $10.50 to $10.85. Light runs are predicted for tomorrow at leading points, which puts the market almost on a famine basis this week. Light average weights in recent weeks indicate that the drop in receipts is a genuine shortage, and the market looks strong.

Sheep and lambs sold stronger today, several shipments of Utahs bringing the top price, $10.50, with light sorts. Fat ewes sell around $7.00 and yearlings $8.00. Native lambs bring up to $10.00, and feeding lambs range from $9.65 to $10. Receipts are 6,500 today, and there will be a fair supply balance of this week. Breeders bring $7 to $9.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., September 6.

Receipts of cattle for the week ending today amounted to 21,900 head of which 3,200 were on the southern side. The impending railway strike last week and Monday being a holiday, have had a market effect upon our receipts. Our Monday receipts were very light indeed and Tuesday was very little better. The market up to Friday of last week ranged unevenly higher and was extremely active, this condition was noticeable particularly on Thursday and Friday. The first three days of this week indicate a change to a lower basis, this coupled with the fact that there is an appreciable lack of cattle with quality, the bulk running to the medium grassy kinds, price condition cannot be called so much off as the figures would indicate. The top for the week, both on heavy beef steers and yearlings, was made Monday when $10.60 was paid for several carloads in these grades. The bulk of the steers are selling from $7.75@8.50, while a fair quantity of good corn fed beeves are selling in a range from $8.75@9.25. The supply of butcher stock is small and the trade irregular. A few decent loads of yearlings are selling at a spread of $8@8.75, the really good kinds selling around the $10 mark. The yearling range is also just about the range on heifers. The bulk in these classes ranging from $7.25@8.25. Oklahoma and western receipts continue heavy. We have had approximately 200 cars for the week. They are ranging in price from $6.25 to $7.85.

Receipts at the hog house amount to 30,100 for the week, and with this light run the market is holding to a fairly steady and active basis. There was a break in prices on Saturday, but the market fully recovered on Monday and Tuesday and the prices today are within 15c. of the highest in our history. The quotations today are: Mixed and butchers, $10.70@11.35; good heavy, $11.25@11.35; rough, $9.50@10; lights, $10.60@11.25; pigs, $7@10.25; bulk, $10.70@11.25.

We only received 7,300 sheep for the week, the lightest run in months. Even with this inadequate supply there is a shortage of the really good kinds, both in sheep and lambs. The sheep market has held to a fully steady basis with very little fluctuation in prices. Muttons are selling from $7@7.25. Yearlings, $8@9.50. Lambs are showing considerable strength. The top for the week was paid today when several loads of fair to good lambs sold at $10.60. Medium to good lambs are quoted at $9@9.85; with the bulk selling around $10. Breeding ewes are still in demand, especially those with quality. The trade in this grade, however, is not quite as active as it was a few weeks ago.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Sept. 5.

Receipts of cattle last week were the heaviest so far this year, some 33,000 head arriving and fully 85 per cent. of them being Western range cattle. The threatened strike of railroad employes had a very demoralizing effect on the general market and sharp advances and declines followed in quick succession. Such a small percentage of the receipts were of the corn fed variety, however, the slump in prices for these was hardly felt. When it came to the Western rangers the market actually showed improvement for the week and closing quotations were around 10@15c. higher for the week. This week, as a result of the strike talk last week and the embargoes announced by the various roads on live stock and perishable freight, receipts have been extremely light, only 4,000 cattle arriving on Monday and Tuesday. Naturally, all danger of a strike at this time being averted, the market scored a sharp advance, both native and grass beeves showing a 15@25c. advance for the two days. Strictly choice corn fed beeves are quoted up to $10.60 and fair to good grades are quoted at $9.50@10.25, the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades all the way from $7.00 to $8.75 and on down. Grass beeves are selling at a range of $6.25@9.10, the fair to good kinds largely around $7.25@8.00. Cows and heifers have shared in the general improvement and are selling at a spread of $4.50@7.00, the fair to good butcher and beef stock largely around $5.85@6.65. Veal calves are scarce and firmly held at $10.00&11.25 and bulls, stags, etc., find a very good outlet at $5.00@7.

Strike talk was also responsible for a very erratic market for hogs and prices suffered a 25@35c. decline last week, part of which decline has been recovered this week. Some 45,000 hogs arrived last week but so far this week receipts have been less than 2,000 head. Prices are all of 25c. higher for the two days and there is every prospect of a strong active market as soon as receipts are of sufficient proportions to interest all the buyers. As it is, there is evidently a vigorous demand both for shipping and packing account. There were only about 900 hogs here today and they sold 10@15c. higher at from $10.10 to $10.65. Last Tuesday the range was $9.90@10.75.

There was a run of 135,000 sheep and lambs last week, the largest of the year to date, and more or less demoralization in the trade toward the latter part of the week. Although receipts this week have also been liberal there has been a general recovery and prices for lambs are all of 25@40c. higher than at the low time a week ago. Fat lambs sold at $10.60 today as against $10.15 for the same lambs last Tuesday. Aged stock has been scarce and has not shown very much change. Competition from feeder buyers is still keen and about half of the receipts are sent to the country for feeding. Fat lambs are quoted at $10.00@10.60; yearlings, $6.50@7.50; wethers, $6.25@7.25, and ewes $5.90@6.90.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,290	3,650	782	6,057
Jersey City	3,758	3,215	22,576	15,520
Central Union	3,248	945	15,579	...
Totals	9,296	7,810	38,937	21,577
Totals last week	9,808	7,717	44,915	19,445

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Edwardsville, Ill.—The Calla Lily Dairy Farm Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

South Orange, N. J.—The Alfred Farming Corporation, to conduct a farming, dairying, etc., business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000.

Portland, Maine.—The John Burns Company, to engage in the catching, buying, selling and packing of fish, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $185,000.

Portland, Maine.—The H. A. Rich Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $90,000, to engage in buying, catching, packing and selling fish of all kinds, including shellfish.

ICE NOTES.

Wichita, Kansas.—The Crystal Ice Company's barns have been destroyed by fire.

Darlington, Wis.—The Platteville Creamery, owned by F. H. Krug, has been damaged by fire.

Reading, Pa.—Large ice house of the Mt. Penn Ice Company has been damaged by fire. Owner is Henry K. Shalter.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—An ice and cold storage plant will be built at this point by the Gas Engineering Co., of which F. D. Moses of Trenton, N. J., is president.

Harrisonburg, Va.—The installation of a small electrically operated refrigerating plant is contemplated by Julian A. Burruss, president of the State Normal School for Women.

Princeton, W. Va.—The Princeton Power Company's ten ton plant has been purchased by a company organized to operate the ice factory. It is reported that the capacity will be doubled.

El Paso, Texas.—A cold storage plant for fruits, vegetables and supplies; capacity for 2,000 tons ice; manufacture 250 tons ice daily; building to be 80x90 ft., of brick construction, will be built by the El Paso Ice & Refrigerating Company.

Toledo, Ohio.—Work will be started soon on a new six-story plant for the Citizens' Ice Company, on Nevada street near East Broadway. The new plant will have a daily capacity of 100 tons of ice, and with existing plants, will give the Citizens' Ice Company a daily output of 400 tons daily. The new plant will cost about $100,000. The Citizens' Ice Company plans to build ice-making plants in West Toledo and on the South Side within the next year.

ORIGIN, MANUFACTURE AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF AMMONIA.

By Dr. Arthur Lowenstein.

(Continued from last week.)

The Manufacture or Refining of Ammonia.

Ammonia, aqua or anhydrous, is manufactured in this county principally from concentrated ammoniacal liquor. The ammonia content of this liquor varies considerably, depending on the type of concentrator which the particular factory manufacturing it employs and varies between 13 and 25 per cent. NH_3, averaging around 20 per cent. Inasmuch as most of the modern plants have improved their type of concentrators by which a considerable amount of preliminary refining is done through the agency of heating known as "preheating," concentrated ammonia liquor is shipped in a considerably more concentrated state today than it was some eight or ten years ago.

By this pre-heating treatment a considerable portion of the carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide which we present in the form of ammonium carbonate and sulphide, are eliminated and as a result the more concentrated liquors can be shipped to the ammonia refineries at all seasons of the year without any danger of "salting" in the winter period, which formerly occurred.

In the refining of crude ammonia, both physical and chemical methods are employed. Under the physical methods are classed the application of heat, also of refrigeration, for the removal of impurities. The chemical treatment consists in the use of such agents as lime and other alkalies such as caustic soda, mineral oils for scrubbing purposes, aqua ammonia, charcoal, etc.

The prime object in the manufacture of pure ammonia gas for aqua or anhydrous ammonia is to separate from the crude ammonia gas its various impurities step by step until finally the gas is ready for absorption in pure distilled water for aqua, or has been rendered thoroughly anhydrous, it is ready to be fed to the ammonia compressor where, under pressure and reduced temperature it is converted into liquid anhydrous ammonia. The different types of apparatus employed in the manufacture of aqua and anhydrous ammonia will be found in the several references cited above.

The point of principal importance is that it should be conducted under the supervision of competent chemists and chemical engineers from its initial to the final stages. The processes are continuous and are made as nearly fool-proof as possible. At the same time, trained chemical engineers must follow each step in the process and trained chemists should test every package of the finished product turned out, be it either aqua or anhydrous.

Testing of Ammonia.

Until within the last few years the only tests which the consumer made for determining the purity of anhydrous ammonia was an evaporative test which consisted in drawing a definite amount of anhydrous ammonia from the cylinder, usually 100 cubic centimeters, and allowing it to evaporate under most any sort of conditions. This test has value and if properly conducted, will enable one to tell whether the ammonia contains solid or liquid impurities which it should not contain; also, in case one so desires, to make a boiling point

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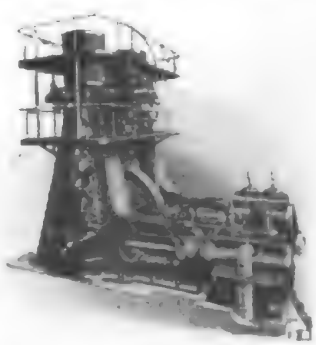

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CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
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MILWAUKEE: Union Transfer Company.
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determination which is of value, providing it is made under the proper conditions.

In making an evaporative residue test care should be taken to see that both the tube through which the ammonia is withdrawn and also the test tube in which it is received, are perfectly clean and dry, and immediately after the ammonia has been placed in the testing tube, that this tube be properly protected to prevent any aqueous condensation getting into it. It is best to surround the lower part of the test tube by means of a limited amount of brine at about 70 deg. F. so that if any volatile liquid impurities are contained in the ammonia they will be retained as residue in the tube and not be permitted to evaporate with the last traces of the ammonia.

Up to within a few years ago, cylinders of anhydrous ammonia of most manufacturers contained a considerable amount of gas other than ammonia. Usually, cylinders of ammonia are filled to about three-fourths of their capacity in order to allow room for sufficient expansion under varying weather conditions, consequently the portion not filled with liquid is filled by gas and in the case of ammonia of the highest purity. This gas should consist of almost exclusively NH_3.

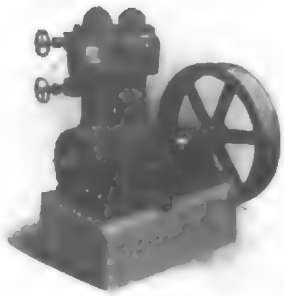
You have heard a great deal of discussion in regard to "foreign" gases. The principal leading manufacturers today have reduced the gas content of their cylinders, other than ammonia, to a minimum. Periodic testing of different brands of ammonia still reveal some, however, which contain considerable amount of air, or a modified air, in the cylinder.

The consumer in purchasing ammonia naturally will find that ammonia best suited for his purpose which is almost free from impurities, whether they be solid, liquid, or gaseous, and it is only by making suitable tests that he can determine this for himself. Simple gas tests have been evolved which show the presence or absence of appreciable amounts of non-basic gas.

In order to determine the presence or absence of a number of impurities, anhydrous ammonia from the cylinder can be expanded and the gas dissolved in pure distilled water to a definite specific gravity and subjected to the various tests listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia for pure aqua ammonia. These tests will indicate, for example, whether the product contains any pyridine and other coal tar products, carbon dioxide, sulphates, lime, chlorine, etc., etc.

The writer would caution consumers to em-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



York Refrigerating Machines

have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

We are prepared to give you the type of Plant best suited to meet your local needs.

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(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

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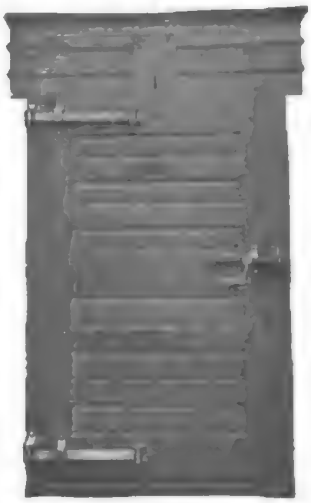
For Cold Storage and Freezers



Have you ever examined our

"JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

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ploy a competent chemist and have tests made for themselves of any ammonia in question.

Practical Applications of Ammonia.

As stated in the foregoing, ammonia in the form of its salts, is principally used for agricultural purposes, in the chemical industries, refrigeration industry and for household purposes. We will confine ourselves to the refrigeration phase of the subject.

There has been a great deal of discussion relative to gases termed by the operating engineers frequently as "foreign," "Marsh," "Methane," "Hydrocabon," "Foul' gases, etc. There has been a great deal of discussion as to the origin of these gases.

In the case of compression systems any gas introduced into the system through the ammonia would of course be of the character which was in the cylinder prior to emptying it. As stated above, the majority of the leading brands of ammonia today contain only limited amounts of such gases.

Repeated analyses of the gas which lies above the liquid in anhydrous ammonia cylinders have shown that this gas is principally a modified air. Air, as you know, contains approximately 80 per cent. nitrogen and approximately 20 per cent. oxygen, and in most cases the analyses which we have made of different brands of ammonia have shown a large amount of nitrogen present and less oxygen than is normal to air.

Several hypotheses have been advanced to explain this condition. Some have stated that the deficiency of oxygen has been due to its absorption by iron, forming rust, or possibly by the lubricating oil used in the compressor. This may or may not be the correct explanation. Some of the oxygen may possibly have been absorbed in the process of manufacture, by some of the impurities of a phenolic character in the initial raw material which are known to be capable of absorbing oxygen.

Many analyses of gas have been made, both that dissolved in the liquid ammonia itself and also of the gas which lies above the ammonia in the cylinder. In most cases they simply consist of nitrogen and oxygen in somewhat varying proportions. In one case some four or five yeas ago hydrogen was found present, possibly at that time metallic sodium had been used for removing the last traces of water from the product.

Analyses of condenser gases from a number of operating compression systems have usually revealed the presence of a limited amount of hydrogen. Samples were taken from systems using various kinds of anhydrous NH_3. In practically all of these systems a small amount of hydrogen has been found to be present when gases have been withdrawn from the purge valve on the condensers. In some cases there has been as low as 0.5 per cent. and in others as high as 3.5 per cent. hydrogen present.

Typical analyses of three different systems may be of interest. In one there was no hydrocarbon gas present whatsoever and no carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide. The nitrogen content was practically 83.5 per cent., hydrogen content practically 3.5 per cent. and the oxygen about 13 per cent.

In another system different ammonia was used, and the hydrogen content was approximately 3.5 per cent., the hydrocarbon content approximately 0.75 per cent., oxygen about 13 per cent. and the balance nitrogen.

In a compression system at a plant, which has been operating a number of years, the analysis of the gas showed 0.5 per cent. hydrogen, 15.5 per cent. oxygen, no carbon dioxide nor hydrocarbon gas, and the balance nitrogen.

As stated above, a number of such analyses from different plants have been made. The proper interpretation of such results requires considerable study. From the results of experimental evidence, the writer is not of the belief that, under normal working conditions in any compression plant, any decomposition of the ammonia takes place when any kind of pure ammonia is employed.

Experiments With an Ice Machine.

For two or three years I have had experience with running a small exyperimental ice machine under all sorts of abnormal conditions, frequently running at a pressure as high as 300 lbs. and maintaining it at this pressure. Where a good quality of lubricating oil was used and all the air carefully removed from the system at the time of charging, practically no gas formed, even when a working pressure of 300 lbs. was maintained for a number of days. With a low grade of lubricating oil of the character of West Virginia black oil, considerable hydrogen was evolved, in fact as high as 25 per cent. in the gas which was collected from the condenser.

It has not been determined as yet whether this hydrogen was evolved entirely from the oil, but it is the opinion at this stage that it was. It was found that when water was permitted to drip continuously on the piston rod of the machine, although the stuffing boxes were kept as tight as possible, that a slight amount of water was taken into the machine in this way.

In absorption machines it is the usual thing to find considerable amount of gas formed. Most operating engineers know that this is an inflammable gas. Analysis of such gas by our laboratory reveals the fact that the major portion consists of hydrogen. For example, from two different absorption machines analyses of the gas showed the presence of, in the one case 90 per cent. hydrogen, 2.25 per cent. oxygen, no Methane and the balance nitrogen.

From another absorption system and the basic gases ran as high as 95 per cent. hydrogen, 2.5 per cent. oxygen, and the balance nitrogen. Such a condition is the usual result in absorption systems. It is also necessary at intervals to remove considerable sludge, which consists principally of iron oxide, from the generator.

It is the writer's opinion that this hydrogen gas is not the result of decomposition of ammonia, because you will note in the analyses that there is no equivalent amount of nitrogen which would be present if the ammonia is dissociated. We know that one of the principal commercial methods of the production of hydrogen is by what is known as the steam iron process. This is employed in Germany, for example, on a considerable scale in generating hydrogen for Zeppelin machines.

In other words, it is the writer's opinion that the hydrogen is formed as a result of the dissociation of water in the form of steam through a very simple reaction of steam acting on iron, combining with the oxygen of the water, forming iron oxide and thereby liberating the hydrogen.

Analogous reasoning applied to compression machines would be about as follows: Practically no compression machine is absolutely tight and some water is very apt to get into it at some time or other. At condenser pressure and temperature, which of course are highest when a considerable amount of non-basic gases are present, such action of the steam on iron could easily take place.

We must remember at this point that ammonia is a very excellent solvent of iron oxide when it is in the form of rust, Fe_2O_3. When the iron is in this state, namely, the rust having been dissolved, a rough surface remains, in which case it is possible that the iron may bring about the reaction suggested above, or it is possible that the surface of the iron in this finely divided state may act as a catalyzer and produce a slight dissociation of the ammonia. The latter is not the writer's opinion, however, and research work is being conducted on this point to establish the exact facts.

It has been noted that ammonia is a solvent of iron oxide when it is in the form of rust or in the form of Fe_2O_3. Anhydrous ammonia is practically without any action whatsoever on the magnetic form of iron oxide, namely, Fe_3O_4. We are familiar with the latter in the form of mill scale.

(To be concluded.)

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to September 6, 1916:

BUTTER. Bermuda, 4,346 lbs.; Brazil, 1,700 lbs.; British Honduras, 300 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,573 lbs.; Colombia, 1,252 lbs.; Costa Rica, 600 lbs.; Cuba, 801 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 611 lbs.; England, 57,879 lbs.; French Guiana, 100 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,490 lbs.; Haiti, 8,838 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,250 lbs.; Mexico, 471 lbs.; Panama, 10,490 lbs.; Peru, 2,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,696 lbs.; Scotland, 31,044 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,779 lbs.

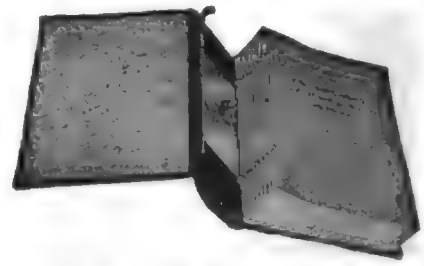
EGGS. Argentina, 30 dz.; Bermuda, 3,630 dz.; England, 36,000 dz.; Panama, 10,500 dz.

CHEESE. Argentina, 139 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,815 lbs.; British India, 650 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,065 lbs.; Colombia, 306 lbs.; Cuba, 4,234 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 170 lbs.; England, 75,729 lbs.; French Guiana, 293 lbs.; Haiti, 1,200 lbs.; Honduras, 636 lbs.; Hongkong, 656 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,763 lbs.; Mexico, 100 lbs.; Newfoundland, 673 lbs.; Panama, 3,310 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 960 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,674 lbs.; Scotland, 56,115 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 659 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,349 lbs.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose $1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

AN EVAPORATOR EXHIBIT OF VALUE.

The Swenson Evaporator Company will have a booth on the main floor at the National Exposition of Chemical Industry to be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York city, during the week beginning September 25. They will have a working model of an evaporator in operation, also a very interesting line of samples showing the various raw and finished products made in evaporators.

FEDERAL TRUCKS LAST FOR YEARS.

Just how high an esteem other makers have of Federal trucks was evident the other day when the Detroit dealer of a well-known motor truck company put two old model Federals on sale in front of his show room. One of them, No. 113, a truck which went into commission over five years ago, he offered for sale at $400. The other truck, No. 993, he asked $600 for. The party who was interested, and to whom he quoted these prices, was told that with a good overhauling these trucks would be as good as new, that these prices at which he was offering them nothing had been done to them except to cover them up recently with a coat of paint.

It is significant of the quality which is built into all Federal trucks when truck No. 113, in service over five years, is still running and can be found offered for sale by a rival dealer. The fact that the very first Federal built is still running in New York City, giving satisfactory service, is another proof of their durability.

THE IDEAL MOTOR TRUCK TIRE.

Business men in all lines of industry who have become impressed, either by personal experience or observation, with the rapid increase in use of motor trucks for every conceivable form of hauling work, will appreciate the truck-purchase record recently made by Stedman Bent, Philadelphia trucking contractor. He has placed an order with the White Company, Cleveland, for fifty 5-ton trucks, all to be equipped with Goodrich De Luxe tires.

This big individually-owned fleet can only be compared to the fleets bought from time to time by the English and French armies in Europe. Such a concentration of large expensive trucks in the hands of one owner in one city cannot be paralleled, it is believed, anywhere in the country. Certain national concerns like the Standard Oil Company, Armour & Company, etc., have a greater total number, but their trucks are distributed over the entire country, and, moreover, were purchased during a period of several years. The Philadelphia contractor placed his mammoth order at one time.

The selection of Goodrich De Luxe tires is a striking vindication of the De Luxe principle of truck tire construction. The experience of the Allies in Europe has also borne out this principle.

American tires, before the introduction of the De Luxe, were always of the same sectional height regardless of width. The European tires, however, and in this country the De Luxe, have been made in sections in which the height increases proportionately with the width. The theory is that merely to increase the width of a tire does not fit it for heavy or rough service.

While a broad, flat tire has a sufficient carrying capacity on absolutely level surfaces where the entire breadth of the tread is in contact with the road, such a tire is almost useless on rough, heavily crowned, or uneven surfaces where only a part of its great width bears on the ground, leaving the rest idle. The European principle and in this country, the De Luxe, is that additional rubber should be put on top and not on the sides. The ideal tire is relatively high and narrow in sections; the increased height of section gives the carrying capacity necessary, while the tire, traveling a narrower path, meets with fewer and less serious road irregularities, and even these are absorbed by the deeper and more compressible tread.

Inasmuch as these trucks are to be used for heavy and often rough work, due consideration was given to the selection of tires. De Luxe tires were found to be specially designed for work where regular tires would not hold up.

MODERN MEAT PLANT FOR PARAGUAY.

Meat packing in Paraguay heretofore has been confined to the ancient method of "jerked beef" production. The increasing world meat demand has caused the beginning of development of modern packing methods in that country of large meat resources. U. S. Consul S. H. Wiley, of Asuncion, reports that the Frigorifico Paraguay-Carne Conservada, capitalized at 250,000 pesos gold ($241,250), was organized in Asuncion during July to erect and operate a meat freezing and packing plant. The organizers of the company are all residents of Paraguay, and it is probable that local capital will finance the enterprise.

The company intends to erect a freezing and canning plant with a daily capacity of 300 animals. The products of this plant will consist of chilled cuts of meat, canned meats, meat extract and packinghouse byproducts of all kinds. The necessary ground has already been purchased at Asuncion, on the shore of the Paraguay River. The machinery will be American, of the latest design. The power used will be electricity, motor attachments to all machines. The plant will consist of packing plant, can-making installation, barrel and box making machinery, machine shop, gas plant, two refrigerating installations, two large engines with boilers, pipes, etc., and two dynamos.

While arranging for the purchase of the machinery and awaiting its arrival a hand canning installation will be utilized, and canned boiled beef for export to Great Britan will be manufactured. The plant of this company will be managed by F. H. T. Walton, a well-known American packinghouse expert, who has been in South America for some years, and who was formerly manager of a plant at San Salvador, Paraguay.

NEW SAUSAGE AND CANNING PLANT.

The Baker Packing Company's new sausage and canning factory at 49th and Halsted streets, Chicago, is now completed and in operation. It is under the management of Fred G. Baker, who is well known through his 20 years of service with the Cudahy Packing Company as manager of their sausage and canned meat departments, and who understands the business thoroughly.

The Baker organization consists of men picked for their experience and high efficiency in every department. The plant is strictly modern in construction, layout and equipment, and was built in compliance with Government inspection requirements.

The company will specialize in high grade dry sausage, in assortment necessary to meet all requirements; canned meats of all kinds; chipped beef in tin and glass, and Italian hams. The company will distribute exclusively to the wholesale trade, and will guarantee choicest goods and best service.

The Chicago plant is of semi-mill construction and has a 150 ft. front in Halsted street, and exceptionally good track facilities. The cellar contains coolers, casing room and grease separation apparatus installed by the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus, Inc. The power plant is in the rear of the building, as also are the smokehouses.

The first floor comprises spacious and well equipped offices, receiving and shipping room, dry storage, lavatories, lockers and restroom for the women employes. The second floor contains the shipped beef room; lacquering, labeling and packing room for the canned meats; lavatories, lockers and lunch room for the men, and the store room.

The third floor contains the sausage stuffing, meat canning and processing and large insulated drying rooms, with hanging capacity for half a million pounds of sausage. This latter room is equipped with an apparatus for drying, cooling, heating and ventilating, which automatically controls both temperature and humidity, making it possible to manufacture products at any time of the year formerly only made in the winter months.

The insulating material was supplied by the United Cork Companies, and the direct expansion refrigerating equipment by the York Manufacturing Company. Sausage and canning machinery was supplied by the S. Oppenheimer Company, Anchor Cap & Closure Company, Continental Can Company and the Sprague Canning Machinery Company. Other machinery was supplied by the Allbright-Nell Company.

Gardner & Lindberg, architects, drew the plans and superintended the construction of the plant, and also installed the Gardner system of smokehouse control, positively insuring uniform smoking at all times and under all conditions. The plant is the acme of sanitation and gravitation is employed wherever possible. Electric power and light obtain throughout the plant; there are drinking fountains on every floor, and there is also a Government inspectors' office de luxe. The plant employs 150 people.

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Chicago Section

The Kernel says—but what doesn't he say?

—

Doolittle has little to do. Shoot, Gridley!

—

When you cannot go anywhere else, there's always Paw Paw Lake left!

—

Sure! Chicago has a mayor—somewhere. Now you see him and now you don't.

—

The packer might get a square deal were he to become a labor leader.

—

"Jump through the hoop!" said the Ringmaster, and it jumped!

—

Board of Trade memberships are now selling around $6,000 net to the buyer, and going up!

Evidently when the Creator made the rattlesnake species of Mexican He was either tired or careless, or both.

—

Some people's support (?) of a presidential candidate is worse than their opposition could possibly be for the candidate.

—

It is no longer a doubt, it is an assured fact that "a kernel is the inside of a nut." Bring the monkey wrench, Obadiah!

—

"We're here because we're here," and we ought to be glad of it, even if we haven't any other excuse. Be there—Cincinnati!

—

Politics makes strange bedfellows, and is also responsible for a multitude of byways, alleys, back entrances and gum shoes.

—

Tie their arms and some people couldn't talk at all; cut out the I and Me and some people wouldn't have anything to talk about.

—

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 2, 1916, averaged for domestic beef, 11.99 cents per pound.

—

Three of five women are bow-legged, says a leading ballet master. That's why a good-looking face doesn't always break into the chorus! No levity; serious matter.

—

The eight-hour bill, when all is said and done, goes to prove that the vote is the paramount object, after all. "I didn't want to do it, but you made me did it!"

—

Swift's Oh-Key-Oh field day on Saturday, September 2, and Tom Wilson's barbecue on Monday, September 4, is the right "Get Together" idea. And it's growing fast.

—

Apropos of environment, a Mexican is raised among and trains with rattlesnakes, centipedes, cacti, alkali dust, renegade Americans and thugs. No wonder he's a hard customer!

—

There are slathers of bar-tenders in Chicago, thousands of 'em—yes, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of 'em! but they are on the wrong side of the mahogany!

P. H. Appell, secretary and treasurer of the Swenson Evaporator Company, is one of the Chicago men who went on the battleship cruise starting on August 15. He is in the "Louisiana."

—

Anyhow, you don't have to pay your good money to see a bally ballet, don'tcherknow. Go then to the beaches, the municipal pier, State street or Michigan avenue, and get an eyefull free gratis!

—

Everybody interested in the packing industry ought to be a member of the American Meat Packers' Association and attend the conventions. In unity is strength. Preparedness first; it makes for safety.

—

Popular songs: "Knockin' 'L' Outa Kelly" (can't be did!); "Ireland Must Be Heaven!" (raisin' some stir in Heaven just now, and always and ever), and a thousand "I-ah-lo-ho-ho-ho-Hove Yew" ditties, or dottys.

—

Sigel Hess, for many years head cattle buyer for Morris & Company, died on Friday night, September 1, and was buried at Mount Mario Cemetery on Sunday. Mr. Hess was one of "The Yards" old-timers, widely known and highly respected.

—

The utterances of some of our so-called political "leaders" can hardly be classed as commonly decent, much less dignified, and the respect of the great majority of the people for them is on a par with their blatant spleen-infected talk.

—

There are millions of people in Europe sorry indeed to be mixed up in the war, directly and indirectly, and there are millions here sorry they ain't—so they say. Some people are glad we are not at war, and also that the threatened railroad strike is averted—pro tem, anyhow.

—

Writing to The National Provisioner on the provision situation W. L. Gregson & Company say: "Increased activity in the old and new futures, large deliveries of lard on September contracts, and a big decrease in stocks making a most favorable comparison for holders compared to a year ago, were all features in the market. Current hog receipts and price fluctuations are having very little effect on the course of values in the cured product, and possible labor disturbances under existing conditions are not likely to prove disastrous to price levels on the product in store. Europe's needs of both meats and lard are imperative, and we think will prove especially so of lard before the season is over."

—

William Jennings Bryan gives eight good reasons why young men should choose farming in preference to the other occupations and professions. Here they are: "(1) Farming is the most independent way of living; (2) less capital is required to start farming than to enter any other independent business; (3) all members of the family can participate in some way in the work of the farm; (4) farm life is healthful; (5) farming develops useful habits of industry and application; (6) the farm provides the most wholesome environment for growing children; (7) farm life teaches the true philosophy that labor is honorable and worthy of reward; (8) the farmer is the most independent factor in our political life."

Nevertheless William's pet anthem is, "The Farm May Be Fine, But the Chautauqua for Mine!"

SWIFT EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT DAY.

More than two thousand employees of Swift & Company, the G. H. Hammond Company and the Omaha Packing Company turned out at Comiskey Park on the afternoon of Saturday, September 2, for the second annual "Oh Key Oh" benefit baseball game and field day. An afternoon of music, athletic events, football and baseball provided some lively entertainment. The Aryan-Grotto Band, Dr. Homer Drake, conductor, furnished a most excellent musical programme that was thoroughly appreciated. The band donated its services to charity.

One of the chief events of the afternoon was a drill by the South Side Military Club. For thirty minutes these boys gave a snappy exhibition and at the conclusion they were presented with a handsome stand of colors by F. S. Hayward, secretary of Swift & Company, and G. L. Mallery. In the presentation Mr. Mallery said:

"Officers and men of the South Side Military Club: Swift & Company as an evidence of their appreciation of your worthiness and sincerity of purpose in becoming members of this club take this occasion to present you with a stand of the National colors. They are symbolical of the traditions which all Americans revere and are at any cost prepared to maintain righteousness, freedom and justice. They are a gift which any organization should feel honored to receive. Take them then, guard them well and let nothing you may do dim the luster of their glorious memories, keeping ever in mind that

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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

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BONE CRUSHERS

WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

those who would serve them well must assiduously cultivate and earnestly practice the principals of honor, patriotism and subordination."

The second event of the day, a quarter-mile relay race between the City Market teams, was won by City Market Team No. 1, made up of H. Olsen, of the North Halsted Street Market; E. Blair, Hammond, Ind.; M. Weisner, State Street Market, and R. Toennel. Time, 54 1/5 seconds. The results of other races follow:

Quarter mile relay race between teams from Swift & Company's livestock buyers, G. H. Hammond & Company's office and Omaha Packing Company's office, was won by the livestock buyers. The men making up the team were A. R. Tabor, G. A. Menaul, J. Tschupp, W. Schroeder; time, 52 seconds.

The ladies' relay race, 200 yards, between

(Continued on page 42.)

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PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
739 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
CODE: Cross Robinson

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 28	12,658	1,988	36,227	27,722
Tuesday, Aug. 29	6,258	1,530	17,816	26,444
Wednesday, Aug. 30	12,005	1,610	31,577	20,832
Thursday, Aug. 31	8,962	1,176	23,771	9,519
Friday, Sept. 1	14,968	929	27,829	11,202
Saturday, Sept. 2	12,000	200	29,000	13,000
Saturday, Sept. 2	12,020	704	30,273	12,292
Total last week	87,771	7,635	167,543	107,928
Previous week	85,152	8,003	132,307	101,658
Cor. week, 1915	43,517	6,300	108,753	83,500
Cor. week, 1914	46,902	4,084	103,947	135,511

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Aug. 28	3,343	164	5,580	4,433
Tuesday, Aug. 29	1,797	4	1,462	10,941
Wednesday, Aug. 30	5,292	150	6,832	8,089
Thursday, Aug. 31	3,084	70	4,059	6,356
Friday, Sept. 1	1,245	66	805	842
Saturday, Sept. 2	188	12	...	164
Total last week	14,939	472	17,118	31,837
Previous week	16,600	383	16,257	21,488
Cor. week, 1915	10,852	637	25,117	4,983
Cor. week, 1914	18,735	720	15,559	50,162

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 2, 1916	1,576,530	5,709,792	2,512,315
Same period, 1915	1,403,478	4,872,272	3,161,659

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Sept. 2, 1916	466,000
Previous week	396,000
Corresponding week, 1915	332,000
Corresponding week, 1914	373,000
Total year to date	19,930,000
Same period, 1915	17,560,000
Same period, 1914	15,510,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Sept. 2, 1916	246,300	375,000	310,000
Previous week	233,000	362,700	271,100
Same period, 1915	190,400	274,000	310,200
Same period, 1914	159,700	276,100	331,300

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Sept. 2, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	5,147,000	4,987,000
Hogs	16,550,000	14,004,000
Sheep	6,405,000	6,310,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Sept. 2, 1916:

Armour & Co.	25,400
Swift & Co.	17,700
Wilson & Co.	11,000
Morris & Co.	8,500
Hammond Co.	10,000
Western P. Co.	9,700
Anglo-American	6,100
Independent P. Co.	15,500
Boyd Lunham	2,200
Roberts & Oake	4,900
Brennan P. Co.	2,800
Miller & Hart	3,100
Others	12,900
Totals	135,300
Total last week	110,200
Total corresponding week, 1915	95,000
Total corresponding week, 1914	88,000
Total for 1916 to date	5,107,800
Corresponding period, 1915	4,505,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.85	$10.80	$7.10	$10.50
Previous week	9.25	10.70	7.25	10.50
Cor. week, 1915	9.10	7.95	5.25	8.00
Cor. week, 1914	9.25	9.20	5.00	7.40
Cor. week, 1913	8.30	8.00	4.25	7.30
Cor. week, 1912	8.25	8.54	4.10	6.80
Cor. week, 1911	7.10	7.11	3.60	5.60

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	8.60@11.35
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@10.50
Fair to good steers	7.30@8.50
Range steers	7.50@8.50
Stockers and feeders	6.50@7.90
Good to choice heifers	7.00@9.25
Fair to good cows	5.50@7.50
Butcher bulls	6.00@7.35
Cutters	4.50@5.25
Canners	3.00@4.00
Bologna bulls	5.50@6.25
Good to prime calves	8.00@12.25
Heavy calves	7.00@8.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$10.75@11.15
Fair to fancy light	10.70@11.30
Prime med. weight butchers, 250-290 lbs.	10.75@11.15
Prime heavy weight butchers, 290-320 lbs.	10.70@11.05
Heavy mixed packing	10.55@10.80
Rough heavily mixed packing	10.25@10.60
Pigs, fair to good	8.25@9.75
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	9.25@10.25

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8.00@9.25
Fair to choice ewes	6.00@7.50
Breeding ewes	7.25@8.30
Wethers, fair to choice	7.00@7.60
Western lambs	10.00@10.60
Native lambs	9.00@10.40

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	$27.40	$27.00	$27.40	‡27.60
October	26.00	26.75	26.55	‡26.75
December	24.85	25.00	24.85	‡25.00
January	24.55	24.92	24.55	‡24.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.42	14.52	14.40	‡14.50
October	14.22	14.45	14.22	‡14.45
December	13.85	14.15	13.85	14.05
January	13.90	14.05	13.90	14.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.42	14.60	14.22	‡14.60
October	14.20	14.37	14.20	‡14.37
January	13.02	13.17	13.02	‡13.17

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1916.

Holiday.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.70	27.75	27.70	‡27.75
October	26.85	26.95	26.85	‡26.90
December	24.80	25.00	24.85	24.97
January	24.80	24.90	24.80	24.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.50	14.60	14.45	‡14.55
October	14.50	14.55	14.42	‡14.52
December	14.15	14.15	14.10	‡14.12
January	14.07	14.12	14.07	‡14.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.32	14.37	14.45	14.37
October	14.37	14.47	14.27	‡14.30
January	13.17	13.22	13.15	‡13.15

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.80	27.80	27.75	‡27.75
October	27.00	27.20	26.90	‡27.00
December	24.00	24.90	24.90	24.90
January	24.85	24.85	24.80	24.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.00	14.00	14.52	‡14.55
October	14.55	14.57	14.50	14.55
December	14.15	14.17	14.10	‡14.15
January	14.17	14.17	14.07	14.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.55	14.65	14.55	14.65
October	14.30	14.35	14.30	‡14.35
January	13.20	13.20	13.12	‡13.15

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.77	27.77	27.65	‡27.65
October	...	...	...	27.00
December	24.80	25.15	24.70	‡25.00
January	24.70	24.90	24.62	‡24.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.55	14.55	14.40	‡14.42
October	14.52	14.52	14.32	14.42
December	14.15	14.15	13.97	‡14.07
January	14.02	14.02	13.95	‡14.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.50	14.50	14.47	14.50
October	14.35	14.35	14.27	14.27
January	13.12	13.12	13.07	‡13.10

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	...	...	...	27.50
October	26.85	26.85	26.70	26.70
December	24.20	24.50	24.20	‡24.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.35	14.35	14.22	14.22
October	14.37	14.37	14.20	14.20
December	14.00	14.02	13.95	13.97
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.40	14.45	14.40	14.45
October	14.22	14.22	14.17	14.17
January	13.07	13.07	12.87	12.87

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@26
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	22	@25
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	22	@25
Pork Chops		@25
Pork Shoulders		@16
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@20
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 8
Leaf Lard		@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@25
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

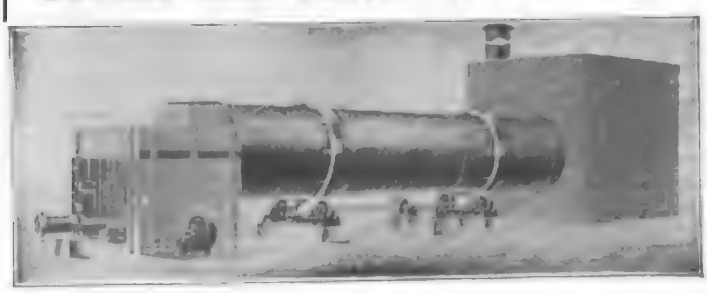
Butchers' Offal.

Suet		@ 7
Tallow		@ 4
Bones, per cwt.		@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.		@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)		@65
Kips		@22½

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

STERNE & SON CO.
Just Brokers
Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



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SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	15 @15½
Good native steers	13½@14
Native steers, medium	12½@13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½@12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@32
Steer Loins, No. 1	@25
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	12½@15½
Cow Short Loins	17½@18
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17½
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@10
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@10½
Cow Chucks	@ 8½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@ 9½
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13½
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 8½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7 @ 7½
Hearts	8½@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	12½@15
Light Carcass	17½@18
Good Carcass	18½@19½
Good Saddles	21 @22
Medium Racks	@13
Good Racks	15 @16

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@16
Round Dressed Lambs	@19
Saddles, Caul	@17
R. D. Lamb Fores	@17
Caul Lamb Fores	@15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@21
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@13
Good Sheep	@14
Medium Saddles	@14½
Good Saddles	@16
Good Fores	@12
Medium Racks	@10
Mutton Legs	@17½
Mutton Loins	@13
Mutton Stew	@ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@21½
Leaf Lard	@14½
Tenderloins	@20
Spare Ribs	@11½
Butts	@ 8
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@12½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@15
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@15
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Rip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@17
Hams	@17½
Calas	@13½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@14½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11½
Choice Bologna	@13
Frankfurters	@15
Liver, with beef and pork	@11
Tongue	@15½
Minced Sausage	@15
New England Sausage	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@18
Special Compressed Sausage	@15½
Berliner Sausage	@15½
Oxford Lean Butts	@23½
Polish Sausage	@14
Garlic Sausage	@14
Country Smoked Sausage	@14½
Country Sausage, fresh	@16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@14
Pork Sausage, short link	@14½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@26½
Luncheon Roll	@18
Delicatessen Loaf	15
Jellied Roll	@16

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@27½
German Salami	@28½
Italian Salami (new goods)	@27½
Holsteiner	@20½
Mettwurst	@19½
Farmer	@21½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.60
Bologna, ⅛s@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛s@⅛s	2.60@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛s@⅛s	2.30@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛s@⅛s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ⅛s@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ⅛s@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ⅛s@⅛s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$10.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	$5.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@23.50
Mess Pork	@29.00
Clear Fat Backs	@28.50
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@26.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@16¼
Pure lard	@15¾
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@12¾
Lard, compound	@12
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@52
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@15¾

Barrels, ¼c. over tierces, half barrels, ½c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 20@80 lb tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ½c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17¾
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@17½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@17¼
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@14
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@14¼
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14½
Extra Short Clears	@15¾
Extra Short Ribs	@15¾
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@16¾
Butts	@13½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@20
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21¾
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@14
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@16
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@28
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@20½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@29
Dried Beef Insides	@32½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@28½
Dried Beef Outsides	@28
Regular Boiled Hams	@28
Smoked Boiled Hams	@30
Boiled Calas	@21
Cooked Loin Rolls	@35
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@13
Beef exports, rounds	@20
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@15
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@90
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@60
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.10 @ 3.15
Hoof meal, per unit	2.70 @ 2.60
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.75 @ 2.80
Ground tankage, 12%	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 11%	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.95 @ 3.00
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.60 @ 2.65
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	24.00 @25.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00@150.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00@ 31.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00@ 31.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	48.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	50.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00@ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles per ton	33.00@ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@14.60
Prime steam, loose	@14.30
Leaf	@ 13¾
Compound	@ 11
Neutral lard	15¾@ 16

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11½@11¾
Tallow	10 @nom
Grease, yellow	8 @ 8¼
Grease, A white	8¾@ 9

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	14 @14½
Oleo oil, No. 2	13½@13¾
Oleo stock	12¾@12½
Linseed, bbls.	@70
Corn oil, loose	7¾@ 8

TALLOWS.

Edible	9½@ 9¾
Prime City	9¼@ 9¾
Prime Country	9 @ 9¼
Packers' Prime	8¾@ 9
Packers' No. 1	8¾@ 8½
Packers' No. 2	7½@ 8

GREASES.

White, choice	9¼@ 9¾
White, "A"	8¾@ 9
White, "B"	8 @ 8¼
Bone	@ 8¼
Crackling	@ 8¼
House	@ 7½
Yellow	7¼@ 8¼
Brown	6½@ 6¾
Glycerine, C. P.	36 @38
Glycerine, dynamite	33 @35
Glycerine, crude soap	22 @25
Glycerine, candle	@26

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@68
P. S. Y., soap grade	67 @68
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65% f. a.	@ 4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	3 @ 3½

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.06 @1.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.25 @1.30
Red oak lard tierces	1.50 @1.52½
White oak lard tierces	1.75 @1.80
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11¾@15
Borax	6¾@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	—@—
Plantation, granulated	@ 6¼
Yellow, clarified	@ 6¾
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.80
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 250 lbs., 2x@3c, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

A System of Accounts for Retail Merchants

(Continued from last week.)

General Cash Book.

This book is for recording all cash transactions. The left hand, or debit, side is for recording receipts, and columns should be headed as follows, in the order named: Date, Name of Account, Description, Ledger Folio or LF, Collections on Accounts Receivable, Cash Sales and General Accounts. The right hand, or credit, side is for recording payments, and these columns should be headed: Date, Name of Account, Description, Check No., Ledger Folio or LF, Discount on Purchases, Payments on Accounts Payable, and General Accounts.

The total cash receipts of each day should be deposited daily in bank and all payments should be made by check. The total of cash sales for the month should be checked against the total of cash sales tickets, and is then posted to the credit of "Sales," that of the "Collections on Accounts Receivable" to the credit of "Accounts Receivable account" and that of "Payments on Accounts Payable" to the debit of "Accounts Payable account." The total of the Discount on Purchases column is also posted to the debit of Accounts Payable.

All payments for expense items other than petty cash should be entered on the cash book as made and posted therefrom to the proper accounts. At the end of the month all expense bills for the month should be paid, so as to insure the expense being charged in the proper month.

Petty cash disbursements, such as car tickets, telegrams, and such minor items for which it is not expedient to draw checks, should be handled as follows:

A check should be drawn for an amount sufficient to cover petty disbursements for a definite period. At the end of the period the cashier should prepare his petty cash statement, which should be supported by vouchers, and a check drawn for the exact amount of the statement, thereby restoring the petty cash fund to the original amount. This check should be entered in the cash book in the regular way, charging the various expense accounts as shown by the petty cash statement.

The balance of the general cash book at all times should check with the balance as shown by the check book plus the amount advanced for petty cash.

In the check book keep checks and deposits footed separately. When the bankbook is balanced, check up the bank list, then rearrange the checks in numerical order, and check with the stubs. If any checks are outstanding, note them on the stub and deduct from total of checks drawn; the check book balance will then agree with the bankbook balance.

Invoice Book and Sales and Credit Tickets.

The invoice book contains the record of the invoices or purchases of merchandise only and should carry the following headings: Date of Entry, Date of Invoice, Number of Invoice, From Whom Purchased, Address, Ledger Folio or LF, and Amount of Invoice.

The postings are made direct from this book into the Purchase Ledger and the total at the end of the month carried to the debit of Merchandise Purchases and to the credit of Accounts Payable.

Where the business is departmentalized a more elaborate form of Invoice Book should be used, giving departmental subdivisions of purchases.

The use of sales and credit tickets for recording sales and sales returns has become almost universal.

A sales ticket must be made out for every sale and the daily total of these gives the sales for the day. The cash sales tickets are checked against the cash received and the charge tickets go to the bookkeeper. Credit tickets must be made out for credits to customers and these likewise go to the bookkeeper.

Ledger.

The accounts in the ledger should be arranged in the following order:

1. General accounts,
2. Accounts with trade creditors,
3. Accounts with trade debtors,

allotting to each class such space in the ledger as may be necessary.

The general accounts should be arranged in logical order. (See arrangement of accounts.)

Accounts with trade creditors and with trade debtors should be arranged alphabetically, using preferably a loose leaf ledger.

Where the volume of business permits, it is advisable to use three ledgers, a general ledger, a purchase ledger, and a sales ledger, keeping controlling accounts of the purchase ledger and the sales ledger in the general ledger.

Where only one ledger is used it should be divided into three sections corresponding with the above.

The balances of the purchase ledger and of the sales ledger, or of these sections of the ledger if only one book is used, must agree with the balances of the Accounts Payable account and of the Accounts Receivable account. The advantage of these controlling accounts is that the aggregate of accounts payable and of accounts receivable can be had at any time without listing the balances of the individual accounts.

Customers are charged with goods purchased direct from the charge tickets. These tickets are first listed, then turned over to the bookkeeper, who posts them to the debit of the proper accounts, listing the amounts as he posts, then comparing his total with that of the first list, which must agree. Credit entries for allowances, reductions, cash discounts, or returned goods, are made from credit tickets in exactly the same manner.

Posting to the ledger therefore must come from one of four sources—the cash book, the journal, the invoice book, or the sales and credit tickets.

(To be continued.)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1916.

To the Retail Merchant:

The Federal Trade Commission has found that the majority of retail merchants do not know accurately the cost of conducting their business, and for this reason they are UNABLE TO PRICE THEIR GOODS INTELLIGENTLY.

There must be decided improvement in this direction before competition can be placed upon a sound basis and before we can expect a decrease in the heavy business death rate among retail merchants.

With the object of aiding retail merchants to improve their accounting methods we have outlined a simple system of accounts which provides for supplying the information necessary to properly direct a retail business. I commend it to your attention and feel satisfied that if you will read it carefully you will find many helpful suggestions.

It has been prepared under my direction by Mr. Robert E. Belt, Chief Accountant, and Mr. R. W. Gardiner, Assistant. Trusting we may have your hearty co-operation, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fire destroyed the Shagren Meat Market at Ocean Park, Wash.

Edward A. Beauchemin has opened a market on Central avenue, Dover, N. H., and will handle meats, fish, groceries, provisions, etc.

Marshall P. Ryder, formerly in the meat business, died at his home in Plainville, Conn. from heart disease.

John McCarthy's meat market at Averill Park, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

A grocery and meat market will be opened on Fruit street, Florence, Mass., by M. A. Paddock.

Barrier's butcher shop, 111 Franklin street, Worcester, Mass., has been burglarized.

The co-operative delivery system is being investigated by the retail merchants of Wilmette, Ill., with the object of establishing it in that place.

Arch Gordon's meat market on East Market street, Bluffton, Ind., has been discontinued.

E. May's meat and grocery market at Pleasanton, Kan., has been purchased by Dickinson & Ruder.

A meat market will be opened at Hunter, Mo., by George Nord.

A meat market will be opened at Twelfth and Maine streets, Quincy, Ill., by William H. Thompson, formerly of Bowen, Ill.

Charles Huebner's meat market in Waupaca, Wisc., has been purchased by Henry Indestad.

Philip Walters bought the Biever meat market in Leonard, North Dakota.

C. H. Reimer bought the Christensen meat market at 107 North Washington street, Green Bay, Wisc.

A. R. Ferron opened a meat market at Madsen, Mont.

Porter & Son have been succeeded in the meat business at Allerton, Iowa, by G. G. Porter.

A meat market will be opened at Glenwood, Minn., by Henry Christensen & Ed. Koch.

Loeffler & Cairney opened a meat business at Morris, Minn.

Kritzeck & Miller, who conducted a meat market at Paynesville, Minn., have dissolved partnership. M. C. Kritzeck will continue in the business.

J. J. Salfer opened a meat market at Dodson, Mont.

John Seager took over the meat market in Cody, Nebr.

H. P. McDaniel bought the Schram meat market in Lewiston, Nebr.

R. E. Purcel and E. Franz have purchased the W. A. Sickler meat market in Lushton, Nebr.

George Davis opened a meat market at Taylor, N. D.

Zenor & Newton have purchased a meat market in Wessington, S. D.

Alois Zaglauer and Andrew Feldmeyer opened a meat market at 709 Appleton street, Appleton, Wisc.

Charles Morice, who conducts a meat and grocery market in Madison, Wisc., was killed by an unknown assailant.

John J. Hankey bought the grocery and meat market in Waukesha, Wisc., formerly conducted by W. H. Oates.

H. P. McDaniel bought the City Meat Market in Lewiston, Nebr., formerly conducted by H. G. Warnke.

Ray Hanley has been admitted to the meat and grocery firm of J. R. Boyle & Co., at Midas, Nev.

John Belton has opened a butcher shop in the store of Matthews, Wilson & Co., Hominy, Okla.

A meat market will be opened at Bradley, Ill., by L. D. Ullon.

Arthur Martin will open a meat and grocery market in Bradley, Ill.

S. Owen has closed his butcher shop in Lahoma, Okla.

Fire destroyed the Kern Street Market, Tulare, Calif.

Walter Wilson has been succeeded in the meat business at Tempe, Texas, by Wilson & Jackson.

Sawyer Bros.' meat market at Bismarck, Mo., has been purchased by O. E. Hansbrough.

Charles H. Rindelman, who conducts a meat market at 3127 Lisbon avenue, Milwaukee, Wisc., is retiring from business.

Mrs. M. E. Sauerwein will continue the Sauerwein meat and grocery business at Crookston, Nebr.

Chas. Dorias, whose meat market in Marquette, Mich., was recently burned, has resumed business.

The Johnson meat market, on North Burdick street, Kalamazoo, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

William Somers has purchased the meat business of Barnhart Bros. in Wayland, Mich.

James E. Decker has succeeded to the meat business in Hillsdale, Mich., of Decker & Rogers.

Chas. Fastier, of Ritzville, has engaged in the meat business at Northport, Wash.

W. J. Haynes has opened a new butcher shop in Townsend, Mont.

Frank Quinlan has purchased the butcher shop in Pendleton, Ore., of J. S. Rogers.

The R. A. Schultz meat market, in the Farris store, Norfolk, Neb., has been closed on account of the sale of the store.

Herman Gardeman has purchased an interest in the Excelsior Meat Market, Plattsmouth, Neb., of M. J. Johnson.

E. Woodruff has purchased the butcher shop of Geo. Derleth, in Ashland, Neb., and it will in future be known as the Golden Rule Meat Market.

C. R. Gray has purchased an interest in the meat and grocery business in Redlands, Cal., of M. Barron.

M. Karth is adding a line of groceries to the City Meat Market, Fairburn, Neb.

The meat firm of Nissen & Looft in McCallsburg, Iowa, has dissolved partnership. N. E. Looft has purchased L. W. Hendricks' meat market in Huxley, Iowa.

A new brick building is being erected in Emmetsburg, Iowa, in which Mr. Buchanan will open a meat market.

A new meat market has been opened on Railroad avenue, Stamford, N. Y., by E. K. Pierce.

A meat market has been opened in the Robertson block, Main street, Stamford, N. Y., by Mayes & Todd.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

weights at $11.25@11.40, top $11.50; a good class of light and butcher-weight mixed $11@11.20; fair to good packing grades $10.40@10.70; rough heavy packers and thin kinds $9.50@10; light pigs $8@8.50, and strong-weight corn-fed pigs $9@9.25.

Following the erratic fluctuations of last week the sheep and lamb trade has settled into a more firm and stable channel. Receipts consist largely of Western stock, which up to the present time contain a small proportion of feeders. The supply of feeding stock continues so moderate that the high prices inaugurated several weeks ago are still being paid. We quote: Westerns: Good to choice lambs, $10.65@10.85; killing yearlings, $8.40@8.75; Fat wethers, $8@8.25; fat ewes, $7.50@7.75; feeding lambs, $10@10.25; feeding yearlings, $7.50@8; feeding wethers, $6.75@7; feeding ewes, $5.50@6; yearling breeding ewes, $10@10.50. Natives: Good to choice lambs, $10.50@10.65; Poor to medium, $9.75@10.25; culls, $8@9; fat yearlings, $8.25@8.75; fat ewes, $7@7.50; poor to medium, $6@6.75; culls, $4.50@5; fair to choice breeding ewes, $8.25@9.

CATTLE PER CAPITA POPULATION.

(Continued from page 16.)

Madagascar. The development of the beef cattle industry and in a less degree of the slaughtering industry on this island has caused a rapid increase of cattle per capita. In 1898 the ratio was 0.89 of one animal, in 1907 it was 1.29 animals, in 1909 it was 1.37 animals, in 1910 and 1911 it was 1.47 animals and in 1912 the ratio was 1.7 animals.

Mexico. For the solitary year for which information is possessed, 1902, the per capita ratio of cattle was 0.37 of one animal.

Netherlands.—There was a decline of per capita number of cattle in the Netherlands, subject to some fluctuations, from 0.34 of one animal in 1890 to 0.31 of one animal in 1904. During this period the number of animals was taken in December, but in 1910 the number was determined in June and the per capita ratio was 0.34 of one animal, or slightly greater than in 1904.

The number of cows per capita has declined from 1890 to 1910, or from 0.2 to 0.18 of one animal.

New Zealand.—The ratio of cattle to population constantly increased on this island from 1891 to 1906, or from 1.24 animals to 2.05 animals; a decline followed to 1.85 animals in 1909, and the ratio for 1911 was 2.01 animals.

Dairy cows have increased per capita from 0.33 of one animal in 1891 to 0.63 of one animal in 1911, without showing the fluctuations appearing in the case of other cattle.

Norway.—From 1890 to 1900 the per capita number of cattle declined from 0.5 to 0.42 of one animal, but an increase followed to 0.47 of one animal in 1907 and 1910.

Paraguay. According to the census of 1899, there were 3.61 cattle per capita of the population. Subject to some doubts as to the accuracy of the estimates of cattle subsequent to that year, it appears that the per capita ratio in 1912 was 4.38 animals.

Portugal.—The only years for which information is possessed are 1906 and 1908, for which the per capita number of cattle was 0.13 and 0.16 of one animal, respectively.

Roumania.—The ratio of cattle to population has varied in this country from 0.47 of one animal in 1890 to 0.37 in 1896, to 0.42 in 1900 and to 0.38 of one animal in 1911.

Russia, Asiatic.—From 1905 to 1910 the per capita ratio of cattle increased from 0.26 of one animal to 0.59, but the ratio fell to 0.54 of one animal in 1911.

Russia, European.—From 1890 to 1913 the per capita number of cattle declined within this vast region, and the decline is more marked in recent years. In the former year the ratio was 0.32 of one animal, in 1912 and 1913 it was 0.25.

Servia.—This is another country with a declining ratio of cattle per capita. This ratio was 0.38 of one animal in 1890 and in 1900; it was 0.36 of one animal in 1905, and 0.33 of one animal in 1910.

Spain.—This country had a per capita ratio of cattle varying only from 0.11 to 0.13 of one animal from 1891 to 1912, with the larger ratios in the last two years.

Sweden. A remarkable uniformity appears in the full annual statement extending from 1890 to 1911. The range of ratio is from 0.48 to 0.52 of one animal.

Switzerland. In 1886 this country had 0.42 of one animal in its ratio of cattle to population, and the ratio remained about the same to 1906, but in 1911 it fell to 0.38 of one animal.

United Kingdom. A country of remarkable uniformity in its relation of cattle to population, although in the long period of years extending from 1890 to 1913 a slight decline is observable. In the earlier years of the period the ratio was about 0.29 or 0.30 of one animal and this gradually fell to 0.26 of one animal in recent years.

The ratio of cows and heifers slowly declined from 0.11 of one animal in 1890 to 0.09 in 1913.

Uruguay. The record presents notable fluctuations, but among them it appears that according to the census of 1900 the per capita number of cattle was 7.5, and in the census of 1908, 7.9.

Venezuela.—According to the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union there were 2.23 cattle per capita of the population of Venezuela in 1909.

(To be continued.)

New York Section

E. E. Brunner, manager of Wilson & Company's house at Wallabout Market, is on vacation.

—

Miss Marion Fish, chief telephone operator at the Swift central office for many years, is taking her annual vacation tour.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 2, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.60 cents per pound.

—

Harry Morris, manager of the Swift branch in West Harlem, was married last Friday, September 1, to Miss Katherine A. Kaelberer at the home of her parents at Laurel Hill, L. I. The couple are now enjoying a honeymoon tour.

—

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edgar W. Behrens, of No. 1095 Fulton street, Brooklyn, who conducted a meat market. His liabilities are approximately $2,000, and Attorney Leon Dashew has taken proceedings to recover certain property for the benefit of creditors which will realize about $1,000.

—

Attorney Leon Dashew has filed a petition in bankruptcy against Leopold Rosenthal, who conducted a meat market on Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, L. I. The liabilities are reported at about $5,000 and assets about $1,000, but through proceedings to recover certain property for the benefit of creditors it is hoped to largely increase the assets.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 2, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 418 lbs.; Brooklyn, 11,715 lbs.; total, 12,133 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 25 lbs.; Brooklyn, 640 lbs.; total, 665 lbs.

—

Frank A. Harrington, one of the three surviving sons of Dennis J. Harrington, founder of the well-known small stock slaughtering business on the East Side, died on Saturday last at St. Vincent's Hospital of pneumonia. He was 40 years of age and was a graduate of Fordham college and well-known throughout the trade. His home was at No. 24 West Ninth street and he also had a summer place at Larchmont.

—

It is reported that butcher workmen in New York who acknowledge allegiance to the national union of this craft are planning to strike on October 1, unless their demand for an eight and a half hour day is recognized before then. Rudolph Modest, general organizer for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, said that the strike would throw at least 2,000 men out of work in this city. He also said that the union locals in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Philadelphia were preparing to strike, and that the movement for shorter hours among them was being aided by the American Federation of Labor.

—

Fifty representatives of the Live Poultrymen's Association, whom retail butchers accuse of having advanced the price of chickens in anticipation of the threatened tieup of the railroads, called on District Attorney Swann and declared that the Western shippers alone were responsible for the increases. They told him that one man in West Washington Market, who styled himself the agent of the shippers, dominated the live poultry business in the city and fixed prices. They asked the aid of the prosecutor in protecting their interests, and promised to help in any way he could suggest. On the other hand it is claimed that there was no rise in prices and that this is merely another manifestation of the feud in live poultry trade circles in New York.

—

The will of P. A. Valentine, New York, formerly a director of Armour & Company, who died at his country home in Oconomowoc, Wis., was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court in New York City this week. Under the terms of the testament, which was executed in Chicago, August 9, 1905, the decedent leaves his household effects and one-third of his estate to his widow, Mrs. Mary L. Valentine, and appoints her his executor. The residue of the estate is left in the widow's trust for his son, Patrick Anderson Valentine, Jr., aged 13. To his brothers, Alister I. Valentine and Gordon Valentine of Chicago, and a sister, Mrs. Clara J. Wilson, of London, he leaves $100,000 each. Mr. Valentine was a director of the National City Bank of New York, the Central Trust Company of New York and several other banks.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

buy for less money, if they were disposed to bid. The usual run of buffs nearly all short haired are quoted at 19½ to 19¾c. for business as to lot. Extremes are steady in tone and quoted at 21½ to 22½c. as to lot, hair, etc., outside of short haired patent leather selection. N. Y. State hides 25/up are quoted at 19c. flat. Southern hides are steady at previous quotations. Far southerns 10 to 19¼c. flat asked for business in 25/60's and northerns quoted at 20c. flat basis. Extremes are slow, ranging from 20½ to 21½c. as to selection. Canadians and New Englands, all weights, are steady at 18¾c. flat basis in carlots with smaller lots available at ¼ to ½c. less; buffs nominal at 19c. flat asked; extremes 20¾ to 21c. asked.

Boston.

The Boston hide market is still quiet, but good hides are still firmly held at fairly high asking prices. Tanners' views are from ¼ to ½c. less, but they are buying a few cars here and there just to take care of their immediate needs. Buyers of hides are optimistic in their view regarding the future, as they believe the leather market will soon show signs of activity. However, they are not buying hides now to cover any such action, but say that they are willing to pay the advances at that time if the leather market warrants it. Ohio buffs are offered at 19½ to 20½c. selected. Ohio extremes are offered at 21½ to 22½c. selected. Southern hides are still neglected in this market, although the conditions at the gathering points are still firm and dealers say that the competition forces them to pay strong prices for all they buy. Southerns are quoted at 19¼ to 20c. The New England hide market is quiet, with offerings light. Extremes are offered at 21 to 21½c., with all weights at 19 to 20c. These same quotations cover the Canadian market, which is in a condition similar to the New England market.

Offerings of calfskins are very meager in Boston, and holders are asking very firm prices. 4 to 5-lb. skins, which have brought $2.40 are now being held by some dealers at $2.50. 5 to 7's are quoted at $2.90, with some dealers asking another nickel. 7 to 9's are quoted at $3.40 to $3.45; 9 to 12's, $3.90 to $3.95. The indications in the leather market point to a good calfskin business this fall, especially on skins which are suitable for colors. Both the men's and the women's trade appear to be going strong on Russia calf. If this condition continues, tanners will force the market up by their own buying.

Philadelphia

The market has been very quiet during the past week and the railroad strike has been conducive to trading. The business consummated was for tanners in immediate want of stock. New business is hard to obtain. Sales during week amounted to about 10,000 native steers sold on the basis of 25c. August and 24½c. for Julys. Also 2,000 outside small packers sold at 24½c. flat for weights. 2,000 buffs sold, all short haired, at 19¾c.

SWIFT EMPLOYES' FIELD DAY.

(Continued from page 37.)

teams from the three packing companies, was won by the Omaha Packing Company Team, made up of Adelaide Kuhn, Margaret Burggraf, Marie Grady and Elizabeth O'Hanlon. Swift & Company's team, made up of Marie H. Palmer, Gertrude Blasgen, Jessye C. Dalling and Elizabeth J. Hughes, was second. Time, 32 3/5 seconds.

The hundred yard dash was won by Robert Madigan. J. E. McDonald was second and J. I. Borsch third; time, 11 seconds.

The ladies' hippity-hop race was won by Mertina Dahl, of Swift & Company, with Marie Grady, of the Omaha Packing Company, second; time, 12 seconds.

The quarter mile race between winners of the two previous relay races was won by A. R. Tabor, J. A. Menaul, J. Tschupp and W. Schroeder.

The sack race was won by J. E. McDonald, J. G. Clark second, and Adam Ciesieski third; time, 11 seconds.

The soccer foot ball game between the Chicago-Hungarian team and the American-Bohemians was won by the Bohemians. The score was one goal to nothing.

The baseball game was between the Swift & Company and Western Electric Company Commercial League teams. The feature of this was the umpiring by Mordecai Brown of the Chicago Cubs and Ed Walsh of the White Sox. The game was won by the Western Electrics by a score of 5 to 3. Uncle Billy Russell and F. H. Frederick presented Ed Walsh and Mordecai Brown with a bouquet each for their services.

Members of the committees in charge were:

Managing Committee.—E. L. Ward, chairman; W. J. Callahan, G. D. Chase, R. D. Hebb, H. T. Leslie, M. MacDowell, A. J. Merker, A. M. Kuehne, D. M. Noble, A. D. White, J. R. Williamson.

Programme Committee.—A. D. White, chairman; F. R. Burrows, A. N. Benn, C. W. Jack, C. E. Moore, R. H. Gifford, A. J. Buffington, Geo. C. Carlson, W. H. Kammert.

Publicity Committee.—R. D. Hebb, chairman; W. F. Scheck, B. B. Owsley, G. R. Cain, V. B. Hornback.

Arrangements Committee.—A. J. Merker,

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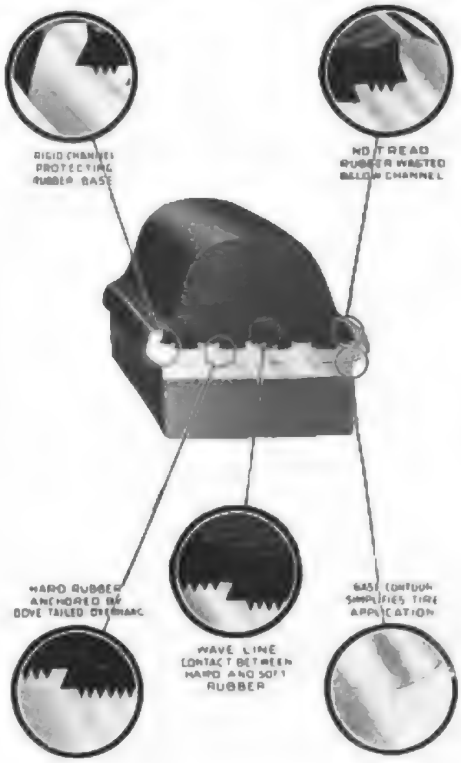

chairman; M. Brown, G. R. Cain, A. W. Doell, S. Farquhar, J. R. Hills, G. D. Rogers.

Athletic Committee.—W. J. Callahan, chairman; B. Kennedy, H. T. Leslie, J. C. Masker, A. J. Merker, D. M. Noble, F. C. Sawyer, H. McDowell, A. R. Tabor, J. J. Topol, J. N. Willson.

Automobile Committee.—J. R. Williamson, chairman; C. Peterson, J. G. Sessler.

Music Committee.—G. D. Chase, chairman; E. W. Ehrenburg, R. H. Gifford, C. Seitz, J. C. Simmons.

Ticket Committee.—E. L. Ward, chairman; Geo. Brenner, A. M. Kuehne, H. T. Leslie, H. McDowell, C. E. Moore, D. M. Noble, J. B. Rogers, Jas. Rose, E. A. Tamblyn, J. N. Willson.

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Oh Key Oh is exactly what its name implies to workers of the yards; it is a call for help. The expression is used around the livestock yards to call the person who is in charge of the key to certain divisions of the pens. His assistance is necessary to open the gates and allow cattle to pass through. When the charitable organization was first formed among the Swift employees to extend relief to needy families, the name Oh Key Oh was chosen.

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Poor to choice steers	$7.00@10.75
Oxen and stags	[illegible]
Bulls	5.00@6.50
Cows	3.00@7.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.	10.00@15.00
Live calves, grassers	7.50@8.50
Live calves, yearlings	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	8.00@9.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, cwt. to prime	10.75@12.00
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	7.50@9.00
Live sheep, ewes	4.50@7.50
Live sheep, culls	—@4.00
Live calves, culls per 100 lbs.	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	6@11.50
Hogs, medium	6@11.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	6@11.50
Pigs	6@10.50
Roughs	6@9.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	13½@14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	6@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	6@15
Choice Western, heavy	6@14½
Choice Western, light	6@14
Common to fair Texas	12½@13
Good to choice heifers	14 @14½
Common to fair heifers	6@12½
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	6@11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	21 @22	6@22
No. 2 ribs	17 @18	6@20
No. 3 ribs	15 @16	6@18
No. 1 loins	21 @22	6@23
No. 2 loins	17 @19	6@22
No. 3 loins	15 @16	6@20
No. 1 hinds and ribs	6@20	19½@20
No. 2 hinds and ribs	6@19	18 @19
No. 3 hinds and ribs	6@18	16 @17
No. 1 rounds	14½@16	6@15
No. 2 rounds	13½@15	@14½
No. 3 rounds	12 @13	6@14
No. 1 chucks	12½@13½	6@13½
No. 2 chucks	10½@11½	6@13
No. 3 chucks	8½@10	6@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	6@21
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@18
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	6@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	6@14½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	6@14½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	6@15
Hogs, 140 lbs.	6@15½
Pigs	6@16

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	6@19
Lambs, choice	6@18
Lambs, good	@16½
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@20½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg	6@19½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg	6@19½
Smoked picnics, light	6@15
Smoked picnics, heavy	6@14½
Smoked shoulders	@15
Smoked bacon, boneless	6@20
Smoked bacon (rib in)	6@18
Dried beef sets	@28½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	6@24½
Pickled bellies, heavy	6@16

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@23
Fresh pork loins, Western	18½@21
Frozen pork loins	15 @19
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@16
Shoulders, Western	@15
Butts, regular	@16½
Butts, boneless	19 @20
Fresh hams, city	@18½
Fresh hams, Western	@17½
Fresh picnic hams	@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. A. trim'd	@24c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@16c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@15c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @55c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @60c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	a pound
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@17c.	a pound
Blade meat	@15c	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@13
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21½	23½
Pepper, red	22	25
Allspice	6	8½
Cinnamon	21	23
Coriander	6½	8
Cloves	19	22
Ginger	18	21
Mace	65	60

SALTPETRE.

Refined	24½@25½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .28
Branded skins	@ .32
Ticky skins	@ .32
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.50
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.75
Branded kips	@3.40
Heavy branded kips	@4.40
Ticky kips	@3.40
Heavy ticky kips	@4.40

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—		
Spring broiling, 2½ to 3 lbs., each	.30	@35
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best	.27	@28
Old toms, scalded	.25	@26
Dry picked, old toms	.27	@28

CHICKENS.

Fresh, dry packed, 12 to box—		
Western, milk fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under, lb.	.30	@31
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	30	@31
Western, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz	.29	@30
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.		@30
Western, corn fed, 17 lbs. and under to doz.		@28
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.		@28
Western, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.		@27
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.		@28
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—		
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	.30	@32
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	.27	@28
Western, dry pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair		@27
Western, corn fed 4 lbs. to pair		@25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—		
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry pkd.		@22½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@22
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@21
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@19½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@18½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.		@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—		
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over		@22
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked		@21½
Old Cocks, per lb.		@15
Fowl—bbls.—		
Southern and S. W., large		@21
Other Poultry—		
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.		5.25@5.50
Long Island fresh ducklings		@21
Geese, Western, fancy		—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	@23
Fowls	18 @19
Roosters, old	—@—
Turkeys	—@—
Geese, per lb.	—@—

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	33½@33½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	34 @34½
Creamery, Firsts	31½@33
Process, extras	29 @29½
Process, Firsts	27½@28½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	35 @36
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@34
Fresh gathered, firsts	32 @33
Fresh gathered, seconds	29 @31
Fresh dirties, No. 1	25½@26
Fresh chex, prime to choice	23½@24

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BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton		@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton		@35.00
Dried blood, high grade		@ 3.40
Nitrate of soda—spot		@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York		nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	nom. 3.45	and 10c.
Garbage tankage		@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.50	and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-Lime		—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom.	@2.70 and 35c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%		@ 3.85
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%		@ 3.85

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Position by a young salesman and business builder in Cleveland, Ohio, as the representative of a packing or allied industry. Frank Smith, Stall E-7, West Side Market, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED

Experienced butcher supply salesman. Man with experience in selling butcher fixtures preferred. State age and references. Ottenheimer Bros., 413-415 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

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Horse for prompt shipment, $28.00 per ton in carloads, $27.00 per ton less than carloads for Dry Country Junk Bones del. our works. Hafleigh & Co., 2nd & Lehigh Station, Geo. Phila. & Reading, R. R., Phila., Pa. Do not use car longer than 36 ft. nor a low truck car.

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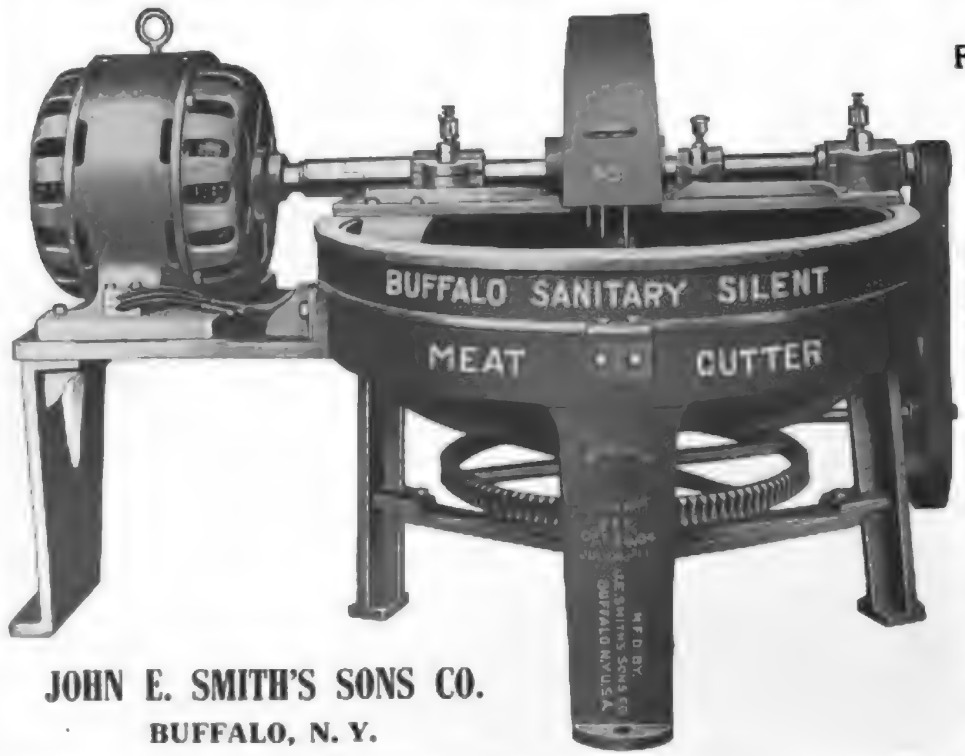

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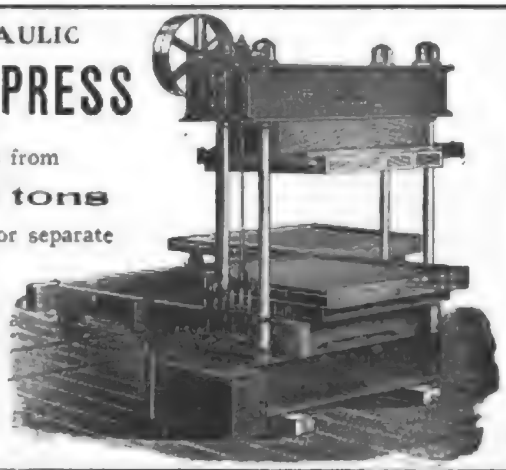

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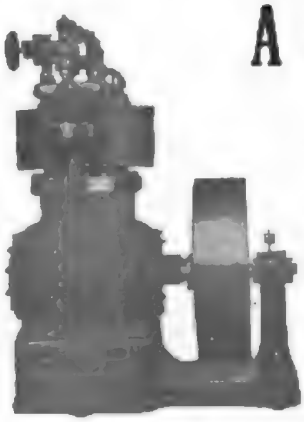

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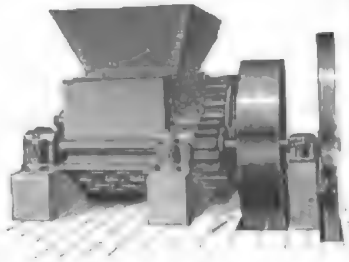

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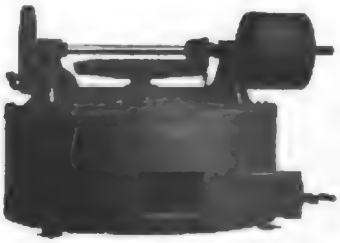

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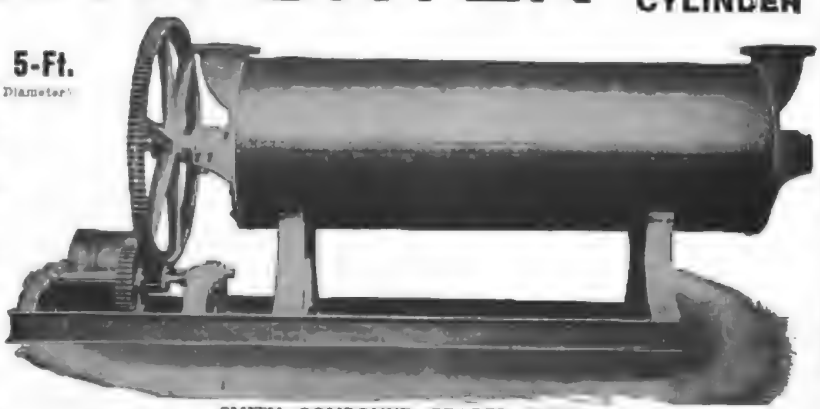

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Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

TRUCKS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

TRUCKS (MOTOR) AND SUPPLIES.
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Federal Motor Truck Co.
Goodrich Company, B. F.
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Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Niles Car & Mfg. Co., The.
Packard Motor Car Co.
White Company, The.

VALVES.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

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Vol. 55 No. 12

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

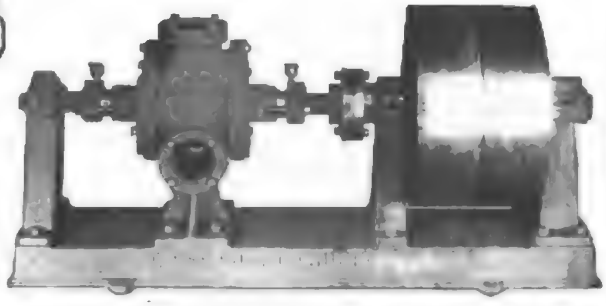
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1916

TABER ROTARY PUMPS

FOR PUMPING SOAP, OILS, TALLOW, GLUE, TANKAGE, ETC., HOLD THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY

SEND US YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

TABER PUMP COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y.



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Rohe & Brother

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Curers of the Celebrated "REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard.

GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME TRADE IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE

Export Office
344 Produce Exchange NEW YORK

Main Office
527 West 36th Street

PACKING HOUSES
534 to 548 W. 37th St. 538 to 543 W. 36th St.
547 to 549 W. 35th St.

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

BATTELLE & RENWICK Established 1840

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saltpetre, Dble. Refd. Nitrate of Soda, Dble. Refd.

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THE Brecht COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1853 ST·LOUIS

"CRESCENT"
SANITARY
SCRAPING AND GAMBRELLING BENCH

"DO AWAY WITH AS MUCH WOOD AS POSSIBLE AND REPLACE WITH WELL DESIGNED METAL EQUIPMENT" is now the problem of up-to-date packing house engineers and managers. "CRESCENT SANITARY GAMBRELLING BENCH" helps solve the problem in the Hog Killing Department.

Note the strong, well designed angle iron frame work, channel iron top, well braced galvanized iron ease-off and then think of the old style, all wood bench that soaks up the moisture from day to day—"NUF SED." Get out your rule, measure up that old water soaked bench and let us replace it with a new "BRECHT CRESCENT SANITARY." Made in standard widths, length and height to suit conditions.

Plans and specifications furnished to suit your requirements. Prices on application.

The Brecht Company

Established 1853

Exclusive manufacturers of machinery, equipment, tools and supplies pertaining to the meat and allied industries.

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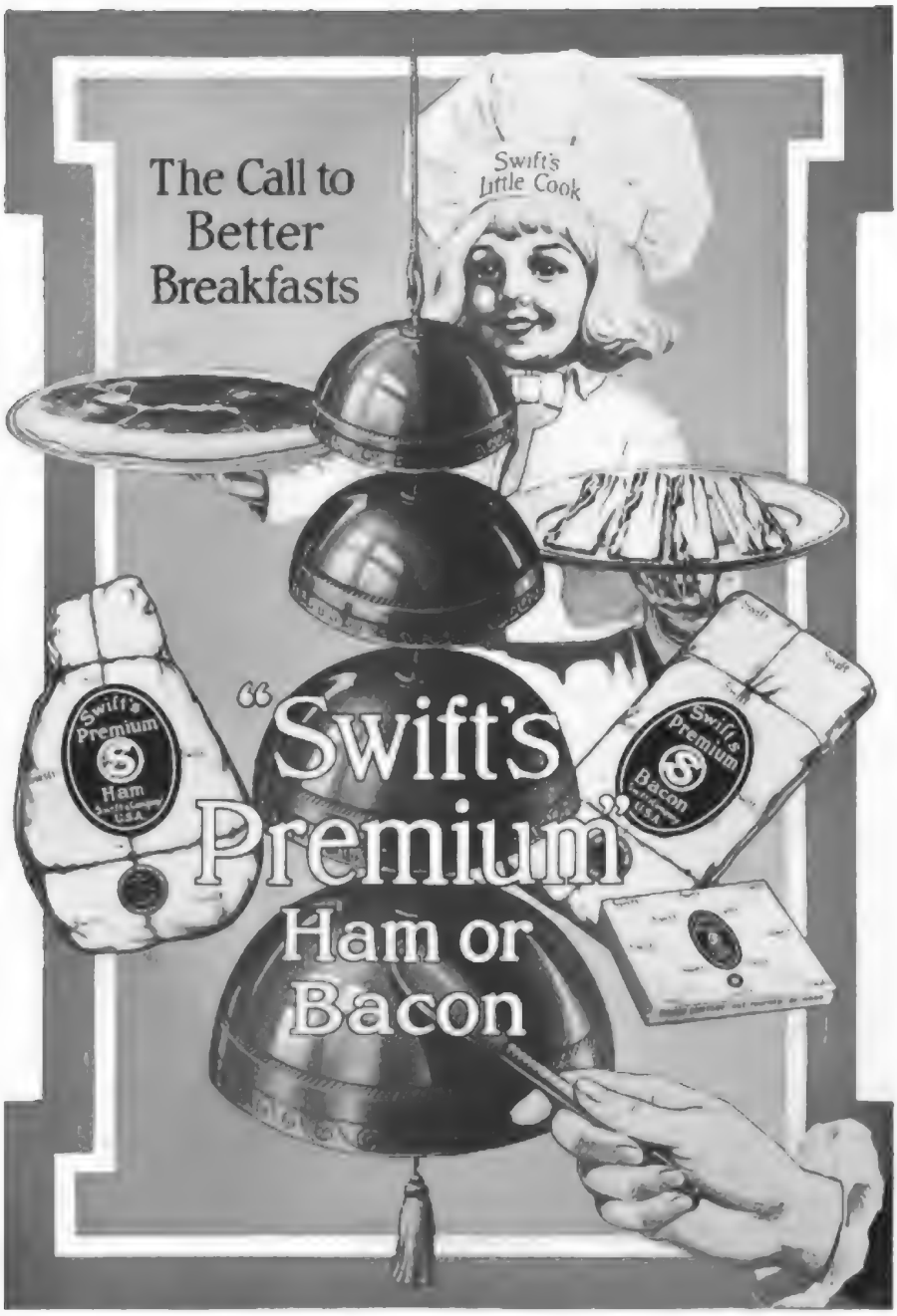
Listen! Listen to the clatter of the chain-drive truck. Remember that noisy machinery means power wasted—*power misapplied.* Decide then that your next truck shall be the *silent,* chainless Packard, smooth-running as a touring car on pneumatic tires. Let our experts size up your problems. Write Detroit.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard
CHAINLESS TRUCKS



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SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

We solicit your offerings of

HOG HAIR

WILSON & CO. INC.

HAIR DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

DO YOU?

On the investment basis it has become thoroughly established in the minds of an ever-increasing number of meat dealers and meat packers that

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser

returns more in cleaning service and more in help rendered to produce cleaner and better products than any other material available. And it is upon this basis that Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser has always been sold, and is sold today. You may order from your supply man with the express understanding that Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser will prove to be all that is claimed for it or money refunded.

Indian in Circle

In Every Package

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mnfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.

IT CLEANS CLEAN

Scientifically made, of the best material under expert supervision.

Carefully inspected and tested.

Guaranteed in quality and quantity. Serves users reliably and economically

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PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK.

(Write for nearest stock location.)

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OF NEW YORK

Telephone No. 2300 Murray Hill, Connecting all Departments

CITY DRESSED BEEF, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS

Manufacturers of Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearines, Prime City Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT, SUET, LONG FAT, HIDES, ETC.

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CORKRAN, HILL & CO.

Pork Packers

Dressed Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Butterine

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C. KLINCK PACKING COMPANY

NATIONAL BRAND OF PROVISIONS

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

EAST BUFFALO, NEW YORK

DAISY BRAND OF LARD

GUGGENHEIM BROS.

SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS

BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, SAUSAGE MEATS, BONELESS BEEF CUTS. *Uniform Selection*

UNION STOCK YARDS - - - - CHICAGO, ILL.

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Beef and Pork Packers

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Boston Store
43 NORTH MARKET STREET

General Office and Packing Houses
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

COMPANIA SANSINENA de CARNES CONGELADAS

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RIVER PLATE and URUGUAY BEEF, MUTTON and LAMB—ARGENTINE CHILLED BEEF

The Largest Independent Packers in the World

By-products—Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Tallow, Etc.

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Packers of Fine Provisions
"The Best is always the Cheapest" MARSHALLTOWN, IA. "Quality Counts"

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY
CHICAGO OMAHA KANSAS CITY SIOUX CITY LOS ANGELES WICHITA
Packers and Curers of the Famous Diamond C and Rex Brand Meats and Lard

JOHN J. FELIN & CO., SLAUGHTERERS, PACKERS and CURERS,
HIGH GRADE PORK PRODUCTS AND AIR DRIED BEEF
Manufacturers of the famous PHILADELPHIA PORK SAUSAGE and SCRAPPLE
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Office: 208 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL. Packinghouse: Union Stock Yards

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Mixed cars of Beef, Pork and Provisions a specialty. We own and operate INDEPENDENT LINE of Refrigerator Cars
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DRESSED BEEF, PORK, VEAL AND MUTTON
"Rosebud" brand of HAMS, BACON and SAUSAGE
"White Star" Pure Lard and the Famous **"Tewkesbury"** Neutral.
"Coin Special" and "CALUMET" brands of Canned Meats, Beef Extracts.
"Mistletoe" Butterine.
NEW YORK—163 Reade St. HAMBURG—Paulsen Haus
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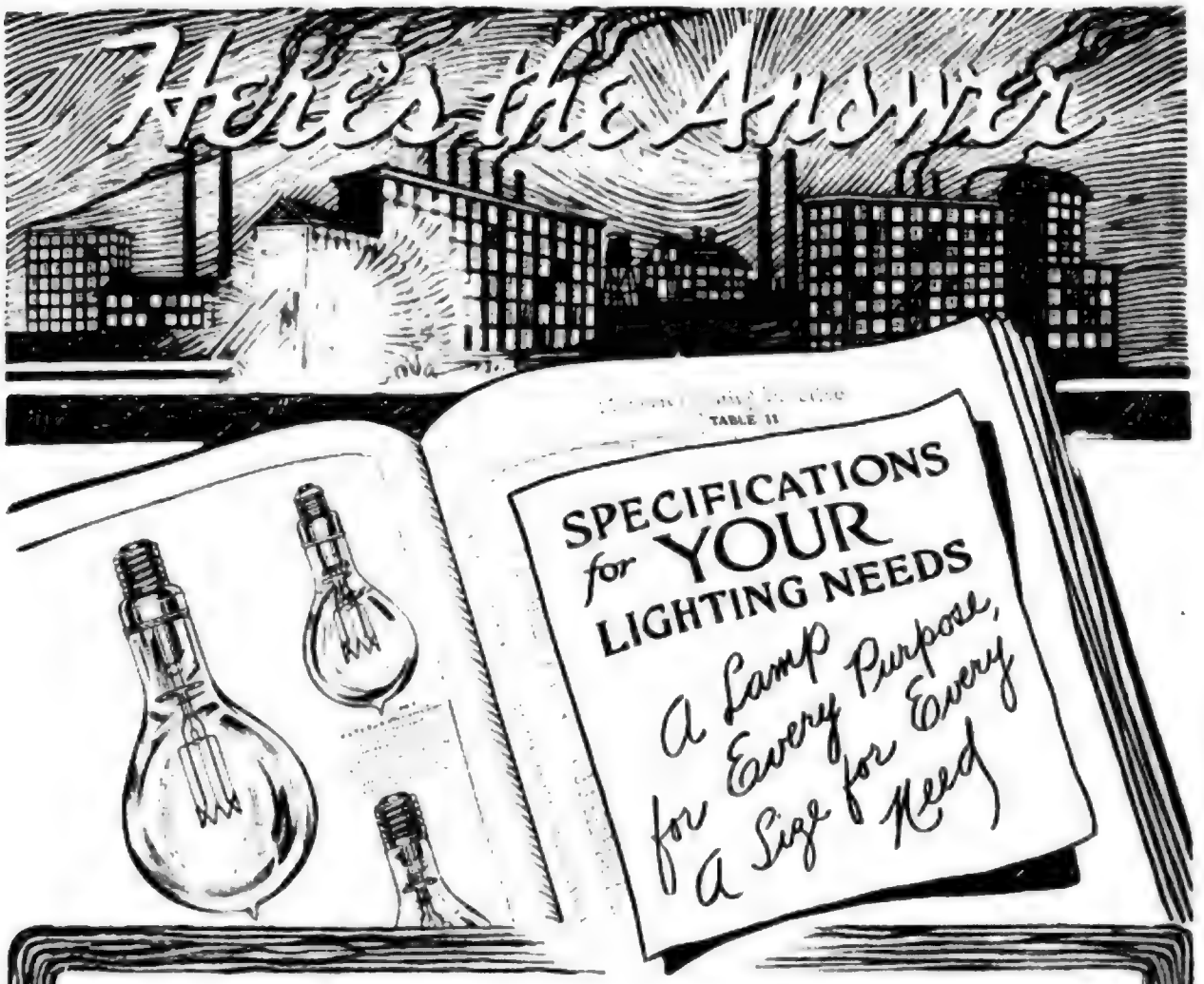

Let our Lighting Experts advise You

THE lighting of your plant is far too important to guess about. To handicap production by poor or half-way lighting is wasteful. You must be *sure* that every dollar's worth of current is producing the most efficient light possible.

To find out exactly what kind of lighting is standard for your class of work, write us for the lighting specifications that cover it. In addition, our lighting experts will gladly tell you how these specifications may be modified to meet your own local conditions.

We have no "ax to grind" for any particular size or type of lamp—our line of EDISON MAZDA LAMPS is so complete that in it you will find exactly the right lamp for practically every lighting requirement. Moreover the long experience of our lighting experts on problems similar to yours will enable them to find for you, quickly and surely, the correct solution of your lighting problem.

Right now is the time to prepare for the dark days just ahead. Write today to be sure that the coming winter will find you fully prepared and with the right MAZDA lamp in every socket.

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

Made in U. S. A. and
Backed by MAZDA SERVICE

EDISON LAMP WORKS

of General Electric Company
HARRISON, N. J.

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THE IDEAL HOG PAUNCH WASHER

Cleans off all the slime and removes the pin worms, making the paunch acceptable for edible lard and sausage.

YIELD

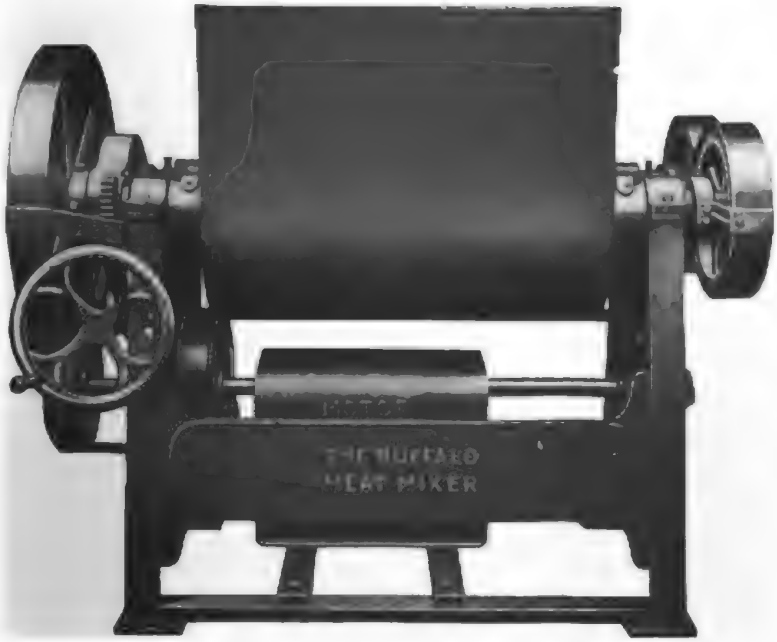
One-third to one-half pound lard and three-quarters to one pound sausage for every paunch kept out of the grease tank.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL COMPANY, Manufacturers, **Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.**

THE BUFFALO

LATEST IMPROVED SANITARY MIXER



Special Mixing Arms. Improved Tilting Device. Built Strong, Powerful. Like the Buffalo Cutter, it represents the highest degree of Durability, Efficiency, Sanitation.

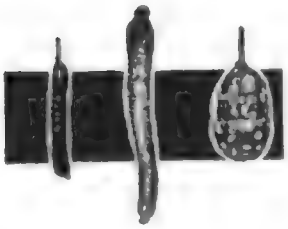
Built in all sizes.

Write for catalog, full description and LIST OF USERS

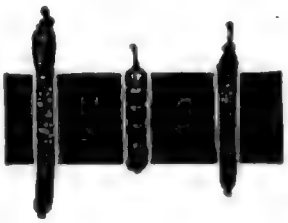
JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO. - Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ANGLO LINE

Includes every known Style and Grade of



Dried Sausage



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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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BELZ BRAND

St. Louis

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Makers of Fine Sausages ST. LOUIS

Our Sausages are made from selected meats and spices of the finest quality. NUFF SED. Members A. M. P. A.

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Manufacturers of the

Famous X-Ray Pure Kettle Rendered Lard

Send for Prices ST. LOUIS, MO.

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243-253 CALVERT BLDG., BALTIMORE, MD.

Builders of Complete Cold Storage Plants

80% of the butchers and packers of Baltimore recommend our work

Ericksen Patent Oleo Stock Breaker

For breaking oleo stock without coming in contact with human hands. The stock is shoveled from the seeder to the machine and then to the filling table. The man who fills the cloth operates the valve.

The result is that the stock is so thoroughly mixed that the pressing is much more uniform than secured by the old method. It eliminates one man in the average press room gang.

The valued features of this machine are:

—It is portable, self-contained;
—has one horse power motor;
—all parts coming in contact with stock are galvanized and very easily cleaned.
—Shipping weight is 1600 pounds.

Mechanical Manufacturing Company

Union Stock Yards, Chicago

World's Largest Manufacturers of Packing House Machinery and Equipment

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PACKERS AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS
EDELWEISS BRAND
SAUSAGE, HAMS, BACON AND LARD
SUMMER SAUSAGE OUR SPECIALTY
CHICAGO

INDEPENDENT PACKING CO.
41st and Halstead Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
BEEF and MUTTON
PORK AND PROVISIONS
Members American Meat Packers' Association.

WE WANT
Frozen Pigs For Export
POELS & BREWSTER
17 Battery Place New York

DRYERS--EVAPORATORS--PRESSES
RENDERING TANKS AND BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY
THE AMERICAN BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY CO.
90 West Street, New York

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D. 22 and 23 Produce Exchange
NEW YORK CITY
Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Horns, Hoofs, BONES OF ALL KINDS. Tallow, Grease, NEATSFOOT OIL.

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PORK PACKERS
Main Plant and Office, Mason City, Iowa
Victor Brand Hams, Bacon and Lard
Inquiries solicited for car lots of Green and S. P. Joints, Bellies, Dry Salt Meats, Lard, Casings, Hair and Fertilizers.

Refined
Chili Saltpetre
--Nitrate of Soda--
It's pure—free of borax
Manufactured by
The Knowles Bradley Co.
88 Wall St. New York

In Business 48 Years
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
SAUSAGE CASINGS
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Telephone No. 1251 Broad

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Importers and Exporters of
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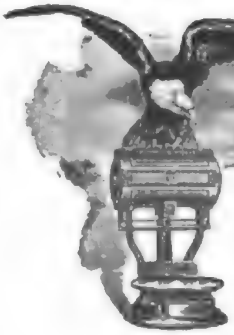
CONSOLIDATED CASING COMPANY
Dealers In Animal Products
SAUSAGE CASINGS A SPECIALTY
STOCK YARDS: PHILADELPHIA

GREENWALD PACKING COMPANY
SLAUGHTERERS OF LIVE STOCK AND DEALERS IN DRESSED BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL.
FERTILIZERS, CASINGS, HIDES, TALLOWS, OILS, STEARINE, ETC.
UNION STOCK YARDS BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPORTED SHEEP CASINGS
in original rings or selected Bundles made up in our own premises. Guaranteed satisfaction. Write to
Casing Dept. **FRANK L. YOUNG CO.** Boston, Mass.
Established over 40 years Incorporated 1914, Capital $300,000

W. G. AGAR & CO.
BROKERS
Packing House Products and By-Products
Dressed Beef, Fresh Pork, Dressed Pigs, Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Grease, Oils, Fertilizer, Hides, Bones.
25 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Watch Our "Want and For Sale" Page for Business Chances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General Distributors for
The Computing Scale Co.
Dayton, Ohio.
THE FIRST AND FOREMOST BUILDERS OF COMPUTING SCALES
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
326 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO
Always Open Territory to First Class Salesmen

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"Hook 'er" But Once And You'll "Hook 'er" Forever

Ask the man on the "Hook"!

Here is a little group of three times seven (just for luck). You know where they live. Write them. They will be glad to tell you.

United Gas Improvement Co.	H. J. Heinz Co. "57"	United States Government
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	International Harvester Co.	E. I. Du Pont & Co.
Cluett, Peabody & Co.	John Wanamaker	General Electric Co.
B. F. Goodrich Co.	Remington Typewriter Co.	Packard Motor Car Co.
National Cash Register Co.	Continental Gin Co.	Continental Can Co.
Miller & Hart	D. B. Martin Co.	John J. Felin Co.
Procter & Gamble Co.	West Phila. Stock Yds. Co.	John Morrell & Co.

Two thousand more great manufacturing concerns can add their praises to these one-score and one.

Take two concerns out of each of these columns for samples.

John J. Felin Co. is just starting up his fourth Ridgway elevator. Ask Mr. Felin.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. of Stamford, Ct., got one and tried it out by actual test and then changed their other elevators to Steam Hydraulic

The Remington Typewriter Co., Ilion, N. Y., first equipped their old factory and then they ordered for their new. And they will tell you a thing or two.

The Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala., tried one and then changed their old elevators over. They have just equipped their big new Dallas (Texas) plant throughout with these elevators.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., tried out this elevator and has gotten larger numbers of them. Changing other elevators over to the Steam Hydraulic.

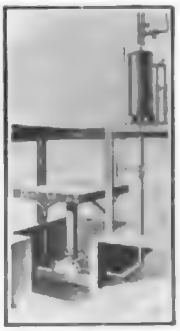
John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, got one elevator for their So. Dakota packing house, and then had us change all the elevators in the Ottumwa plant.

And yet you—

Oh, well, what's the use!

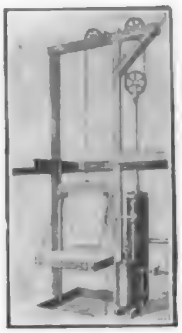
When the best concerns all over the land are crowding in to

"Hook 'er to the Biler"

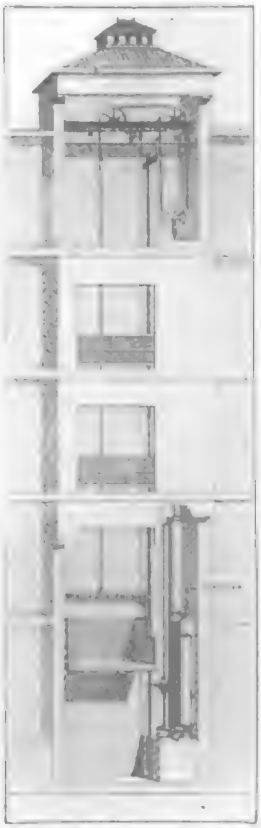


Direct Acting

Over 2,000 In Daily Use



Double Geared



High Lift in Enclosed Hatch Elevator

CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON CO.

COATESVILLE, PA.

ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW

M. H. NAGLE, PREST. J. F. NAGLE, TREAS. E. A. NAGLE, MGR.

NAGLE PACKING COMPANY

CITY DRESSED BEEF PACKERS AND EXPORTERS

SELECTED HIDES, FERTILIZERS, OLEO OILS, STEARINES.

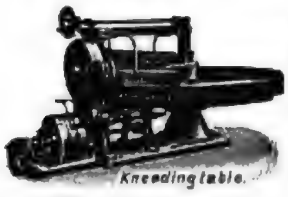
HENDERSON AND TWENTIETH STREETS JERSEY CITY, N. J.

PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

The Land of Origin

Remember: it's Holland!



Kneading table.

That's just the reason why we are specialists! We know Butterine-manufacturing better and longer than other nations do! And, as we are established since 1858, we have years of experience. Your competitors A, B, and Z use Grasso's! Because we make our machines "a bit better." Just this "bit better" draws your attention.

Mr. Manufacturer, drop us a line today! We furnish you with practical hints!

Established 1858 **Grasso's Mach. Works** Den Bosch (Holland)

Coppens' A. B. 1401

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Blood, Tankage Bones, Hoofs, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid
Write Us

Armour Fertilizer Works

General Offices:
Union Stock Yards
CHICAGO

THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 55. New York and Chicago, September 16, 1916 No. 12.

PLANS FOR PACKERS' CONVENTION.

Preparations for the eleventh annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, at Cincinnati, O., October 9, 10 and 11, are nearing completion. This is the first time the convention honors have gone to the original Porkopolis, and that well-known "Cincinnati bunch" is making the most elaborate arrangements to entertain the visitors.

The Cincinnati members from the beginning were among the most active and enthusiastic members of the association. The veteran General Michael Ryan of Cincinnati was the first president of the association, and the Cincinnati delegation was always among the largest attending the annual meetings.

Now that the annual gathering is to be held in the home of this lively bunch of packers, a big time in every sense of the word is expected. General Ryan, who has been unable to attend recent conventions, will be there and will get an old-time ovation. The convention business sessions will move with a snap and a go, and the entertainment programme is being mapped out as only that Cincinnati crowd of good fellows knows how.

The convention sessions and the great annual banquet will be held at the Hotel Sinton, one of Cincinnati's finest hostelries. There will be the usual convention "smoker," and a boat trip on the Ohio River for the third day is promised to contain some big surprises. The details of the programme will be announced in a short time.

Interest throughout the trade in this year's convention is very general, and indications point to a very large attendance. The Cincinnati local committees handling the convention arrangements are as follows:

Executive Committee.—Chas. E. Roth, chairman; Armin Sander, Joseph Ryan, Harry E. Maescher, George Zehler, Sr.

Committee on Banquet.—Joseph Ryan, chairman; Robert West, Jr., Armin Sander.

Committee on Smoker Vaudeville.—Roland Meyer, chairman; Charles Riley, Jr., Charles Buehler.

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Committee on Souvenirs.—Henry Moellering, chairman; Albert Rassenfoos, Nick Jansen.

Committee on Finance.—Elmer Schroth, chairman; Louis Wiederstein, Oscar Hoffman.

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Committee on Local Publicity.—Louis Kahn, chairman; Charles Heckle, Claude Ritter.

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Committee on Display Rooms, Booths and Directions.—Leo Blum, chairman; George Greishaber, George Zehler, Jr.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SUPPLY CUT BY DROUGHT

War Conditions Also Hamper the Industry to a Great Extent

(Special Correspondence of the National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, August 15, 1916.

The great losses in livestock during the recent drought in Australia are reflected in the figures showing the export trade in meat during the year which ended on June 30 last. In two years there was a reduction of over seventeen millions in sheep and nearly two millions in cattle in the principal states which have an export trade—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland. And last year, as a result, the export trade showed a falling-off of nearly two and a half million carcases of mutton, or 81 per cent. as compared with the previous year, 1914-15; nearly a million and a half carcases of lamb, or 78 per cent.; and 1,146,000 quarters of beef, or 55 per cent.

The severity of the times is illustrated by the fact that South Australia had no export trade and that Victoria had only a small trade. The whole of the output, except small consignments, went to the United Kingdom, or at any rate to the order of the Imperial Government.

All packing plants are in operation in Australia, and as fast as possible meat is being prepared for export. In ten days recently in Queensland the State Government despatched 13,000 tons of meat, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, to the order of the Imperial Government. It has been stated that the home government has asked Queensland to reserve all meat not required for local consumption until the end of the year, when supplies are expected to drop off.

Much delay has taken place in the completion of the plant at Darwin for Vestey Bros. This firm has already spent $1,500,000 on the plant and has other plans that will involve an expenditure of $1,000,000 more. It is expected that the plant will be ready to begin operations on April 1 of next year. The buildings have been built of steel and concrete, and are on the most approved principles.

A packing plant is being erected by the Government of Western Australia in its northern district, at Wyndham. It is expected that these works will not be ready until late in 1917. In New South Wales Angliss and Co. Proprietary, Ltd., are enlarging works at Forbes, recently purchased by them.

Slaughter of Cows and Calves is opposed.

The value of livestock is directing much attention to the question of slaughtering female stock. It is noticed that an inordinate proportion of the cattle sold through the yards are female. One explanation of this is that a number of dairymen are going out of business, through becoming discourage by the action of the Labor Governments in fixing the prices for dairy produce at lower rates than they can afford to run their dairies. A bill to prevent the slaughter of female and immature cattle is promised in all the State Parliaments.

Another subject of interest is the existence of worm nests, or nodules in cattle. Owing to the objection raised by the Imperial Government some years ago the briskets have to be removed before export. There is now an agitation to get the Imperial Government to waive this regulation on account of the large amount of beef that must be cut off carcases before export.

In Queensland considerable trouble has been experienced at the plants owing to the attitude of some of the employees in objecting to rush work. This is popularly known in this country as a "lazy strike." The butchers paid on piece rates at one plant had been putting through more carcasses than the freezers, paid on time rates, had been able to handle. The freezers consequently slowed down, so that the butchers soon overtook them and had to hold off now and again. This has been the cause of much inconvenience. In another case the men loading the boats adopted a somewhat similar attitude, and at least one boat had to leave short-shipped. As a result of the trouble in the works the employees obtained substantial increases in wages.

Australian Meat Inspection Now National.

The inspection of meat for export in Australia has hitherto been undertaken in some States by State officers under Federal control, and in other States under Federal control. The system has been made uniform, the Commonwealth Government having taken over supervision in all the States. Inspection will now take place of live animals, then of the carcases, and then the frozen meat as it goes on board the ship. Each piece of meat must bear the Commonwealth export brand.

Nothing further has been heard of an application by some owners of horses for permission to slaughter them and export horseflesh.

Much agitation has taken place in Australia over the fact that the prices for Australian meat in London are considerably under the quotations for Argentine beef. This is put down to steps taken in Great Britain to control prices, and while it is considered fair by Australians to control rates in the interests of the Imperial Government, it is held that it is not fair to penalize Australians.

Suggestions have been made that the Imperial Government should assume some control over "free" shipments of meat to Great Britain, so as to bring them into line with Australian meat shipped to the order of the Imperial Government. Australian meat men are becoming restive, as it is contended that the Argentine shippers have a great advantage, not only in the markets in England, but in getting a footing in Continental markets, whereas the Australian shipper is compelled to ship direct to Great Britain.

The Situation in New Zealand.

In New Zealand the freezing season for export has been concluded. The quantity of beef put through was greater than usual, but there was a reduction in the quantity of mutton and lamb. The shortage of beef from Australia has stimulated the Dominion trade, and the quantity sent away this year has nearly doubled the quantity shipped in the previous year, 1914-15.

In New Zealand the question regarding female cattle and young stock is also being raised, and it is suggested that steps should be taken to prevent this trouble.

One of the most interesting events in the meat trade was the opening recently of works at Westfield, Auckland, in which Vestey Bros. are said to have a controlling interest. In officially opening these works the Prime Minister uttered a warning against the unnecessary destruction of young female stock.

In view of the enforcement of compulsory military service much discussion is taking place in New Zealand regarding the effect on the trade if a number of men of military age are withdrawn for service.

The Canterbury Frozen Meat Company has paid a dividend of 3 per cent. on preference shares and 4 per cent. on ordinary shares for the half year.

The refrigerated space in New Zealand has been largely increased since the previous season, but most of the stores are now full, and already some of the works are proposing to make additions.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirty-ninth in a series of articles from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have increased that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The war has, of course, altered and complicated the situation. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.]

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

CATTLE—COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES.

Number of Cattle.

The 40 countries for which the number of cattle is given for varying periods of time do not include China, British India, the Turkish Empire, and many small countries that possess comparatively few cattle.

The United States is clearly the leading country of the world in number of cattle. The farms and ranges of 1916 possessed 61,141,000 cattle. If also the cattle not on farms and ranges, nearly 2,000,000, as found in 1910, are added, the total number of cattle in the United States in 1915 is about 63,500,000. According to the latest information, the Russian Empire possesses 52,000,000 cattle, and far below that country is Argentina with 29,500,000 cattle. An official estimate of cattle gives Brazil 30,700,000, but this may be excessive. Germany's in 1913 numbered 21,000,000, France's 15,000,000, the United Kingdom's 12,000,000, and Australia's 11,500,000. No other country of the 40 possesses as many as 10,000,000 cattle, unless Austria and Hungary are combined, the total for both of these subdivisions of the dual empire being 16,500,000.

An important general fact appears upon an examination of the record of the number of cattle in the various countries for recent years, say since about 1907, and this general fact is that in most of the countries the number of cattle in these recent years is about stationary; in a much smaller list of countries, now (1916) including the United States, the number of cattle is increasing; and in Canada the number of cattle is decreasing.

The more prominent countries in which cattle are increasing are the United States, in 1916, after half a dozen years of sharp decline, Asiatic Russia, and Uruguay, and among the less important countries are Denmark, Madagascar, and the Netherlands. Possibly New Zealand should be in this list. The least important countries in this list at the present time are British East Africa, British South Africa, and German East Africa. In no other countries in the world, as far as is ascertained, are cattle increasing in number.

It is not always easy to form a judgment as to whether cattle are increasing or diminishing or remaining stationary in number, but approximately it appears that a stationary condition exists in the important countries of Argentina, Australia, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and possibly European Russia. The countries of less importance in this list are Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Finland, Greece, Paraguay, Servia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Per Capita Cattle.

Countries that possess a certain order of importance in number of cattle do not retain that order when the number of cattle per capita of the population is considered. It is to be remembered that the countries differ in meat production per head for the same general kind of animals.

According to the best information, the leading country of the forty in number of cattle per capita of the population is Uruguay, with 7.9 head of cattle in 1908. Next in order stands Paraguay with 4.4 cattle, Argentina with 3.6 cattle, Australia with 2.4 cattle, Venezuela with 2.2 cattle, and New Zealand with 2 cattle.

In a group below the foregoing stand: Madagascar with 1.7 cattle, Columbia with 1.27 cattle, Brazil with 1.23 cattle, Cuba with 1.21 cattle, and British South Africa with 1.18 cattle. The countries in the group of those possessing one-half to 1 animal are, in order: Denmark with 0.83 of 1 animal, Canada with 0.75 of 1 animal, the United States (1916) with 0.60 of 1 animal, Asiatic Russia and Chile with 0.54 of 1 animal, and Finland with 0.51 of 1 animal. All other countries of the 40 not mentioned above possess less than one-half of 1 animal per capita of the population.

The general decline of cattle in recent years in absolute numbers throughout the world is accentuated when comparison is made with population. In only a few countries, most of them relatively unimportant, except the United States (1916), are cattle increasing per capita of population. These are the United States (1916), Uruguay, possibly Asiatic Russia, Madagascar, Denmark, British East Africa, British South Africa, and German East Africa.

The list of countries in which the per capita cattle are decreasing contains many important ones, and in this list are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Germany, New Zealand, European Russia, and Servia.

The list of countries in which the per capita ratio of cattle remains about the same in recent years is a longer one than either of the two foregoing ones, and includes Algeria, possibly Hungary, Belgium, possibly Chile, Finland, possibly France, possibly Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, possibly Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

(To be continued.)

AUGUST OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of August, 1916, was 7,410,780 lbs. uncolored and 213,810 lbs. colored, a total of 7,624,590 lbs. This was over a million and a half pounds more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was a million and a quarter pounds more. Production of renovated butter in Chicago in August totaled 860,799 lbs., compared to 586,440 lbs. in July.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
August, 1915	6,379,572
September	6,862,642
October	8,417,380
November	8,025,175
December	8,914,978
January, 1916	8,132,537
February	8,629,735
March	10,159,141
April	9,741,393
May	9,093,366
June	7,895,272
July	6,070,926
August	7,624,590

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

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GLUE IMPORTANT PACKINGHOUSE BY-PRODUCT

How This Product Is Made and What It Is Used For

(Copyright, 1916, by Armour & Co. Reproduced by permission from the Armour Magazine.)

If one arranged the many valuable by-products derived from the packing industry in order of their importance among the front ranks would be found that unpretentious but wonderfully useful commodity, glue. Without this manufactured "stick-to-itiveness" the world would disintegrate; very few of the laity know how generally and indispensably useful it is.

The calamity of calamities would be to suddenly eliminate all glue from the structure of things. Anyone who even attempted such an act would be an enemy of the race and deserving of being "shot on the spot." For the world would literally tumble down about our ears.

The chairs in which we were sitting would drop to pieces, the paper would come off the wall, and our straw hats would be limp masses without form or comeliness. Something tragic would have happened to our shoes, and when we went to light our cigars we should find the matches "hoo-dooed." A catastrophe would have struck our books on the shelves and a magic change would have been accomplished in almost everything about us.

So we must have glue to complete our comfort and well-being, and the better glue it is the more stable our security and orderly peace of mind. As ultimate consumers we buy very little of the commodity, generally speaking, but the better the glue purchased by the scores of arts and industries in which it plays an important part, the better for us and the better for those industries.

It is safe to say that not many people even surmise the many uses of the commodity. A list issued by the Armour Glue Works is here reproduced, as a bit of enlightenment, showing the classes of trade that use glue.

Not only is glue an important product because of its general usefulness, but it ranks high in value as a revenue bringing by-product of the packing business. According to the census of 1909 nearly $14,000,000 worth of glue was being manufactured yearly in the United States. Glue manufacturing, with its allied industries, which will be mentioned later, utilizes great quantities of the products of the killing floors.

There is no better example of what is meant by saving of "waste material" so called, through the manufacture of by-products, than that afforded by the Armour Glue Works. This establishment is a conspicuous conserver of material resources.

Bone Glue and Hide Glue.

In speaking about glue, a distinction is always made between what is known as "bone glue" and what is known as "hide glue." This is the first broad division. Within these two classes there are, of course, many grades.

It is a grossly mistaken idea to think that "glue is just glue" any more than that "soap is soap." The glue which is suited to the needs of a cabinet-maker is not the same glue which a calciminer would use. Hard wood requires a stronger glue than soft wood. Fine bookbinding in high grade leather is an entirely different matter from cheap paper-cover binding, and accordingly calls for a different grade of glue.

These few instances are given to emphasize the fact that glue is a product of different kinds and grades and that the careful manufacturer or artisan cannot afford to select his glue at random and without taking into consideration the kind and quality of work which he expects it to perform.

With this general statement let us proceed to note a few things regarding the manufacture of the two principal classes—"bone glue" and "hide glue."

Preparation of Bone Glue.

The raw material for bone glue consists of pigs' feet (that portion which one often sees in the form of pickled pigs' feet) cattle heads, cattle feet, sheep and calves' heads and feet, jaw bones, rib bones, sirloin bones and shoulder blades.

The larger pieces like the heads and rib bones are first broken up to facilitate handling and treatment.

The first important step is the washing. All the blood must be thoroughly cleansed away. Then the material is bleached, a step which makes the resultant glue lighter in color and which acts as a preservative. More washing follows the bleaching and must be kept up until all the bleaching material is removed, a process which takes forty-eight hours.

It must not be supposed that all the raw materials named above are lumped together. The different kinds are treated separately, and different apparatus is used for the washing. But in all the washing process some sort of mechanical agitation is applied and the processes are kept up for a number of hours to insure a perfect cleansing.

This is as good a place as any to state that he who thinks a modernly conducted glue works is a place of filth and foul odors has an entirely erroneous idea.

In the Cooking Vats.

After the washing and bleaching and re-washing, the material is put into the cooking vats where it is gently boiled in water. The vats are equipped with false bottoms under which are steam pipes resting on the true bottoms. The necessary heat is supplied by these steam pipes. The liquid contents of the vat can pass from one compartment to the other through the holes in the false bottom, but the solid contents are kept away from the steam pipes, and thus burning or scorching is prevented.

This boiling process accomplishes several things. If the contents of the vat consist of knuckles or cattle feet, neatsfoot oil is released, and, rising to the top, is skimmed off as a by-product of glue-making. From beef bones, tallow is secured in like manner, and from pigs' feet is obtained what is known as pigs-foot stock.

Then there is the "glue liquor," which is left when the tallow and oil are removed. Glue liquor is simply the gelatinous substance which is extracted by boiling, from the bone tissue. One meets it sometimes in soup when the soup bone has been boiled too vigorously. It belongs to the same family as gelatin which is produced in a similar manner from edible material and refined by further processing.

After the glue liquor has been drawn off, more water is added and the solid material in the vat is subjected to another boiling. This is repeated several times, and the glue is graded accordingly, the first drawing furnishing the strongest glue.

Some of the raw material, instead of being boiled in the open vat, is put into closed vessels and boiled under pressure. This method produces a different grade of glue from that described above.

Through the Filter Mass.

The glue liquor is taken to copper filters where it is passed through a "filter mass" of cotton fibre and then it is put into vacuum pans, where a certain percentage of the moisture is boiled out. One important object of the glue maker is to avoid over-boiling, as this reduces the strength of the glue, and for this reason the vacuum process of reducing the water content is used, since it can be accomplished at lower temperature than by boiling in the open.

Next the glue liquor is passed through a congealer, an ingenious device which cools the glue by means of cooling pipes, causes the glue to set just as jelly sets, and delivers it onto a moving belt in the form of large thin sheets. The sheets are put onto frames of wire netting and placed in a strong draft where they are dried. With this the glue is a finished product and needs only to be broken up or ground, as the case may be, and put into containers for shipment.

There is still another method of making bone glue, which, in principle, is the reverse of the process just described. Instead of boiling out the glue, leaving the mineral matter of the bones as a residue, the mineral matter may be dissolved out, leaving only the ossein or gelatinous substance as the residue. This is accomplished by treating raw bones such as skulls, jaws and knuckles with dilute muriatic acid. The ossein thus obtained is practically all glue, and it yields no by-product in the further processing.

The Making of Hide Glue.

Hide glue is made differently. The raw material for what is known as hide glue consists of hide and skin trimmings, "fleshings," which are scraped from the inside of skins and sinews.

These materials are subjected to a liming process, fleshings requiring about two weeks and the other materials about three months, during which time the liming vats are carefully watched and the lime is changed several times. The liming process softens and swells the material and by this means facilitates the extraction of the glue in the boiling vats.

After the liming, the material is bleached and washed, and then treated much the same as bone glue. The boiling releases the gelatinous substance in the tissues just the same as it does that in the bones, and by-products of brown and yellow grease are obtained.

By-Products of Glue Making.

Mention has been made of the allied industries that are associated with the process of glue manufacturing. These consist of producing the by-products, some of which have already been named.

These by-products are an important part of the out-put of the glue works. The glue

(Continued on page 42.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

RECIPES FOR CORNED BEEF.

A subscriber in New England who is a manufacturer of meat specialties writes:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly give me a recipe for making a first-class cooked corned beef; also sweet pickle for same?

Beef should be thoroughly chilled and absolutely fresh when put in pickle. It is a great mistake to allow meats to become tainted before corning.

For canning purposes the meats are usually cured in a plain pickle of about 75 degrees for 25 days, in not too large pieces, of course. If some pieces are rather large, run a knife through them several times, so the pickle may find readier access. Before being put in pickle the meat should be freed of all bone and superfluous fat.

When cured the meat should be drained, then boiled at 212 degrees Fahr. for about 30 minutes, then taken to the trimming tables and all fat, bone, skin and sinew removed, after which it is cut up into suitable-sized pieces for stuffing into the cans.

Should the meat be fatter than usual, allow a few extra ounces per can, say, 3 ounces to a 6-pound can, as grease will escape during processing equal to that amount, and the canned meat will be all the more acceptable than if this grease were left in. Tallowy, greasy corned beef is not desirable, one reason why lean cattle are preferred to fat cattle is that there is less grease and a firmer finished article.

Reverting to the pickle, 3 ounces of granulated sugar and 1 ounce of refined saltpeter, or double-refined nitrate of soda, per gallon of pickle may be used if desired. The plain pickle may be 70 degs. to 72 degs. F., curing temperature not above 38 degs. F.

Corned beef intended for domestic cooking—that is, not for canning—should be from good cattle and consist of plates, rumps, crossribs, briskets, etc., in suitably-sized pieces, and packed in receptacles in as nearly equal sizes as possible, so as to insure close packing and a uniform cure.

These meats should be properly chilled (not frozen) and absolutely fresh when put in pickle, and cured in a uniform temperature of say 36 degs. to 38 deg. F. It may be said here it pays to keep all receptacles absolutely clean and sweet, all the time. If convenient the pickle may be boiled and skimmed and of course chilled before putting on the meats.

Ordinarily it requires about 4 gallons of liquid to cover 100 pounds of meat, and the meat must be kept submerged while curing; all the better if packed close and headed tight, so as to admit of rolling or turning end-for-end at intervals while in the process of curing.

Some curers pack the beef in barrels or tierces as follows: To each 100 pounds of meat allow 8 pounds of salt. Sprinkle a quarter-of-an-inch layer of this over the bottom of the barrel, then pack on this a layer of the meat as closely and as evenly in thickness as possible. Then put thereon a layer of salt, then a layer of meat, and so on. Reserve of the salt allowed, as stated above, enough to cover well the top layer of meat.

Allow the meats thus packed to stand over night, then to each 100 pounds of meat add 2 pounds of good sugar—some use 4 pounds—and 4 ounces of refined saltpeter, well dissolved in one gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient

(Continued on page 24.)

FEEDING AND MARKETING POULTRY.

(Concluded from last week.)

The following gives you some idea of how to kill and dress poultry for the market:

In the first place, poultry should be well fed and well watered, and then kept for 18 to 24 hours without food before killing. Stock dresses out brighter when well watered and it adds to the appearance. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing neck.

To dress chickens kill by bleeding in mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded chickens sell best. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling—160 to 150 Fahrenheit; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down five or six times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately, while the body is warm, very cleanly and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately in cold water; hang in a cool place (or, better, place on shelves in the shape you wish them to appear when cooled—hanging draws the breast muscles and makes them look thinner when cool and harder to pack) until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry pick chickens properly the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin.

(Continued on page 24.)

You Are Invited

We will have some interesting and unique things to show you at the Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, week of September 25th.

Our booth will be on the main floor—Stop, Look and Listen!

Our new catalog is now with the printers and engravers and will be ready for distribution at that time. It features some very comprehensive blue prints.

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PRODUCERS GET THE MONEY

According to reports issued this week by the United States Department of Agriculture on crop and livestock prices, the producer was paid an average increase of 9.3 per cent. during the month of August for his products. The government report is that the index figure of prices on September 1 was 21.9 per cent. higher than a year ago, 14.3 per cent. higher than two years ago, and 18.6 per cent. higher than the average of the last eight years on this date.

This report shows that the producer was paid 19.4 per cent. more for his meat animals than a year ago, 5.4 per cent. higher than two years ago and 18.7 per cent. higher than the average of the last six years.

If the livestock raiser received on an average 18.7 per cent. more for his animals than the average for the past six years, he ought to be moderately contented. And yet we find him still complaining of low prices and poor returns, talking of losing money on his livestock and of market combinations to compel him to sell at a loss, etc.

It is true that little has been heard in recent weeks of the various political moves for a government investigation of the meat packers on the ground that they manipulate or control livestock prices. It seems that in spite of the political exigencies of the season those needy vote-seekers find it hard to continue their attacks on the trade. Such figures as those of the government report—not to mention news from the livestock market centers showing the highest prices paid for hogs since the civil war, and correspondingly high prices for other meat animals—such figures as these make even a political tirade hard to frame up.

Livestock commission interests are not so modest, however. The National Live Stock Exchange continues its vituperative assaults on the meat trade because the latter sees fit to buy its raw material where it pleases, instead of placing all its orders through these commission men.

Some of these attacks are amusing in their inconsistency. The latest statement of the Exchange condemns packers because they have cheapened the cost of beef to the public, when the Exchange interests believe they ought to have maintained prices, so that the livestock shipper could have got even higher returns for his stock. It upbraids those stockraisers who sold their animals direct to packers and declares that "Every animal sold to the country-buying pirates of the packers strengthens their position and *forces meat prices to lower levels.*"

Congressmen looking for votes charge the packers with combining to cheat the producer, while the livestock interest upbraids them for acting so as to benefit the consumer. A stump speaker of reasonable ingenuity can make an issue out of almost anything, especially with the meat packer as a target, but these recent manifestations seem to have turned even political buncombe topsy-turvy. Out of the confusion the plain figures of the market reports and the official government statement shine with a clear light of fact.

MEAT DEMAND FROM EUROPE

Some people are greatly concerned over the heavy exports to Europe of our domestic meats and meat products since the beginning of the European war. With European meat production reduced to the vanishing point, and armies of unparalleled size to feed, it was natural that the rest of the world would be pressed to supply the deficiency.

Practically all of South America's beef and mutton exports have gone into this war maw for the past two years. In Australia and New Zealand the government has assumed control of the entire meat supply of both countries, to take what it pleased for army needs.

Even this left Europe short of meat, and the United States and Canada had to be resorted to. Price was no consideration, and the orders naturally commanded consideration. Cured pork products are one of the necessities for a force in the field, as well as for a home population short of food, and the United States was about the only source of such supplies in any quantity.

So it is not surprising that a compilation of statistics shows the export of meats has trebled since the beginning of the war, and of beef alone is ten times as much as before the war. This compilation shows that the exports of meats of all kinds, which aggregated 455,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914, the year immediately preceding the war, were 885,000,000 pounds in 1915, and 1,339,000,000 pounds in 1916.

This increase of 100 per cent. in the total meat exports in the first year of the war and 200 per cent. in the second year, when compared with the exports of the year immediately preceding the war, is, however, trifling when compared with the increase in exports of beef alone. The quantity of fresh beef exported jumped from 6,400,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914 to 170,000,000 pounds in 1915, and 231,000,000 pounds in 1916.

Of beef of all kinds the exports of 1916 were practically ten times as much as those of 1914, having been for 1916 320,000,000 pounds, against 33,000,000 pounds in 1914. In the two years of war the export of beef of all kinds has been 597,000,000 pounds, against 73,500,000 pounds in the two years preceding the war, or eight times as much as in the two years of war as in the preceding two years of peace.

The increase in exports of meats occurred almost exclusively in the movements to the countries at war. To Great Britain the exports of beef in 1916 were 117,000,000 pounds; to France, 49,000,000 pounds, and to Italy for the second half of the year, 48,000,000 pounds. In the year preceding the war there were no exports of fresh beef to any of these countries, the 6½ million pounds of fresh beef exported in 1914 going chiefly to Panama, Canada and the West Indian Islands.

Pork exports also show a marked increase, though not as great as those of beef, having been in 1916 998,000,000 pounds, against 597,000,000 pounds in 1915 and 411,000,000 pounds in 1914.

These comparisons seem all the more striking because our beef exports before the war began were practically nothing. They are not to be considered a menace of any duration to our domestic food supply, since the end of hostilities will unquestionably see an almost complete restoration of antebellum conditions. When the armies disband the meat orders will stop. As in other commercial lines, there will be a sudden and violent readjustment of foreign trade conditions. Fortunately, we need and can use at home all the meat products we can produce, so that this readjustment will not be a serious matter economically.

TRADE GLEANINGS

T. J. Emerine's slaughterhouse in Carey, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire.

The plant of the Seaboard Oil & Guano Company, Heathsville, Va., has been damaged by fire.

Fire in the warehouse of the Griffith & Boyd Fertilizer Company, Canton, Md., caused considerable damage.

Fire destroyed the barn and storage buildings of the Arcadia Land & Live Stock Company, Ogden, Utah. Origin unknown.

Papp's Leghorn Farm, Inc., Newark, N. J., to deal in poultry, eggs, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000.

J. I. Wade, Charles T. Faulkner, E. H. Hood and R. D. Smith have incorporated the Farmers Gin & Seed Company, Emmett, Ark., with a capital stock of $4,000.

The Whitewright Oil Mill Company, Whitewright, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $35,000 by D. S. McMillin, W. N. Stone and T. H. Sears.

The Cambridge Soap & Chemical Company, now located in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., will erect a four-story factory building at the corner of Hamilton street and Harris avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

A branch house, to cost $75,000, will be erected at 1841 Cherry avenue, Fresno, Cal., by the Cudahy Packing Company. The building will be 140 x 62½ feet and will be of concrete and brick construction.

A packing plant to cost about $300,000 is to be established in a short time by the Moran Packing Company of San Francisco, Cal. This plant will be located on Seventy-third avenue, near the Southern Pacific tracks in East Oakland, Cal.

Grease dripping from meat in the smoke room caused a fire which damaged the plant of J. H. Allison & Company, at Chattanooga, Tenn. The entire second floor and packing rooms, containing fifteen carloads of meat, were gutted and stock ruined.

The International Planters' Corporation, New York, N. Y., to deal in fruits, livestock, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $575,000 by R. B. Randolph, East Roselle, N. J.; A. B. Champlin, Underhill avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and E. C. Grey, 286 St. Johns place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

At a meeting of the directors of the North-ern Packing Company, Grand Forks, N. D., the following officers were elected: M. F. Murphy, president; R. B. Griffith, vice-president; C. W. Graves, secretary, and James A. Dinnie, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of the following men: E. J. Lander, chairman; O. S. Hanson, M. F. Murphy, A. I. Hunter and H. B. Finch.

The John R. Daily Company has started work on the construction of a packing plant at Missoula, Mont., to cost $40,000. The plant will be of brick and concrete, 100 x 60 feet, and a basement containing 17,500 square feet of space, where a cold storage plant will be installed. Slaughtering will be done in the present plant of the company, which will be remodeled and enlarged; improvements to be completed by December 1.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE STORED.

The Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the United States Department of Agriculture in its report of cold storage holdings of creamery butter on September 1, 1916, states that reports from 166 firms show that these firms now have 102,843,822 pounds of creamery butter in storage. The 143 firms that reported their holdings of this year and last showed a present stock of 100,989,976 pounds as compared with 101,661,678 pounds last year, a decrease of two-thirds of one per cent. The amount in storage as now reported is 10.6 per cent. greater than on August 1, 1916. Inasmuch as a few cold storage firms have not responded to the monthly inquiries, this report is not quantitatively complete.

Reports from 221 firms show that these firms on September 1 had 4,761,632 cases of eggs in storage. The 185 firms that reported their holdings of this year and last showed a present stock of 4,590,688 cases as compared with 5,682,950 cases last year, a decrease of 1,092,262 cases or 19.2 per cent. The amount in storage as now reported is 10.9 per cent. less than on August 1, 1916.

Reports from 152 firms show that these firms had 30,437,771 pounds of American cheese in storage. The 119 firms that reported their holdings of this year and last showed a present stock of 27,745,176 pounds as compared with 28,574,634 pounds last year, a decrease of 829,458 pounds of 2.9 per cent. The kind of cheese classed as American includes both whole milk and skim cheese. It does not include soft cheese or foreign varieties.

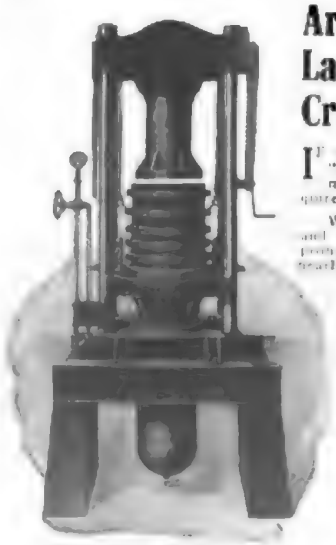
AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER REPORT.

For the year ended June 30, the American Hide & Leather Company reports a gain of nearly $3,500,000 in gross earnings, a rise of almost $4,000,000 in expenses; an increase of a little less than $600,000 in net earnings; and a surplus of $1,643,265, equivalent to 12.6 per cent. on the $13,000,000 preferred stock, against 7.38 per cent. a year ago. The figures compare as follows:

	1916	1915	1914
Gross output	$25,576,749	$19,092,483	$17,759,076
Cost of material used	$19,487,455	$15,584,942	$15,452,311
Repl., ren., etc.	204,010	173,937	188,296
Discounts	1,083,511	824,574	754,179
Total deduct.	$20,774,977	$16,583,453	$16,394,786
Mfg. profit	$2,784,722	$2,509,030	$1,364,285
Gen. & sell. exp.	490,711	514,379	520,103
Bad debts, etc.	6,849	18,825	17,193
Net earnings	$2,287,161	$1,975,826	$817,990
Surplus	$1,643,265	$969,974	$107,205

MONEY FOR MEAT INSPECTION.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill as finally passed by Congress and signed by the President carries a total of $3,344,500 for the purpose of the enforcement of the meat inspection act. Of this $3,000,000 is the regular annual appropriation provided for when the meat inspection act was first passed, and which stands as a fixed appropriation, not included in the Agricultural bill. The added $344,500 is for meat inspection work which has developed in the course of the growth of the system, and which could not be provided for within the limits of the annual three million dollar grant.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Quieter—Prices React—Demand Less Urgent—Some Speculative Realizing—Hog Supply Less.

The number of hogs for fattening or number of stock hogs as reported by the government on September 1 shows a decrease of 3.8 per cent. compared with last year. A year ago at this time the number showed an increase of 7.2 per cent. and in September, 1914, the number of hogs showed an increase of 8 per cent. The report showed that following one year of small increase and one year of important increase the number of hogs in the country is beginning to decrease. No report was given on the condition of the hogs and none was published last year, although it had been the custom prior to last year to publish such statement.

On the basis of the number of hogs reported in the country January 1, 1916, of 68,047,000, a decrease of 3.8 per cent. would mean a reduction of 2,585,000. The number reported on hand January 1 was 68,047,000, compared with 64,618,000 the preceding year. The government report of the number of hogs possibly shows the effect of the higher prices of hogs and its influence on the marketing.

The price of meat animals as reported by the department shows an increase of 1 per cent. from July 15 to August 15, while the increase in prices for the corresponding time in the preceding six years was 1.1 per cent. On August 15 the index price of these animals was 19.4 per cent. higher than a year ago, 5.4 per cent. higher than two years ago and 18.7 per cent. higher than the average of the past six years.

Part of this reduction in the number of hogs in the country may be accounted for in the increased packing operations. Although the packing for the past week, which was, of course, the holiday week, was only 300,000, compared with 452,000 the preceding week and 255,000 last year. The packing since March 1 has been 15,011,000 against 13,732,000 a year ago.

In this connection a further comparison of prices for live stock compared with the preceding years is of interest. While choice steers are selling from $10.35@11.50, the average for cattle is not so much over last year as the average for hogs. The quotations for the past week at Chicago of all live stock compared with the preceding years shows as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	$10.75	$9.65	$7.55	$10.80
Previous week	10.65	9.85	7.40	10.45
Cor. week 1915	7.05	8.95	5.60	8.75
Cor. week 1914	8.85	9.50	5.40	7.80
Cor. week 1913	8.30	8.40	4.25	7.15
Cor. week 1912	8.55	8.85	4.25	7.15
Cor. week 1911	7.10	7.00	3.75	5.50
Cor. week 1910	9.10	6.70	4.25	6.00
Cor. week 1909	8.15	6.60	4.65	7.10
Cor. week 1908	6.80	6.20	3.90	5.45
Cor. week 1907	6.60	6.05	5.40	7.10

The increase in the price of hogs compared with last year is $3.70 per 100, while the increase in the price of lard and ribs is $6 a 100 and pork $13.20 a barrel.

The shipments of product from packing centers continues very liberal. Chicago shipments the past week showed an increase over last year on meats, both fresh and cured. The exports for the past week were 11,700,000 pounds of meats and 12,300,000 pounds of lard, while the increase in the exports of meats for the season has been 54,000,000 pounds and the increase in the exports of lard 22,000,000 pounds.

In connection with the exports of meat a very interesting statement has been prepared by the National City Bank. This statement shows that the exports of meats of all kinds during the fiscal year just passed were 1,339,000,000 pounds against 885,000,000 pounds the first year of the war and 455,000,000 pounds the year before the war. The quantity of fresh beef exported jumped from 6,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1913-14 to 231,000,000 pounds in 1916. The exports of beef of all kinds in 1916 were within 10,000,000 pounds of being 10 times as large as in 1914. The exports of beef in the two years of the war have been 597,000,000 pounds against 73,500,000 pounds in the two years preceding the war.

These figures are particularly interesting in view of the fact in that the supply of beef cattle in the country has decreased so materially. From 1907 to 1915 the supply of beef cattle decreased 28 per cent. while the population increased 15 per cent. These enormous exports readily explain the reasons for the high prices of provisions of all kinds. The price of beef compared with quotations before the war and the price of hog products all show show such substantial increases that the effect of the enormous exports is readily seen. The value of the meat exports for the past fiscal year was $180,980,000.

Prices on Wednesday were strong, with large trading on reports that important amounts of product had been absorbed by France and the Belgian Relief.

LARD. Prices are very firm for all grades. Western markets are strong and a good demand is reported for lard and meats the past few days for France and the Belgian Relief. City is quoted at $14.62@14.75; Western, $14.80@14.90; Middle West, $14.75@14.80; refined Continent, $15.70; South American, $16.20; Brazil, kegs, $17.20; compound, $11.37½@11.62½.

PORK. The situation is very firm. Demand is not heavy, but is very persistent and supplies are taken off the market at the high prices. Mess, $30@31; clear, $27@29, and family, $30@31.

BEEF.- The market is very firm. Demand is persistent and at full prices. Stocks are small and not pressed for sale. Mess, $20.50@21; packet, $21@21.50; family, $23@24; extra India, $31@32.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to September 13, 1916:

HOGS. Colombia, 2 hd.

BACON.—Argentina, 1,614 lbs.; Barbados, 46 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,696 lbs.; Brazil, 872 lbs.; British Honduras, 50 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,699 lbs.; Canada, 650 lbs.; Colombia, 131 lbs.; Cuba, 33,011 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 167 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 323 lbs.; England, 3,637,837 lbs.; France, 192,534 lbs.; Gibraltar, 14,000 lbs.; Italy, 51,023 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,848 lbs.; Nicaragua, 85 lbs.; Norway, 255,397 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,938 lbs.; Scotland, 159,856 lbs.; Spain, 65,596 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Argentina, 6,300 lbs.; Bermuda, 17,734 lbs.; Brazil, 1,389 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,064 lbs.; Chile, 200 lbs.; Colombia, 204 lbs.; Costa Rica, 393 lbs.; Cuba, 52,310 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,846 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 472 lbs.; England, 2,538,499 lbs.; France, 29,025 lbs.; Guatemala, 100 lbs.; Haiti, 778 lbs.; Honduras, 1,438 lbs.; Jamaica, 317 lbs.; Mexico, 8,063 lbs.; Newfoundland, 13,032 lbs.; Nicaragua, 213 lbs.; Norway, 2,397 lbs.; Panama, 1,431 lbs.; San Domingo, 11,295 lbs.; Scotland, 179,149 lbs.; Spain, 27,625 lbs.; Venezuela, 7,151 lbs.

LARD.- Argentina, 1,300 lbs.; Barbados, 1,596 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,641 lbs.; Brazil, 10,470 lbs.; British South Africa, 20,646 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,898 lbs.; Colombia, 4,225 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,000 lbs.; Cuba, 9,400 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,140 lbs.; Denmark, 162,457 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 336 lbs.; England, 709,432 lbs.; France, 24,372 lbs.; Haiti, 4,240 lbs.; Jamaica, 138 lbs.; Mexico, 10,566 lbs.; Norway, 208,113 lbs.; Panama, 1,333 lbs.; San Domingo, 41,342 lbs.; Scotland, 95,160 lbs.; Spain, 55,874 lbs.; Uruguay, 2,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 10,318 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Bermuda, 15,333 lbs.; British Guiana, 30,009 lbs.; British West Indies, 15,810 lbs.; Chile, 1,900 lbs.; Cuba, 271,970 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 12,784 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 5,434 lbs.; England, 267,406 lbs.; France, 4,000 lbs.; Haiti, 7,726 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,150 lbs.; Newfoundland, 162 lbs.; Norway, 22,000 lbs.; Panama, 1,125 lbs.; Peru, 5,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,160 lbs.; Scotland, 185,515 lbs.

LARD OIL.—British Guiana, 150 gals.; Cuba, 113 gals.; France, 1,001 gals.; Venezuela, 33 gals.

FRESH PORK.- Bermuda, 230 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Bermuda, 6,600 lbs.; British East Indies, 800 lbs.; British Guiana, 29,600 lbs.; British West Indies, 25,900 lbs.; Cuba, 34,527 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 6,200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 250 lbs.; England, 94,116 lbs.; France, 6,000 lbs.; Haiti, 7,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 123,396 lbs.; Norway, 40,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 10,020 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—British West Indies, 60 lbs.; England, 49,917 lbs.; France, 2,400 lbs.; Panama, 60 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Argentina, 1,000 lbs.; Barbados, 50 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,858 lbs.; British West Indies, 695 lbs.; Chile, 30 lbs.; Colombia, 382 lbs.; Cuba, 120 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 518 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,045 lbs.; England, 21 lbs.; France, 126,600 lbs.; Guatemala, 240 lbs.; Haiti, 1,052 lbs.; Honduras, 5,250 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,216 lbs.; San Domingo, 17,994 lbs.; Venezuela, 465 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to September 13, 1916:

BEEF PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Bermuda, 35,123 lbs.; Brazil, 250 lbs.; British Guiana, 53,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 3,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 10,494 lbs.; Canada, 5,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,000 lbs.; Cuba, 1,860 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,015 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,960 lbs.; England, 456,925 lbs.; Guatemala, 6,000 lbs.; Haiti, 1,700 lbs.; Honduras, 500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 144,000 lbs.; Norway, 225,200 lbs.; Panama, 6,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,900 lbs.; Scotland, 49,218 lbs.; Venezuela, 357 lbs.

FRESH BEEF. Bermuda, 26,166 lbs.; England, 332,964 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 3,940 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,802 lbs.; British West Indies, 31,895 lbs.; Cuba, 350 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,250 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 140 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,734 lbs.; Haiti, 1,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 100 lbs.; Newfoundland, 300 lbs.; Panama, 1,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 400 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bermuda, 3,020 lbs.; British

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West Indies, 2,175 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,330 lbs.; England, 395,117 lbs.; France, 22,531 lbs.; French West Indies, 300 lbs.; Greece, 28,256 lbs.; Italy, 9,738 lbs.; Newfoundland, 75,327 lbs.; Norway, 320,618 lbs.; Scotland, 32,900 lbs.

STEARINE.—British India, 30,000 lbs.; Colombia, 160 lbs.; England, 100,800 lbs.; Greece, 109,822 lbs.; Honduras, 8,000 lbs.; Peru, 11,100 lbs.; Salvador, 4,440 lbs.; Scotland, 23,000 lbs.; Sweden, 1,138 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Norway, 9,700 lbs.

TALLOW.—British West Indies, 100 lbs.; Colombia, 6,899 lbs.; Honduras, 1,065 lbs.; Italy, 468,232 lbs.; San Domingo, 23,458 lbs.; Sweden, 40,190 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,423 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—England, 755 gals.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Argentina, $6; Bermuda, $696; British India, $139; British South Africa, $401; British West Indies, $404; Colombia, $379; Cuba, $831; Danish South Africa, $52; Danish West Indies, $181; Dutch West Indies, $15; England, $207,950; Guatemala, $208; Haiti, $34; Honduras, $90; Mexico, $70; Newfoundland, $115; Portuguese Africa, $51; San Domingo, $193; Scotland, $744; Spain, $1,710; Venezuela, $29.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, $199; Australia, $3; Bermuda, $956; British Guiana, $2,321; British Honduras, $4; British West Indies, $796; Costa Rica, $79; Cuba, $1,489; Danish West Indies, $132; Dutch West Indies, $658; England, $10,959; France, $1,483; French Guiana, $765; Haiti, $405; Jamaica, $253; Newfoundland, $314; Norway, $6,200; Portuguese Africa, $77; San Domingo, $353; Scotland, $3; Spain, $6,178; Venezuela, $32.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, September 7, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake, Bags.	Cottonseed Oil Bbls.	Butter, Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams Boxes.	Tallow, Pkgs.	Beef Pkgs.	Pork, Bbls.	Lard, Tcs.	Lard, Pkgs.
New York, Liverpool		...	3723	2027		10		20	2500
Carpathia, Liverpool	637	....	7178	1500	....	....	....	819	1000
Finland, Liverpool	....	....	250	500	....	130	....	530	....
Adriatic, Liverpool	....	..	200	2503	....	17	....		
Vinovia, London		...		45	....	....	....	....	7400
Mesaba, London	....	....	4570	276	....	....	75	....	1500
Galileo, Hull	....	....	217	1063	....	....	..	675	1800
Idaho, Hull	....	....	316	1195	....	....	....	575	608
Kansas City, Bristol	....	....		..	....	50	....	.	400
Bovic, Manchester	....	....	2900	..	....	..	..		2000
Annapolis, Leith	....	....			....	..	..	350	600
Samland, Rotterdam	....	....		6271	...		....	19087	..
Mezar, Rotterdam	20374	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atalanta, Norresendby (Den.)	11151	...			.		....	.	...
Frederick VIII, Copenhagen	7695	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kirkoswald, Marseilles	.	..		575				375	300
Roma, Marseilles	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	....	....
Harpagus, Marseilles				420	..	.		152	....
Harpagus, Gibraltar				330					
Total	39857	....	19363	17434		207	109	23483	18108

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending September 9, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending Sept. 9, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 11, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 9, 1916.
United Kingdom	195	475	12,887
Continent	34	10	4,443
So. & Cen. Am.	433	329	19,160
West Indies	521	280	44,795
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	519	14,922
Other countries	.....	.....	875
Total	1,183	1,613	96,582

MEATS, LBS.

To—	Week ending Sept. 9, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 11, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 9, 1916.
United Kingdom	7,974,109	7,834,700	528,489,922
Continent	4,259,244	9,040,219	186,329,376
So. & Cen. Am.	28,797	56,565	2,748,625
West Indies	55,672	127,470	9,818,785
Br. No. Am. Col.	18,375	1,225	740,536
Other countries	.....	.....	987,213
Total	11,311,188	17,060,169	728,514,400

LARD, LBS.

To—	Week ending Sept. 9, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 11, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 9, 1916.
United Kingdom	2,817,430	2,971,310	229,892,222
Continent	2,726,079	4,158,000	164,408,026
So. & Cen. Am.	409,283	655,893	23,146,647
West Indies	362,010	261,614	23,725,273
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	25,106	585,619
Other countries	.....	.....	1,900,732
Total	12,316,511	8,070,523	453,798,619

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	783	8,290,783	9,608,031
Boston	...	791,425	554,280
Montreal	.....	2,310,000	1,416,000
Mobile	600	.....	700,000
Total week	1,183	11,411,188	12,316,311
Previous week	3,115	14,867,910	8,895,530
Two weeks ago	1,405	15,135,871	9,036,745
Cor. week last y'r	1,613	17,060,170	8,070,523

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 9, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	19,316,400	17,273,400	2,043,000
Meats, lbs.	728,514,400	676,064,552	52,449,908
Lard, lbs.	453,798,619	431,585,785	22,212,834

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The undertone continues very firm and holders of tallow do not seem to be anxious to sell at the material advances of the past several weeks. There has been some business in city special tallow on the basis of 9c. and claims of odd lots at higher levels. Those who have this tallow to distribute are asking 9¼c.

Glycerine is reported firmer with C.P. quoted as high as 43c. or 10c. a pound above the recent level. Opinions are very much mixed as to probable fluctuations in glycerine in the near future. There are claims that 50c. will soon be paid, but likewise authorities in the trade are skeptical of a runaway market such as was witnessed last year.

Export inquiries for tallow seemed to have increased, but the actual business has been light. Official figures on tallow exports would indicate that the business for the past several months has been better than generally supposed. There is Australian tallow for sale here, although the fresh offerings for import are light. It is intimated that further advances in the prices for American tallow might stimulate another batch of South American offerings. The London auction sale resulted in offerings of 1,188 casks, of which 664 were absorbed at 2s. decline. Sales Thursday were 200 drums specials at ½c. advance at 9½c. loose.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 8¾@9c. and city specials at 9½c. loose.

OLEOSTEARINE. The market rules steady on the basis of 12½c. Demand is chiefly from local compound lard makers, although occasional export orders are under cover.

OLEO OIL. The market is quiet but firm with other oils. Offerings are light and values are firmly held. Extras are quoted at 14@14¼c. and medium at 13@13½c.

SEE PAGE 19 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PEANUT OIL.—Prices are very steady, with quotations higher on the advance in other oils. Prices are quoted at 75@85c.

PALM OIL.—The market is quoted unchanged, but the situation is very firm. Offerings are small both on the spot and to arrive and with the strength of other oils values are very firm. Prime red, spot, 8½@9c.; Lagos, spot, 9@9½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 12½@13c.

CORN OIL. The market shows another advance this week, with the tone very firm. Demand is good and offerings have been steadily absorbed. Prices at 9@9½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Trade is of steady volume, with supplies readily absorbed. The strength in competing fats is affecting the market. Spot is quoted at 8½@8¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was again quiet but steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—Prices are very firm, with moderate business. Demand, while not large, is steady, and there is no pressure of supplies. Ceylon, 12½@13c.; Cochin, 14@15c.

GREASES. The market is strong and higher, with the advance in oil and tallow. Demand has been excellent. Yellow, 8@8¼c., nom.; bone, 8@8¼c., nom.; house, 8@8¼c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and 4,120 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals comprised 24 cases of corned beef, 250 casks of tripe, 599 casks of tallow and 20 casks of neatsfoot oil, all from Buenos Aires.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 15, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 57,955 quarters; to the Continent, 68,451 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 128,184 quarters; to the Continent, 46,273 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending September 9, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 227,909 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 12 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 826,561 pounds and averaged 9 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.75	$1.75	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	10.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	40	.40	175c.	180c.
Butter	1.50	1.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 14. Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼@17½c.

Skinned Hams. Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 18¼c.

Picnic Hams. Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.

Clear Bellies. Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 14. Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 24@25c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19½c.; city steam lard, 14½@14⅞c.; city dressed hogs, 15⅝c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21@22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20@21c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 18@19c.; skinned shoulders, 15c.; boneless butts, 18@19c.; Boston butts, 16@16½c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½c.; lean trimmings, 15@16c.; regular trimmings, 12@12½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 13@13½c.

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TALLOW GREASE STEARINE

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RECIPES FOR CORNED BEEF.

(Continued from page 18.)

to cover 100 pounds of meat. If the meat is packed in barrels and headed tight, roll well as soon as packed and again in 5, 10 and 15 days.

Depending upon the sizes of the pieces, the meat will cure in 25 to 40 days. With the maximum amount of sugar given, together with too high temperature, the pickle may ferment and become "ropy," hence this possibility should be avoided.

The addition of two ounces of baking soda per 4 gallons of pickle helps the cure to some extent.

If the packages are not rolled, the meats should be turned and the pickle returned, well mixed and clear.

Another cure is as follows: To each four gallons of clean cold water add two pounds of good brown sugar or molasses, six pounds of good clean salt, and four ounces of refined saltpeter. Need not be boiled if the water and ingredients are pure and clean. Pack the meat in the receptacle closely, sprinkling each piece lightly with fine salt as packed; then add the above amount of pickle, cold, to each 100 pounds of meat.

Ordinarily for curing any kind of meat per 100 pounds about four gallons of pickle is necessary, made up of from 6 to 8 pounds of sugar, 2 to 4 ounces of saltpeter, or doubly refined nitrate of soda, and 2 to 4 pounds of sugar, or its equivalent in good molasses. Such pickles may be reinforced, if clear and sweet, and used over several times. Reinforce, boil and skim if necessary, but always use cold, around 36 degs. F. say. Meats should be clean and trimmed of superfluous fat and skinned before being placed in cure.

Further information concerning sweet pickle will be found in the issue of The National Provisioner of August 19, on this page.

FEEDING AND MARKETING POULTRY.

(Continued from page 18.)

In dressing capons, first be sure and not kill them until crops are empty and that they are fat. A thin capon is not as good as an ordinary chicken, because if not large or a proper capon they are not wanted as capons or chickens either. Leave feathers on neck from head down two-thirds way to shoulders. Leave feathers on two joints of wings. Leave feathers on tail and half way up the back. Leave feathers on legs from knee joint two thirds up the hips. All the rest of the feathers come off. Feathers that are removed should be saved and will sell if kept dry and clean. Be careful and keep the capon clean. Wrap paper around head. Appearances add to the sale and, of course, price.

Ducks and geese should be scalded in the same temperature of water as for other kinds of poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, wrapping them in a basket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry pick geese and ducks before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become very much unhanded, and is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head; leave the feathers on for two or three inches on the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, as the heat from the flame will give them an oily and unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten second for the purpose of plumping, then rinsed off in clean, cold water. Fat, heavy stock is always preferred.

To dress turkeys, observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry pick. Pick when warm to avoid tearing. The tail feathers come off with a twist—a straight pull will "set" them. Dress turkeys, when dry picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before Jan. 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small, fat hen turkeys only.

Before packing and shipping poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels, and see that packages are clean, lining them with manila or straw paper; boxes holding 100 to 200 pounds are preferable and pack snugly; straighten out the body and legs so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape; fill the packages as full as possible to prevent moving about on the way; barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese; when convenient avoid putting more than one kind in a package, mark kind and weight of each description on the package and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 14, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

From New York	Week ending Sept. 14, 1916. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1916. Bbls.
Argentina	14	14
Australia	2	39
Central America	5	10
Chile	4	4
Cuba	6	423
French Guiana	43	43
Haiti		3
Mexico	2	2
Netherlands	—	3,067
Norway	150	150
Panama	3	3
Peru	2	2
San Domingo	51	77
South America, Other	45	1,349
West Indies, Other	70	104
Total	397	5,290
From New Orleans—		
Mexico	—	15
Total	—	15
From other ports—		
Mexico	1	1
Total	1	1

Recapitulation	Week ending Sept. 14, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1916. Bbls.	Same period, 1915. Bbls.
From New York	397	5,290	26,108
From New Orleans	—	15	3,340
From other ports	1	1	—
Total	398	5,306	29,448

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil easier at 67½c. Meal, $32.50@33, Atlanta, for prime, 7 per cent. Hulls, $11.50@12, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., September 14, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, steady, at 68c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, nominally $32; not much trading. Hulls, easier; $9@9.50, loose. Linters, 6½c. for good mill run; demand very light.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., September 14, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, stead, at 67c. for Texas and Louisiana production and offerings light, but increasing. Seven per cent. loose cake worth $27.50, short ton, shipside, New Orleans. Seven per cent. meal, $31; 7½ per cent. meal, $32; 8 per cent. meal, $33, short ton, here. Loose hulls, barely steady, at $10.50; sacked, $12.50, delivered here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., September 14, 1916.—Cottonseed oil market, unsettled; some sales today of prime crude at 66@66½c. Prime summer, yellow bleachable oil, 73c. Prime, loose cake, $32@32.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Generally Firm Undertone—Speculative Liquidation for a Time—Not Much Crude Oil Moving—Consumers More Anxious About Supplies—Seed Situation Mixed—Prices High—Slightly Better Export Trade.

The activity in the cotton oil market has been confined principally to the contract department. At the South the volume of business has not been large. A great deal is still heard concerning the high prices for cottonseed and the slow movement of new crude oil. This feature is the more surprising when considered with the heavy ginning of cotton. It is predicted that the next ginning report will be quite as bearish on the surface as the recent figures which gave the amount of cottonseed ginned to September 1 at 850,000 bales against 464,000 last year.

There have been private reports of seed having been bought speculatively higher than $55 a ton. It is not asserted that the basis through the South is near $55, but it is claimed that at some local points the high levels have prevented mills from purchasing and crushing. Some of the large refiners place the seed level at a trifle higher than $40 a ton, which represents the highest price on record for this period of the season.

The belief has frequently been expressed that due to the heavy early ginning of cotton and the effect of the high prices in stimulating the movement of seed, resultant hedge selling, would check advances in the New York contract market. The theory has been that speculative buying would be offset by the hedge selling. To this period, there has been more or less hedging, but this has been swallowed up and it remains to be seen whether the movement of crude oil will come forward with accumulative force.

The sentiment would be more bearish were it not for the realization that consumers in many instances have held aloof from the market awaiting a decline and the effect of southern selling of new oil. Now the view is accepted in many quarters that many users of cotton oil will be compelled to enter the market very soon. In partial confirmation of this view, there has been a narrowing of differences in the local contract market. There have been tenders of more than 12,000 barrels of September oil at New York which were readily absorbed and the Western interests who saw fit to place a little oil in store believing in narrow differences evidently did the proper thing.

Aside from the buying of cotton oil for compound lard makers, butter interests and in the way of distribution for dressing purposes, there is very little doing. Tallow has risen to higher than 9c. a pound, yet the level is far below that of cotton oil and the soap trade is not very much interested in cotton oil. The competitive power of peanut oil, soya bean oil and cocoanut oil is still dwelt on, although the loss in cotton oil consumption because of these other oils thus far has not been very important.

Export trade has picked up slightly. This betterment has not been unheralded; for some weeks the foreign demand has been slow and the contracts placed here to date number materially under the normal. It is understood that the major part of the foreign business is confined to the north of Europe.

Those who have been conspicuous speculatively in the oil market now contend that the technical position of the list has been improved. Fluctuations in cotton and lard are still closely followed. The trade did not ignore claims of heavy foreign buying of lard, nor did they seem disposed to lose sight of the fact that the average date for cotton frost is close at hand. A heavy frost through the southern states the latter part of this month would give cause for further pessimism relative to the cotton crop production, which at this time is being estimated at slightly

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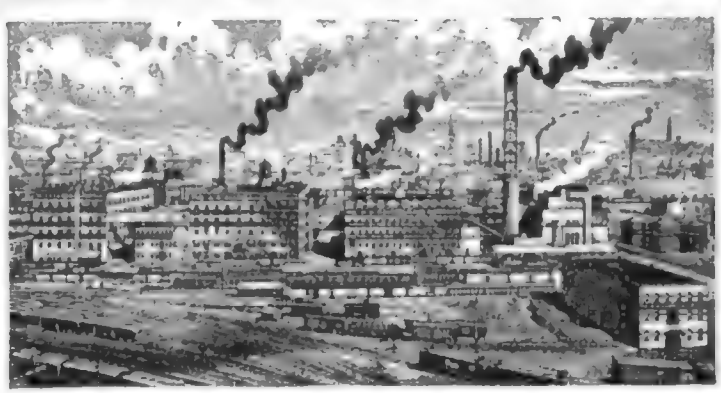

CHICAGO FACTORY, THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

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under 12,000,000 bales against 11,150,000 last year.

On Wednesday the market was very irregular. Prices opened at a big advance on the strength of lard and reports of large buying of hog products for France and the Belgian Relief, but later became weak and more than lost the early advance.

Closing prices, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1916.—Spot, $9.75; September, $9.76@10; October, $9.97@9.99; November, $9.82@9.84; December, $9.87@9.88; January, $9.92@9.94; February, $10@10.03; March, $10.24@10.25; April, $10.25@10.40. Futures closed 9 lower to 1 advance. Sales were: November, 1,100, $9.98@9.96; December, 1,900, $9.86@9.83; January, 4,000, $9.91@9.87; February, 2,700, $9.94@9.90; March, 200, $10; April, 3,200, $10.25@10.20. Total sales, 12,700 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $8.73, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, Sept. 11, 1916.—Spot, $9.65@10; September, $9.70@9.80; October, $9.80@9.90; November, $9.68@9.69; December, $9.71@9.73; January, $9.78@9.79; February, $9.85@9.86; March, $10.05@10.06; April, $10.10@10.25. Futures closed 6 to 19 lower. Sales were: October, 1,800, $9.89@9.76; November, 2,800, $9.77@9.55; December, 4,800, $9.80@9.62; January, 15,500, $9.82@9.69; February, 700, $9.85@9.78; March, 7,600, $10.12@9.95. Total sales, 33,200 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $8.67, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1916.—Spot, $9.75@10; September, $9.75@9.95; October, $9.85@9.90; November, $9.72@9.74; December, $9.75@9.78; January, $9.83@9.84; February, $9.83@9.95; March, $10.08@10.09; April, $10.10@10.25. Futures closed 5 higher to 2 lower. Sales were: October, 2,900, $9.90@9.80; November, 5,000, $9.74@9.67; December, 3,000, $9.75@9.72; January, 7,600, $9.87@9.79; February, 100, $9.91; March, 6,100, $10.11@10.05. Total sales, 24,700 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $8.67, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1916.—Spot, $10.10@10.50; September, $10.10@10.25; October, $10.13@10.15; November, $10.07@10.09; December, $10.07@10.09; January, $10.15@10.18; February, $10.30@10.37; March, $10.48@10.52; April, $10.55@10.70. Futures closed 28 to 47 higher. Sales were: September, 200, $10.15@10.05; October, 6,100, $10.15@9.95; November, 1,800, $10.02@9.80; December, 4,800, $10.09@9.88; January, 11,000, $10.18@9.99; February, 300, $10.35@10.34; March, 10,500, $10.51@10.25; April, 100, $10.40. Total sales, 35,000 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $8.87, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1916.—Spot, $10@10.50; September, $10.04@10.29; October, $10.13@10.15; November, $10@10.02; December, $10.02@10.04; January, $10.05@10.07; February, $10.05@10.25; March, $10.33@10.35; April, $10.35@10.50. Sales were: September, 100, $10.20; October, 2,200, $10.56@10.15; November, 4,600, $10.40@10.01; December, 7,500, $10.38@10.02; January, 17,600, $10.37@10.03; March, 16,600, $10.61@10.32, April, 100, $10.63. Total sales, 48,700 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $9.07, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

TO CRUSH COPRA AND PALM OIL.

According to trade report arrangements are being made by the Procter & Gamble Company to crush copra and palm kernels at its plant on Staten Island, New York City. Cocoanut and palm oil production in the United States has largely increased since the European war began, and the increased use of these oils here is shown by the fact that oil importations have continued heavy in spite of the bringing in of the raw material for domestic crushing.

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DIFFERENCES IN COTTON OIL AND MEAL YIELDS

Remarkable Changes Shown by Expert Chemical Analysis

By Dr. Thomas C. Law, The Picard-Law Company, Atlanta, Ga.

We have compiled the average of August seed analyzed in our laboratory for six years and give herewith the comparisons:

	Damaged. Per cent	Meats Per cent.	Moisture Per cent
1911	6.20	57.20	11.55
1912	12.10	56.70	11.68
1913	1.30	56.40	11.77
1914	6.50	55.30	12.12
1915	1.70	54.55	11.45
1916	4.40	55.65	12.85

The condition of the first seed analyzed this season was very discouraging. The moisture content was the highest we have ever known, and the oil and ammonia were consequently low. This situation has gradually improved until the seed being analyzed now indicate a quality which measures up well with the average of the past four years, and is considerably better than the seed of last August.

We find the average of 1916 compared with this four years' average shows that there should be made from these seed 1½ gallons more oil and 66 pounds less 7½ per cent. ammonia meal. The value of 1½ gallons of oil and 66 pounds of meal is almost exactly the same. So the value of the products in this year's seed will just about equal the four years' average.

Does Fertilizer Use Really Affect Oil Yield?

The most astounding point brought out is that the seed are opposite, as to the oil and ammonia content, when compared with 1915. The difference amounts to 3.08 more gallons of oil and 102 less pounds of meal. Both of these years show extremes in ammonia and oil content.

This is a great blow to the theory that the seed of this section are largely controlled by the amount of fertilizer used. The theory advanced by many was that low oil was due to the lack of potash and we were inclined to believe this, as the indication of the whole season seemed to establish it as a fact.

It has been a puzzle to chemists for many years as to what controls the quality of seed.

Oil. Per cent.	Ammonia. Per cent	Av. Gals.	Av. Meal (7½%)	(7%)
20.70	3.04	45.0	923	988
20.10	3.34	44.4	940	1007
20.30	3.48	44.9	982	1045
19.65	3.54	43.3	948	1002
18.81	3.04	41.1	957	1008
20.90	3.24	44.9	821	880

It does seem now that it is more a question of weather conditions than anything else. July, 1915, was very dry, while July of this year was the wettest we have ever known. The amount of fertilizer used the two years were very near the same, and the land was tilled in very much the same manner.

We are not willing to take the position that the weather was the entire cause of the present condition, because we have so often found that September seed were entirely different from August. It seems that frequently the second picking of cotton produced a seed altogether different from the first picking. We will, therefore, wait until our September report is issued before taking a positive stand. We are rather inclined to believe that there is a combination of circumstances and conditions that control the quality of seed.

A comparison between the highest and lowest in oil and ammonia is quite interesting. Our highest analysis shows 22.90 per cent. oil and the lowest 16.05 per cent. The yield from these two seed under the same conditions will be about 16 gallons difference. The highest ammonia is 3.83 per cent. and the lowest 2.62 per cent. There is a difference here of over 300 tons of 7½ per cent. meal to the ton.

These are extreme cases, but when we find that such variations can occur in only two hundred analyses, it should convince a child

The Procter & Gamble Co.
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Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

that we ought to pay more attention to our raw material. The cotton oil industry stands alone in the purchase of an ungraded raw material, and very few materials show the variation that we find in ours.

CHINESE SOYA BEAN OIL AND CAKE.

Writing for those not supposed to be posted on the subject, but furnishing nevertheless much valuable information as to China's production of beans, bean oil and bean cake, Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, of Hankow, China, says:

The soya or soy bean in recent years has become an important article of trade. It grows on a plant from 2 to 3 feet in height and is contained in pods about 2 inches long. The plant is cultivated everywhere, in fields by itself, around rice and similar crops, and as an undercrop to maize and sorghum. There are 25 to 50 varieties of the soya bean, but in commerce only 3 are ordinarily recognized—yellow, green and black.

The yellow bean, which is of greatest importance, is found generally throughout Manchuria, and it is reported that the finest crops come from the highlands to the north of Mukden. The green variety comes from the Liaotung district and the Yalu basin, and the black bean from Liaoyang and the south of Mukden. There are two other varieties, the brown bean and the mottled bean, which are grown to some extent in the Yangtze Valley, but these varieties are of little importance.

The soya bean is put to many uses in the Far East. It is cooked and eaten as a vegetable, made into a sauce or soy, preserved as a pickle, ground into a flour and made into vermicelli, and employed extensively in the manufacture of vinegar. One particular variety, having small yellow seeds, is used in making bean curd. In Manchuria, however, the soya bean is grown almost exclusively for its oil properties and for the residual material called bean cake.

The soya bean contains about 18 per cent. oil. When the hydraulic press method is employed only 11 to 12 per cent. of the oil can be extracted, but with the use of benzene in the chemical process 17 per cent. is obtainable. This oil is used as an illuminant, a lubricant, for culinary purposes, and in the manufacture of soap. In southern China it is also used in the making of waterproof cloth, paper umbrellas and lanterns, and when mixed with lacquer is employed in the manufacture of varnish and printing ink.

Dairen is the center for the bean-oil industry, exporting more than eight times as much as Hankow, its nearest competitor. The oil mills, which are to be found in every town throughout the bean district, are growing in numbers and becoming more modern all the time. The old crush-stone mills worked by animals are rapidly giving way to up-to-date hydraulic, steam, and oil-motor plants. Hankow has about 10 such mills. During 1914 the local exportation of bean oil was 4,714 tons, valued at $393,759 gold, and during 1915 there were 6,882 tons, valued at $482,694.

After the oil has been pressed from the bean, the residue is pressed into the round, flat cakes known as bean cake. The product is very valuable as a fodder for animals, and as a fertilizer. By chemical analysis it has the following percentages: Water, 17.71 per cent.; oil, 9.60 per cent.; albuminoids, 42.16 per cent.; carbohydrates, 19.43 per cent.; fiber, 6.54 per cent.; ash, 4.56 per cent. Japan takes practically all the bean cake exported, and the United States none.

The greatest original exporting center for bean cake is Dairen; Newchwang is second, and Hankow a poor third, shipping in 1914 but 127,107 tons, valued at $2,082,211 gold, while in 1915 the shipments amounted to 148,826 tons, valued at $2,172,295 gold.

The shipments of soya beans passing through Hankow are, in the main, brought down by the Peking-Hankow Railway, very largely from the Province of Honan. Szechuan is so situated as to be capable of growing enormous quantities of this product, but until better and cheaper facilities for transportation are available its product will have little value beyond that derived from the local consumption. Upon the completion of the Hankow-Szechuan Railway that province will in all probability soon become one of the richest regions in China.

At present, practically no foreign shipments of soya beans are being made, primarily because of the prohibitive freight rates, and secondly because of the 100 per cent. rise in the original cost of the product itself.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 14, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4@4¼c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¼@3½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½@5c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 8¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 10½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12@13c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 95@96c. per lb.; green olive oil, 93c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 12½@13c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 9½@10c. per lb.; cotton oil, 10@10¼c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8¼@8½c. per lb.; corn oil, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent acidity, 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 8½c. per lb.; house grease, 8@8¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 12½c. per lb.; brown grease, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 7½@8c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 42½c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 33½@34c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 30@31c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 43c. per lb.

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

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RUSSIA THE GREATEST MARKET FOR REFRIGERATION.

(From "Russia," a Journal of Russian-American Trade.)

Among the modern developments in Russia which offer wide and lucrative opportunities to American trade and engineering, few are so striking as the demand for modern refrigeration. This is a peculiarly American field, for outside of England's chilled-beef trade with Argentina, no other country shows such an extensive and specialized development of artificial refrigeration.

Russian conditions in this field are complicated. Part of the complication arises from the somewhat sudden development of the urgent need for artificial refrigeration; part of it is due to internal transport and economic conditions; and a third part, very important to the American refrigeration engineer and manufacturer, is due to the practices in regard to refrigeration plants and their installation by foreigners which has produced in Russia rather rigidly fixed conditions with which the American must comply, even at the cost of modifying considerably his accustomed ways of doing business.

As an offset to this very clear necessity for the American's adopting a new way of doing his refrigerating plant business, there is the great compensation that long credits are not demanded by the Russian in this type of business.

Russians pay for refrigerating plants, according to a member of the Petrograd Committee, usually on the following scheme: From one-fourth to one-third of the total sum estimated for the refrigerating work is paid with the order therefor; another one-half to one-third is paid when all the pieces of equipment are delivered at the point where the plant is to be erected; of the remainder of the price, 5 to 10 per cent. is retained by the Russian purchaser during the whole time of the guarantee required from the contractor for satisfactory operation of the plant; this guarantee is usually for six months in the case of refrigerating plants which are to be operated twenty-four hours a day; and twelve months for plants operating only twelve hours a day.

The guarantee begins to run from the date of operation of plant. When operation is begun, the purchaser usually pays that portion of the price remaining between the sums he has already paid and the small percentage which is retained to cover the guarantee. It will be seen that these conditions do not savor particularly of the long credit which somewhat troubles the American when dealing with the Russian buyer.

One of the most significant items for the American refrigeration firm is the fact that the building and equipment of new plants in Russia, which had become rather active during the five years preceding the war, has been taken out of the hands of the German firms which secured practically all the contracts in that direction during those years. There remains now only one Russian firm, that of F. Krull of Reval.

The introduction into Russia of foreign refrigerating machinery has been due in considerable part to a Cold Storage Committee appointed under the Russian Ministry of Commerce; this committee is semi-official, and admits certain paying members. The Russian Government itself is represented on the committee by a special representative of each Ministry. This first refrigeration committee was followed by a second one established in Moscow, and branches which serve as instrumentalities for spreading the agitation and instruction in favor of artificial refrigeration were established in many of the large Russian towns.

The introduction of German enterprise into this field seems to have been due in considerable part to the urgency of Dr. L. Edgar De Cramm who was president of a section of the Second International Congress of Refrigeration at Vienna, in 1910; and who was active in inducing German firms to establish branches in Russia for the building of refrigerating and cold storage plants. Dr. De Cramm has himself written: " . . . having Germany as our neighbor, my attention was particularly drawn to that country. As a direct result I introduced the Riedinger Company, of Augsburg, Germany, into Russia, who started with an independent Russian Share Company, so as to be in a position to execute orders in Russia with full protection of the Russian law, as a Russian company, only this giving the right to close government orders. Others companies followed this example and the Humboldt people in Germany, the Borsig Locomotive Works, Berlin, and others, started with their own Russian companies. All these companies, as well as the Krull Company, in Reval, have been over-ordered mostly for government orders, but the war has stopped the execution of many orders and all the companies, being established with German money and managed by German directors have been compelled to liquidate according to an Ukase of the Czar."

Adaptation to the peculiarities of the Russian market, which this journal has urged as a prime condition of success in trade with Russia, is perhaps more urgent in the field under discussion than in almost any other. As has been said above, there is a very large and very profitable field for American refrigeration engineering, and a certain amount of American refrigerating machinery, in Russia. But this can be secured by the American only if he will adapt his methods to the habits and procedures already firmly established in Russia.

The rewards to be gained by skillful adaptation to Russian requirements will amply repay departures from the established routine of American practice. This is not to say that the refrigeration business in Russia is in principle any more difficult to carry on than most other branches of business which are necessarily conducted according to practices which vary more or less from those of America. The requirements for artificial refrigeration in Russia, as they will be developed for the first five years following peace, are neither difficult nor excessive.

It seems well to describe here something of the special fashion in which the Russian buys his artificial refrigeration. His practice requires a good deal of adaptation from the American—or it may seem like a good deal of adaptation to those occasional Americans who do not yet realize that adaptability is one of the things the successful seller has to sell. It might be worth while to make up for certain types of business minds a little booklet describing what the seller is obliged to sell in addition to his goods in order to sell the goods themselves. In respect to Russian trade in particular, adaptability on the part of the seller, and especially the American seller, goes into the bill—as in fact it does everywhere else in the world.

How the Russian Buys Refrigeration.

How the Russian buys refrigeration is declared in general terms as follows by V. N. Roolev, member of the Petrograd Committee of Refrigeration, in a recent article.

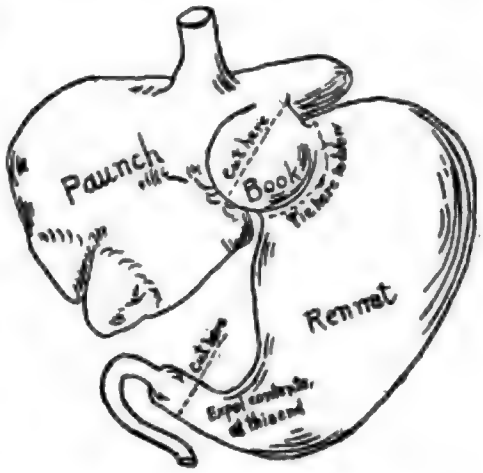
In Russia, says Mr. Roolev, the buyer of a refrigerating plant or cold storage plant, does not himself plan a plant in general, or design the details. He furnishes bidders for the contract for erecting his plant with a general statement of the conditions which the proposed plant must fulfill; and the local conditions affecting the operation of the plant.

(Continued on page 34.)

Wanted--Calf Rennets

TO BUTCHERS AND PACKERS:

We are in the market for large quantities of Domestic Calf Rennets, prepared for shipment by blowing and drying or in the green state, cut open and packed flat in salt. Butchers and Packers will find it profitable to save the stomachs of all young calves slaughtered, and we will be pleased to hear from any party having a quantity of such goods to offer. We pay the freight charges on all shipments. Circulars giving the most approved methods of handling rennets in either the dry or salt form will be sent on request.



Yours truly,

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc., Little Falls, N. Y.

Manufacturers of

Chr. Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract, Danish Butter Color and Danish Cheese Color. Lactic Ferment Culture for ripening Cream in Butter Making and Milk in Cheese Making. Rennet Tablets and Cheese Color Tablets for Farm Cheese Making.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 15.—Market strong. Western steam, $14.80 nom.; Middle West, $14.80@14.90; city steam, 14⅝@14¾c. nom.; refined Continent, $15.70; South American, $16.20; Brazil, kegs, $17.20; compound, 11⅝@11⅝c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 15.—Copra fabrique, 146 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 140 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 15.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 175s.; pork, prime mess, 147s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 79s.; New York, 74s.; picnic, 71s.; hams, long, 102s.; American cut, 101s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 95s.; long clear, 98s.; short back, 91s.; bellies, clear, 98s. Lard, spot prime, 81s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 81s. 6d.; October, 80s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 50s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 105s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 45s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firm but quiet. Hogs were higher and with limited offerings of product the market improved.

Tallow.

The market is very firm. Demand has been good and offerings were limited. City specials loose is quoted at 9½c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market is firm with the better tone in all animal products. Oleo is quoted at 12½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was less active, but prices were higher with the better lard market. Offerings were less prominent and crude pressure was not so heavy.

Market closed 15 to 25 higher. Sales, 22,600 bbls. Spot oil, $10@10.50. Crude, Southeast, $9 nom. Closing quotations on futures: September, $10.20@10.50; October, $10.25@10.30; November, $10.16@10.18; December, $10.16@10.20; January, $10.19@10.21; February, $10.30@10.35; March, $10.46@10.47; April, $10.55@10.65.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 15.—Hog market, strong, 10c. higher. Bulk of prices, $10.35@11.25; light, $10.30@11.50; mixed, $9.95@11.50; heavy, $9.80@11.40; rough heavy, $9.90@10.10; Yorkers, $11.10@11.25; pigs, $7@10.10; cattle, shade higher; beeves, $6.60@11.25; cows and heifers, $3.50@9.35; Western, $6@9.40. Calves, $8.50@13. Sheep, 10c. lower; lambs, $7@10.90; Western, $7.25@10.90; Native, $6.80@8; Yearlings, $7.60@9.15.

Omaha, September 15.—Hogs steady, at $10.25@11.

Buffalo, September 15.—Hogs steady; on sale, 5,600, at $11@11.60.

Kansas City, September 15.—Hogs higher, at $10.40@11.05.

St. Joseph, September 15.—Hogs strong, at $10.20@10.90.

Sioux City, September 15.—Hogs higher, at $10.25@10.85.

Louisville, September 15.—Hogs steady, at $10.40@11.05.

Indianapolis, September 15.—Hogs steady, at $11.20@11.35.

St. Louis, September 15.—Hogs steady, at $10.65@11.30.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, September 9, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Hogs.
Armour & Co.	18,800
Swift & Co.	8,500
Wilson & Co.	6,700
Morris & Co.	4,000
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,700
Anglo-American Provision Co.	3,900

Miller & Hart, 2,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 800 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 3,300 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 1,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 2,800 hogs; others, 8,200 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,585	3,560	2,278
Fowler Packing Co.	517	...	2,302
Wilson & Co.	4,830	4,284	2,778
Swift & Co.	6,291	4,000	5,454
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,828	1,850	5,450
Morris & Co.	4,778	5,721	2,145
Others	230	106	20

Rice & Kirk, 1,008 hogs; Graybill & Stephenson, 377 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 451 cattle; Schwartz, Boleu & Co., 77 cattle and 2,077 hogs; Blount, 123 cattle and 1,156 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 490 cattle and 183 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 56 cattle; Heil Packing Co., 461 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,021	2,025	6,011
Swift & Co.	3,311	2,543	16,020
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,118	2,810	15,657
Armour & Co.	3,933	1,780	15,902
Swartz & Co.	...	265	...
J. W. Murphy	...	3,497	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 71 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 38 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 355 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	5,018	3,670	1,783
Swift & Co.	6,249	3,346	2,030
Armour & Co.	5,295	2,396	2,407
Independent Packing Co.	475	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	193	882	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	364	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	114	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	104	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	240	...
American Packing Co.	...	158	...
Others	880	12,038	1,298

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 9, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	22,808
Kansas City	27,872
Omaha	12,087
East St. Louis	17,989
St. Joseph	5,800
Cudahy	510
Sioux City	2,813
South St. Paul	6,804
New York and Jersey City	8,082
Philadelphia	2,070
Pittsburgh	950
Oklahoma City	2,038

HOGS.

Chicago	51,312
Kansas City	22,300
Omaha	12,687
East St. Louis	25,083
St. Joseph	12,503
Cudahy	6,812
Sioux City	17,208
Ottumwa	5,200
Cedar Rapids	3,067
South St. Paul	10,527
New York and Jersey City	15,130
Philadelphia	4,450
Pittsburgh	1,851
Oklahoma City	10,061

SHEEP.

Chicago	50,005
Kansas City	20,464
Omaha	40,330
East St. Louis	9,783
St. Joseph	9,254
Cudahy	214
Sioux City	2,023
South St. Paul	2,366
New York and Jersey City	32,246
Philadelphia	7,796
Pittsburgh	1,090
Oklahoma City	82

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600	7,000	500
Kansas City	200	500	
Omaha	500	4,000	
St. Louis	400	2,000	400
St. Joseph	100	1,800	
Sioux City	200	2,000	500
St. Paul	500	300	50
Oklahoma City		1,800	
Fort Worth	200		
Milwaukee		725	
Denver	301	74	13,033
Louisville	400	1,200	100
Cudahy		400	
Wichita		662	
Indianapolis	200	1,600	250
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	250		700
Buffalo	750	4,000	1,400
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	525	1,276	2,154

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	31,000	18,000
Kansas City	32,000	10,000	9,500
Omaha	13,500	1,100	33,000
St. Louis	13,100	7,000	2,100
St. Joseph	3,500	3,000	4,000
Sioux City	8,000	2,000	200
St. Paul	8,500	6,000	5,500
Oklahoma City	800	1,500	150
Fort Worth	3,000	5,000	200
Milwaukee		340	
Louisville	4,700	4,200	1,200
Detroit		500	
Cudahy		500	
Indianapolis	1,450	5,000	350
Pittsburgh	2,000	6,000	5,500
Cincinnati		2,807	
Buffalo	4,400	15,000	8,000
Cleveland	1,000	3,000	4,000
New York	3,064		6,047

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	10,000	15,000
Kansas City	21,000	15,000	12,000
Omaha	9,800	7,000	29,000
St. Louis	7,000	8,000	2,000
St. Joseph	2,300	5,000	500
Sioux City	1,100	3,000	200
St. Paul	3,000	3,000	5,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,200	200
Fort Worth	3,500	3,000	
Milwaukee		2,104	
Louisville	200	500	100
Detroit		1,400	
Cudahy		15,000	
Wichita		1,276	
Indianapolis	1,200	8,000	750
Pittsburgh		2,000	500
Cincinnati	500	2,584	500
Buffalo	550	6,500	2,400
Cleveland		1,000	
New York	743	1,505	2,110

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	26,000	21,000	20,000
Kansas City	9,000	9,000	14,000
Omaha	5,000	5,000	23,000
St. Louis	5,600	8,000	2,100
St. Joseph	1,500	3,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,800	4,000	800
St. Paul	4,000	4,000	1,000
Fort Worth	3,500	3,500	200
Milwaukee		4,439	
Louisville	200	1,002	650
Detroit		2,700	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		1,161	
Indianapolis	1,400	8,000	700
Pittsburgh		2,000	500
Cincinnati	1,000	2,861	1,200
Buffalo	300	3,000	1,000
Cleveland	80	2,000	2,000
New York	2,044	4,700	3,416

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	12,000	*23,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	12,000
Omaha	4,300	7,300	20,000
St. Louis	2,500	6,500	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	9,000
Sioux City		3,000	
St. Paul		3,000	
Oklahoma City	500	5,000	
Fort Worth	3,100	2,300	300
Milwaukee		1,484	
Louisville		2,200	
Detroit		4,000	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		2,540	
Indianapolis		11,000	
Cincinnati	1,800	3,500	1,200
Buffalo	200	3,200	800
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,405	1,488	4,205

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	25,000	12,000	15,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,500	
Omaha	1,300	4,000	14,000
St. Louis	2,000	4,500	1,200
St. Joseph	300	3,500	3,000
Sioux City	500	2,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,800	3,900	500
Oklahoma City	600	2,200	1,200
Fort Worth	2,000	1,300	

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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are active and strong under a large and steady demand. The packers are well sold up to present salting.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Activities continue in the packer hide market. Close to a hundred thousand hides were traded in in the period under review and about a hundred and fifty thousand changed hands including the last day of the preceding week. All the popular selections but butt branded steers were taken. These could have been sold, but sellers were arbitrary in their demands for advances. The entire list is decidedly firm in tone. Buyers who did not get in on this week's trading will find a market practically bare of offerings except for September slaughter. There are a few lots of old native steers around, but these are the only hides of any quantity in salting prior to current stuff. Some killers have moved this month's kill in certain lines. Cattle are coming with considerable freedom, attracted largely by the high prices as well as the running out of pasturage. From now on big runs are expected every week, with the range stuff showing up well in the river markets. Steer stuff still predominates in the local live stock market. Native steers were moved in odd parcels, more in the nature of clean ups of tag ends. Two batches of July-August kosher native steers aggregating 3,000 hides moved at 25½c., and two trades in August extreme light native steers aggregating 6,000 hides were put through at 25c. No regular natives were moved this week. These last sold at 26c. Further business is possible upon payment of 26½c. for late August and September kill. Some June kill is offered at 25½c. and midwinter goods at 23c. Texas steers went at 24c. for 6,000 August and September heavyweights. This establishes a new price. About 5,000 heavy and light weight Texas steers of August kill sold early in the week at 23¾c. and 23½c., respectively. A trade in 12,000 August light Texas steers was put through at 23½c. The top prices rule for further business in Texas steers. Butt branded steers did not sell. These last moved at 23¼c. Nothing now available at under 23½c., and some sellers talk 24c. Production is small and stocks well in hand. Colorado steers sold at 23c., a new price, being ¼c. above prior business. About 3,000 sold at this rate. More available at that figure and some sellers talk 23½c. Branded cows went at the new price of 23½c., involving 9,000 August hides. This is in line with the underweight Texas steers values. Production is still small, but is expected to pick up from now on, seeing that the range cattle are coming to market with more freedom. Heavy cows were accepted at the former price of 25c. Two packers moved about 7,000 October, November and December kill. Light cows received considerable attention. The call for the light end of the hide list has sprung up within the past two weeks. Late in the preceding period 10,000 40-45 lbs. hides moved at 24½c. and close to 30,000 July-August-September hides moved at 25c. this week. Native bulls were not moved. The market is generally sold out to the end of the year at 22c. This is a nominal quotation for further business. Branded bulls were quiet. Nominal market is considered at 18@18½c. for northern hides and 19c. for light average southerns. Stocks are small and production is limited.

Later.—The market is strong. Available stocks limited and consist mostly of current kill. Six thousand August and early September Colorados brought 23c., 1,500 May native steers sold at 25¾c. One car of July kosher native steers brought 25½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The week was practically devoid of movement. Tanners and dealers cannot get together in their ideas. Buyers are insisting upon getting goods at last sale figures and their needs are not so urgent that they are forced to accept sellers' propositions. Dealers view the underlying conditions bullishly and are demanding more money if movement is to continue. About half a cent separates them and neither will concede to assist business. Heavy steers here are quiet. Last sales were at 20@20½c. locally and from nearby markets. Sellers are endeavoring to get 21c. in order to shorten the spread between country and packer native steers, but buyers of country hides are an entirely different set from the packer operators. Heavy cows are wanted at 19c. for mainly short haired quality as currently received. Dealers are demanding 20c., but it is believed business could be done at 19½c. if the bid was forthcoming. Available stocks are moderate, as summer receipts contain more of the under 60 lbs. hides. Arrivals from the Northwest though are showing some increase in average weight, indicating the presence of more heavy cows than formerly. Buffs were not reported sold this week. Business last week was at 19½c. for current arrivals. Only a couple of dealers were willing to take on business at this figure, the rest of them demanding 20c. firmly, owing to better quality, and improvement in the packer light hide market. This is the status of the situation at the close of the week. Tanners stand ready to take on further lots at last sale figures. No seconds were reported sold alone. These are quoted at the usual cent discount. The situation in the originating sections is steady at 19½@20c. delivered basis for 25 lbs. up hides as to varieties and sections. Minneapolis market reported business in heavy hides over 45 lbs. at 19½c. delivered basis this week. Extremes were moved in the Minneapolis market at private terms, supposed to be 22½c., the asking figure for the car in question. No business was reported here, but numerous efforts to effect purchases were made by tanners who bid 23c. for the current arrivals. Sellers consider them worth at least 22½c. owing to better quality and the activities lately noted in packer light cows. Branded cows were quiet. Nominal market is considered at 17½c. flat basis for country cows; most holders talk 18c., however. Stocks are meager and the quotations are nominal. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 21@22c. nominal for average lots. Business was done in some of the selected hides from the larger outside packers at close up to big packer rates. Bulls were quiet in the ordinary country run. A fair call is noted for picked over assortments and business of this character was done in other markets. Country run of local bulls quoted at 17@17½c. for business and 17½c. usually asked. Light weight Ohio bulls sold at 18½c. There is but little call for the heavy end alone at present. Usually the heavy bulls go better than the lights. Country packer bulls sold up to 21½c. in slaughter ahead to the end of the year. Bids at 21¼c. reported refused for light end. Other sales going on as low as 20c. for the poorer lots. Kipskins are in feverish demand and supplies are nil. Production should pick up soon, but operators do not expect arrivals to measure up with former years, as the calf kill is considerably in excess of normal. The run of calves is keeping up much longer than usual. Country kipskins last sold locally at 24c. Holders now talk 25c. firmly. City skins recently made 26½c. and now as high as 30c. is asked by those having skins for sale. Packer skins lately sold at 28½c. in slaughter ahead to November. Nothing available for sale except future slaughter and no price will be put on such skins as yet.

Later.—Market is strong but quiet. Tanners continue to insist upon old rates and sellers demand ½c. higher prices.

CALFSKINS were fairly active. Local city skins out of first salt opened the week with movement in one carload at 32½c., following which two cars brought 33½c. Efforts to get more at that price were futile, collectors demanding 34c. firmly. Outside city calfskins sold at 31½c. of Chicago collection and country skins moved at 30½@31c. Outside city skins recently sold up to 33c. of exceptional quality. Owing to advance in city skins, outside varieties are now held at 33c. firmly. Packer calfskins sold at 36c., three killers each selling a car of July-August slaughter. More are available at 36c. of such take off and September kill is held at 37c. A car of outside packer calfskins sold at 35½c. with kipskins in connection at 28c. f. o. b. at eastern points. Deacons are quiet and quoted at $2.15@2.35 and light calfskins are quoted at $2.35@2.55 nominal.

HORSEHIDES are steady to strong in tone. Country run of summer hides quoted at $6.75 paid and bid and $6.85 asked. City hides $7 bid and $7.25 asked. Seconds quoted at the usual $1 reduction with ponies and glues at $2.50@3 and coltskins at $1@1.50 nominal.

HOGSKINS are selling as fast as available in small parcels to the regular trade at 80@90c. for country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Collections in the summer season are limited. No 1 pigskin strips are firm at 10@10½c. last paid; No. 2s quoted at 9@9½c. and No. 3 strips at 5@6c. last paid as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS. As was expected, pullers took everything offered in the line of packer skins at strong figures. River sheepskins opened with sales at $1.50 and are now held at $1.55. Local sheep sold at $1.55 and the market is bare of offerings of skins in salt. River lambskins sold early in the week at $1.62½ and Chicago goods went at $1.65. Dry western pelts are steady at 23@23½c.

(Continued on page 43.)

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We have those who are burned out—others who are threatened by the Health Boards—or Sanitary Experts. Why not have a clean, wholesome, fire-proof and daylight plant, recommended by the Health Department and inspected daily by the public? IT PAYS.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 13.

This week's liberal run of cattle at all points is in line with general expectancy, so comparison with last week's receipts, at which time railroad facilities were only being resumed, would hardly be a criterion to go by. Suffice it to say that Chicago received 33,643 cattle last week, and for the first three days of this week receipts in Chicago will total approximately 50,000, including about 10,000 Western "rangers." But despite the heavy supply, after a logical decline of 15@25c. on Monday, the trade rounded to on Wednesday and good to choice cattle sold 10@15c. higher, while other kinds were steady to strong.

A liberal percentage of the cheaper grades of killing steers in this week's heavy run of cattle has naturally had more or less of a "bearish" influence on the market for butcher-stuff, and values have eased off 10@15c. on canners and also on the choicer grades of cows and heifers, while the medium to good, or, in other words, the "in between" grades of she-stuff, are off 15@25c. Trade was active at the decline, particularly on the two extremes, canners and the better grades of cows and heifers, which kinds are scarce, and, no doubt, will hold up in price right along. While the calf market is active at the "high point" of the season on veal calves, the bull market, on the other hand, has been a rather dull and stagnant affair, prices being anywhere from 20@35c. lower than ten days ago. Near-future prospects are unchanged, an expected liberal supply of Western "grass" cattle being a bar to any permanent upturn in the trade for native butcher stuff.

A seasonable downward tendency on the commoner grades of hogs, which are increasing in volume, has brought about a much wider range in hog values, and this condition of affairs will become more pronounced as the weeks go by, and while good hogs have not suffered much decline compared to the high spot in the trade, the commoner grades are off quite a little and the general market displays a settling tendency, which is indicative of what can be expected when receipts become heavier. Wednesday's trade ruled active and strong, even on the commoner grades of hogs, with quotations as follows: Prime, 200 to 325 lbs. butchers and heavyweights, $11.10@11.30; prime light hogs, weighing 170 to 190 lbs., $10.65@10.90; good mixed hogs carrying a good barrow top, $10.40@10.70; packing grades, $10@10.30; thin and grassy kinds, as well as rough packing grades, in small lots, $9.50@9.85, with healthy pigs from $8.75@9.50.

With Wednesday's receipts of sheep and lambs estimated at 20,000 head, early sales showed but little change as compared with the previous session, although there was a tendency on the part of buyers to bid lower, many offers looking 10@15c lower. In a general way, the present market is in a class by itself as compared with any former year. Just when it would seem that conditions invite at least a temporary depression the market is liable to take on new strength and activity and reach new record heights. There seems little doubt that the present high range of values will be well maintained throughout the season, although temporary moderate declines will no doubt occur. Feeders that looked so high a few weeks ago have again reached record-breaking heights this week, and no doubt the number of feeders that have gone to the country up to this time are fewer than any season during the past ten years. We quote: Natives—Good to choice lambs, $10.75@11; poor to medium, $10@10.50; culls $8@9; fat ewes, $7.50@8; poor to medium, $6.75@7.25; culls, $4@6; aged breeding ewes, $8@8.50; young breeding ewes, $9@9.50. Westerns—Good to choice lambs, $11.15@11.30; fat yearlings, $8.25@8.75; fat wethers, $8.00@8.25; fat ewes, $7.60@7.85; feeding lambs, $10.30@10.60; feeding yearlings, $8.00@8.50; feeding wethers, $7.00@7.25; feeding ewes, $5.50@6.50; yearling breeding ewes, $10.25@10.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 13.

Cattle supply for the week ending today was the heaviest of the year, we having received close to 39,000 head, of which about 8,000 head were on the southern side. The run, generally, went to the medium and common grass cattle, and upon this kind the market is 35 to 50c. lower than a week ago; in fact, in spots the sellers insist that the decline is even greater than these figures. The top for the week on heavy steers was $10.90, but they were not strictly choice; heavy beeves could be good enough to bring $11. On the strictly good kind, the market is not far from steady, and as there was a scarcity of real good cattle during the entire week, the market on this grade has been extremely active. The bulk of beef cattle sold for $7.75 to $8.75, with the common kinds selling from $6.25 to $7.25. Choice to medium yearlings range from $9.50 to $10.65; the bulk of the best kinds in this class sold around the $8.50 mark, with the common grades going at $6 to $7.50. Fancy heifers, if light, are quoted at $8.75@10; very good ones are going to scale at $8@8.75. The Oklahoma and western receipts this week approximated 200 cars. The decline in these was not as great as on native cattle; in fact, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week the market is higher on this class of steers, especially for anything that shows weight. The top for the week in this division was made on Tuesday when 3 loads of 1,200 lb. steers brought $7.85. The bulk of the sales in the western division range from $6.75@7.15.

Hog receipts are running light, we having received 34,000 head for the week. This amount is hardly sufficient to supply the demand; the consequence has been that prices have held to a steady basis and the market is characterized by extreme activity. A fair amount is being shipped to eastern and outside slaughterers, with the bulk being absorbed by our local packers. The quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $10.65@11.35; good heavy, $11.30@11.35; rough, $9.65@10; lights, $10.70@11.25; pigs, $7@10.25; bulk, $10.75@11.30.

Receipts in the sheep house were right at 10,000 head for the week. As for a number of weeks past there is very little change, indeed, in the condition of the mutton market. The quotation on mutton ewes remains $7@7.25, with the bulk going close to the top figure. Breeding ewes are quoted at $9@10, but trade in them is rapidly diminishing, and it would require strictly choice ewes to bring the top price. The lamb market is active and considerably higher than a week ago. Best lambs are quoted up to $11.35, and a number of lots have gone to scale during the week at that figure. The range in price on the best grades is $10@11, with the common and medium kinds selling at $8@9.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 12.

Today's supply contained 40 cars of Oregon cattle and 50 cars of Colorados, besides the usual nearby offerings, total receipts 21,000 head, not including 2,000 calves. Stockers and feeders sold steady, killing cattle weak to 10c. lower. Kansas grass is getting good and cattle are putting on weight, which will reduce loading for market, although pretty fair runs are expected right along. Kansas steers sold at $10.75 today, short fed steers $10.50, branded yearlings $10.75, among the best cattle here today. Feeder buying competition helped out on killers, best grass steers selling up to $8.90, good steers around $8, plain grass steers weighing 1,100 lbs., $7; lighter Kansas and Oklahoma steers, $6@6.75; Colorado horned beef steers weighing 1,000 lbs., at $6.80; grass cows, $5.40@6.50; veal calves up to $11.

Hog receipts were 15,000 head; market steady at the opening; order buyers paying up to $11.05, packers $10.95. The close was around 10c. lower, bulk of sales $10.50@10.95. Packers are able to gain price concessions for the moment, but the whole situation is remarkably strong, and hogs are cutting up at an enormous profit to packers. Lard ribs and barrel pork are nearly twice as high as a year ago, and the margin above live hogs is three times as great as it was a year ago. Of course, packers have to figure on future probabilities of the market, but an advance of a dollar a hundred on live hogs would not equalize prices.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were 12,000 head, and prices were 10c. higher, Western lambs selling up to $11, plain Arizonas $10.25, natives $10.35, yearlings up to $8.25, feeding lambs $9.75@10.35, breeding ewes $7@9.40, including a 4-car lot of young Wyoming breeders weighing 82 lbs. at $9.20. Packers got some stock direct, bought enroute to market, and the whole situation exhibits a scramble on the part of killers and feeder buyers for material.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Sept. 12.

The cattle market is just beginning to recover from the demoralization incident to the recent threat of a general railroad strike. Receipts last week were the smallest of the season, 19,000 head, and this week's receipts promise to be about the largest of the season. Prices have fluctuated sharply from day to day, but in the main both native and grass beeves are now selling in pretty much the same notches as they were two weeks ago. Comparatively few cornfed beeves are coming and the range of prices is very wide, from $7 for common grassy stuff up to $10.75 for prime heavy beeves, the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300 lb. beeves selling around $8.75@9.75. Strictly choice grass beeves are very scarce. Prime heavy Wyoming and Montana grassers sold yesterday and today at $9@9.65, but good to choice range beeves are selling at $7.80@8.60, fair to good grades largely at $7.25@7.75 and common and Mexican steers at $6.40@7.10. Grass cows and heifers are selling at a spread of $4@7.10, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock at $5.85@6.45. Veal calves are quotably steady at $8.25@11.25, and bulls, stags, etc., somewhat lower than last week at $5@7.

Hog receipts have been unevenly distributed and prices have fluctuated sharply, but on an average there has been a substantial advance and prices are right around the high time of the year. Both packers and shippers are buying freely and as usual favoring the light and butcher loads and discriminating against the rough heavy loads. There were about 6,800 hogs here today and the market was uneven, prices ranging from 5c. higher early to 5@10c. lower later. Tops brought $10.85, as against $10.65 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trade was at $10.25@10.40, as against $10.25@10.35 a week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been tolerably liberal, 95,000 last week, but under the influence of vigorous buying by both packers and feeder buyers the trade has been lively and the trend of values upward all along the line. The advance has been pretty close to a quarter as compared with a week ago, the advance extending to practically all grades and weights. Fair to choice fat lambs are selling at $10.25@11, yearlings at $7.25@8.25, wethers at $6.50@7.50 and ewes at $6@7.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,857	2,324	553	7,[illegible]
Jersey City	4,130	2,117	20,714	10,360
Central Union	2,095	498	10,975	871
Totals	8,082	4,939	32,216	15,139
Totals last week	9,296	7,810	38,937	21,577

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Paterson, N. J. C. W. Hallett & Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000, to manufacture ice cream, etc.

ICE NOTES.

Chicago, Ill. The building of the Ashland Warehouse & Cold Storage Company has been damaged by fire of unknown origin.

San Francisco, Cal. Plans are being prepared for the Ogden Packing & Provision Company, Ogden, Utah, for the erection of a cold storage plant at this point.

ORIGIN, MANUFACTURE AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF AMMONIA.

By Dr. Arthur Lowenstein.

(Continued from last week.)

Inflammability and Explosion of Ammonia.

From time to time attention has been directed to fires or explosions in refrigerating rooms in which a compressor head has blown out and a fire has resulted. A number of such cases have happened in breweries and this subject is now under discussion by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

The subject of whether or not ammonia will burn, and under what conditions, has been under investigation in our Research Laboratory for several years. The majority of text books usually say that ammonia will not burn. As a matter of fact, ammonia will readily put out a flame, which is probably due to its blanketing action. The writer will not be able, owing to the limited time at his disposal, to go into this subject at any length. Several years ago he communicated his views to his associates, R. J. Quinn and S. Drucker, who have been conducting research work along these lines, and they will shortly tabulate these results and present them before one of the scientific societies.

Briefly, however, it may be stated from these experiments that ammonia gas, mixed with air in certain proportions, when ignited will propagate a flame. Special apparatus has been designed which enables us to determine the conditions under which ammonia will burn, when all known mixtures with air are brought together under suitable conditions; also known mixtures of oxygen and ammonia. These tests were made in steps of 0.5 per cent., using mixtures varying from 1 to 100 per cent. of ammonia in air, both dry and saturated with water vapor.

The results under these conditions were that no visible form of burning was evident until the region of 11 to 13 per cent. of ammonia was reached. It was found that a small yellow flame was produced at 11 per cent. ammonia in air which increased in size with increase of ammonia content until at the proportion of 13.25 per cent. of NH_3 the burning was complete. At this concentration a yellow flame completely enveloped the glass containing vessel and the combustion was sufficiently violent to shatter the vessel. Above this percentage mixture, no apparent burning occurs. It appears that the limits of inflammation are rather narrow.

It is to be understood that the mixture of air and ammonia mentioned in the experiment cited above were the conditions which obtained in that particular set of experiments. These experiments were made in a darkened room with a black back-ground, so that the appearance of flame could be readily observed. It was necessary to use a heavy glass shield to protect the operator. After the desired mixture was satisfactorily prepared, electrical connection was made by means of an induction coil and platinum wires inserted into the vessel, forming an arc, causing the spark to pass between the platinum knobs of the electrodes. As stated, these results will be published shortly, giving kind of apparatus, etc., and we will not attempt to elaborate on the details at this time.

Another set of experiments, using similar apparatus, were made, but instead of attempting ignition of the mixture with an electric spark, an electrically heated platinum wire was used. As in the preceding, tests were made with a mixture of ammonia and air, varying from 1 to 100 per cent. of ammonia in air. Results were that up to 5 per cent. of ammonia in air no apparent change took place, except the formation of condensed moisture on the sides of the vessel.

From 5 per cent. ammonia to 13 per cent. ammonia in air, there appeared, besides condensed moisture, dense white vapors.

From 13 per cent. to 15 per cent. it was observed that the platinum wire remained incandescent, even after the current was turned off and in addition considerable white vapors were formed.

After 15 per cent. it increased in size with increasing percentages of ammonia up to 19.58 per cent., at which point the mixture violently exploded upon ignition.

Under the condition, mixtures between 19.58 per cent. and 26 per cent of ammonia in air were explosive. The explosions were very violent, sufficient pressure being generated to shatter the glass container.

From 27 per cent. to 58 per cent. of ammonia in air, the platinum wires remained incandescent after breaking the electrical contact.

From 58 per cent to 100 per cent. no apparent reaction took place. The wire glowed more dimly under these conditions and ceased to glow immediately upon turning off the current.

In regard to the white fumes mentioned above, these fumes are lighter than air and condense upon the sides of the vessel as crystals when cooled and dried. An insufficient quantity was obtained for quantitative analyses, but positive tests were obtained for nitrates and nitrites.

When Ammonia Will Burn.

The above results seem to show conclusively that ammonia will burn when mixed

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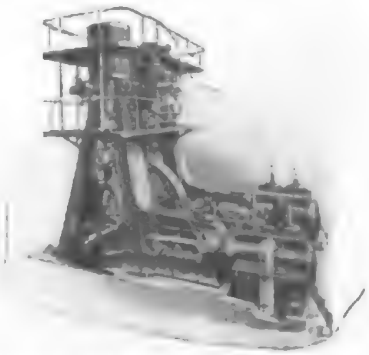

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PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co., Edwin Knowles.
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SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
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HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

with air in certain definite proportions, and when the proper mixture is ignited the burning is sufficiently rapid to cause an explosion. There seems to be a difference in the percentage mixture which will explode. It was found that 13.25 per cent. ammonia in air, when ignited by an electric spark, exploded, and that mixtures between 19.58 per cent. and 26 per cent. ammonia in air exploded when ignited by an incandescent wire.

This apparent discrepancy is being further studied. It is possible that a complex reaction takes place when using the electric spark and Mr. Drucker suggests that possibly the formation of ozone and the interaction of the latter with ammonia, might occur.

Emphasis must be laid upon the fact that the burning point was not due to the continuous presence of the spark, or heated coil, inasmuch as the explosion was instantaneous upon the closing of the electric circuit for a second.

From the above it is also evident that the burning was not due to the decomposition of ammonia and the subsequent burning of the hydrogen. The ammonia employed for combustion tests was tested 100 per cent. pure and was made from the highest purity ammonium salts of Kahlbaum's manufacture after repeatedly recrystalizing the salts to be sure that the very purest form of ammonia was employed in this experimental work.

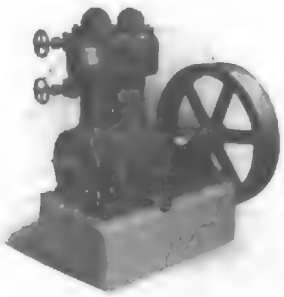
To Reduce Fire Danger in Ice Machine Room.

As a result of the above experiments, I would suggest that in order to minimize the danger of fire in the ice machine room in case a cylinder head should blow out, that open gas jets and arc lights be dispensed with and that the room be well ventilated.

The writer does not wish it to be construed that the sudden release of ammonia into air is the only possible cause of a fire of the character which results at times. As a matter of fact, it is his opinion that lubricating oil in a very finely divided state at an elevated temperature and pressure when suddenly released into the atmosphere would very rapidly become carborized and might ignite spontaneously.

In this connection Dr. P. H. Conradsen, of the Galena Signal Oil Co., has published a very interesting article describing the effect of air when suddenly brought into contact with oil in an atomized condition in connection with locomotives operating with superheated steam. In addition to these possibilities, there are, of course, others which might cause fire under a given set of local conditions.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

We are prepared to give you the type of Plant best suited to meet your local needs.

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YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

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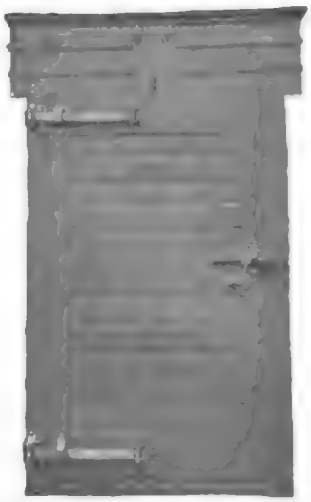
DOORS

For Cold Storage and Freezers



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"JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

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Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

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RUSSIAN REFRIGERATION MARKET.

(Continued from page 28.)

He requires from the bidders a full and detailed plan with specifications and the estimated cost of the work. He makes the bidder responsible not only for the machinery, but for the correctness of the whole scheme, and the successful operation of the plant in accordance with the calculations.

"Foundations for the building, and other work belonging to construction of the plant, are ordinarily done by the purchaser. The bidder has to deliver the refrigerating machinery, and also all other parts of the refrigerating plant which are not strictly parts of the essential mechanism (such as pipes, air ducts, insulation, fans, pumps, etc.) and often other accessories, such as engine, transmission, belt, and the like, which the bidder himself does not manufacture. The bidder has to install the machinery, and when the entire plant is assembled, to set it in operation, and make tests of the whole plant. In making his bids, plans and estimates, the bidder naturally has to conform to Russian practices—notably in stating all prices in terms of Russian money; and these prices must include import duties, freight and other expenses."

In dealing with plans of equipment and estimates of cost the American refrigeration engineer must consider carefully the effect of Russian import duties upon the delivered cost of the planned equipment. As the tariff now stands he may find it cheaper to have manufactured in Russia heavy iron and steel parts of simple construction, which on account of their great weight would have to pay a heavy import duty. Similar consideration will show him the advisability of using brass or other alloys in places where he may be accustomed to use copper. Cast iron ribbed pipes, for instance, transmission lines, cork insulation, large iron tanks, and certain steam and water pipes with their fittings, can usually be obtained in Russian, of Russian manufacture, at a lower cost than by importing them from abroad.

This statment of course represents the situation as it exists under the present tariff. It is possible, of course, that the import duties will be modified after the war, at least temporarily, and possibly as a result of a commercial treaty with the United States, so as to make the importation of parts less disadvantageous to the contractor.

The experience of the several German firms which entered the refrigeration business during the few years preceding the war, together with these facts as to the cost of certain necessary materials, seems to indicate that American refrigeration firms probably cannot sell directly to Russian customers, on a large scale. Russian law requires that firms undertaking contracts for government refrigeration and storage plants should be Russian firms, and this requirement had a good deal to do with the action of the several German firms who either formed Russian companies in Russia, or established in Russia branches officered by their own engineers and supplied with needed information and material.

American companies or branches so established would be able to deal directly and promptly with prospective Russian customers. It would be better for such branches in Russia to have full authority for concluding contracts without time-consuming references of the whole matter to the American headquarters. Offering this information as a guide to American firms in order that they may, if they wish to enter into this competition, do so with the necessary full understanding of the conditions they must meet, Mr. Rooley has this to say about German competition, and about certain technical requirements which pertain especially to refrigeration machinery:

There is no doubt that after the war the Germans will make all possible efforts to reconquer the Russian market, and the German refrigerating machinery will have chances of success, first, owing to the energetic and experienced work of German commercial agencies; secondly, owing to the cheapness of the machines, and also that the Russians are accustomed thereto (and habit is a second self). Many refrigerating machines of German source are installed in Russia, and all of them are of good quality. It must be added that the Germans are always ready to comply with all demands of their buyers of techical or commercial character."

In the way of technical requirements and habits, one of the first things to note is that the American nomenclature of refrigeration is entirely unknown to Russians. The British Thermal Unit (B. T. U.) is utterly alien in the continental European markets. Russions expect to see the power of refrigerating machines stated in terms of their refrigerating capacity expressed in great frigories = great calories (1 great calorie = 3.92 B. T. U.) per hour at a given temperature of evaporation of the refrigerant (—10 degs. C.) and of the cooling water (+10 degs. C.). Further, compression machines are almost universal in Russia, though when, owing to particular conditions, absorption machines would be more economical in operation, they would be accepted.

(To be continued.)

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to September 13, 1916:

BUTTER. Barbados, 462 lbs.; Bermuda, 17,804 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,060 lbs.; British Honduras, 500 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,488 lbs.; Colombia, 946 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,575 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 67 lbs.; England, 830,948 lbs.; Haiti, 2,130 lbs.; Honduras, 100 lbs.; Jamaica, 81 lbs.; Panama, 130 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,852 lbs.; Venezuela, 784 lbs.

EGGS. Bermuda, 1,230 dz.; Panama, 10,500 dz.; Venezuela, 600 dz.

CHEESE. Bermuda, 6,606 lbs.; Brazil, 1,088 lbs.; British Guiana, 646 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,564 lbs.; China, 51 lbs.; Colombia, 372 lbs.; Costa Rica, 230 lbs.; Cuba, 3,651 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,423 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 675 lbs.; England, 166,405 lbs.; Guatemala, 140 lbs.; Haiti, 206 lbs.; Honduras, 448 lbs.; Jamaica, 614 lbs.; Mexico, 280 lbs.; Panama, 1,322 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,085 lbs.; Scotland, 23,493 lbs.; Venezuela, 242 lbs.

MUST MARK EGGS IN CANADA.

The government of British Columbia, Canada, has recently put in force an "Egg Marks Act." It requires that any and all eggs which have been preserved in water glass, lime water, salt, bran, or anything except cold storage, must be stamped plainly with the word "preserved" in gothic lettering, when placed on sale. When they are provincial fresh eggs the receptacle must bear a card with the words "B. C. Fresh" in letters four inches high. Cold storage eggs must likewise be labelled "B. C. Cold Storage," or "Alberta Cold Storage" or "U. S. Cold Storage," according to the source of origin. All stores or shops selling Chinese eggs must display a sign to that effect and all the eggs must be labelled "Chinese Eggs."

Wholesale dealers, and producers selling at wholesale, are also required to mark on outside of each package the terms "fresh," or "preserved" or "cold storage," as the case may be, together with the initials indicating the province or country of origin, but this marking need not be in letters four inches high, as the retailer is required to use. Eggs not fresh enough for serving as boiled eggs must be marked "cooking eggs."

The officials charged with enforcing this act are empowered to enter any premises within the province, at any time, where eggs are sold or offered for sale, to inspect all eggs on hand and determine the correctness of the markings. Severe penalties are provided for non-compliance with the provisions of the act.—Ice and Refrigeration.

A BOOK ON VINEGAR.

A recently-published technical work of great interest is "Vinegar: Its Manufacture and Examination," by C. Ainsworth Mitchell, with five plates and 49 other illustrations. Price, net, $2.75. There are very few reliable books on vinegar manufacture. This very practical and thorough work will therefore be welcomed by both the manufacturer and chemist.

The author presents the scientific principles and the practical processes underlying each step in the making of vinegar. Here follows a list of the chapter headings: Chapter I, Historical Introduction; Chapter II, Theories of Acetic Fermentation; Chapter III, The Acetic Bacteria; Chapter IV, Chemical Reactions in Acetification; Chapter V, Acetic Acid; Chapter VI, Preparation of the Gyle; Chapter VII, Acetification of the Gyle; Chapter VIII, Treatment of the Crude Vinegar; Chapter IX, Methods of Examination; Chapter X, Characteristics of Different Vinegars.

The text is explained and supplemented by five full-page plates and 48 other excellent illustrations. Those who wish a good working manual on vinegar are advised to look it over. It may be obtained through The National Provisioner or from the publishers, the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have misplaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for $1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

THE VALUE OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

"Five Kissel trucks, purchased at different periods covering a range of six years, eloquently testify to the growth of a certain building contractor's operations," says Paul V. Clodio, Metropolitan distributor of the KisselKar. "The concern in question frankly attributes a large measure of its success to its early recognition of the utility and economy of power haulage. While many business rivals were pinning their faith to the horse, this firm sensed the advantages of trucks and acted promptly. The saving of time by the new method was quickly apparent. The argument of better service sunk in.

"Business grew and grew, and where at first one truck was enough to accomplish all the work theretofore done by horses, it was not a year before another truck was needed. Since then a truck has been added to the equipment each year until today it requires five of them to take care of the constantly increasing business. Here is a lesson for the man who still persists in comparing the truck with the horse. It is like comparing an old fashioned printing press with the giant multiples of today. One is able to take care of a certain restricted amount of work, the other limited only by the hours and speed utilized."

WILSON & CO. AND ITS PLANS.

In connection with the recent change of name of the Sulzberger & Sons Company to that of Wilson & Company, the newspapers have given the public considerable information concerning the personnel and plans of the organization. Newspapers always like a "good story," and the story of the rise of Thomas E. Wilson from a car checker to be the head of one of the world's great packing enterprises is one that appeals to everybody.

Concerning Mr. Wilson, his views of the existing meat situation, and the plans of Wilson & Company something like the following appeared in newspapers all over the country:

After over half a century of existence, Sulzberger & Sons Company ceased to bear that name July 27. Since then gangs of men have been changing the signs on all the plants and branches.

The new name of the organization is "Wilson & Co." Its main packing plant is in Chicago. It has seven plants in this country and also has plants in South America. It operates its own refrigerator car lines to haul its products to its various distributing branches.

Thomas E. Wilson, who was educated in the Chicago public schools and began work in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight offices about twenty-five years ago, is president of Wilson & Co. Mr. Wilson's work for the railroad company necessitated his keeping track of refrigerator cars and his ability attracted the attention of the meat packers. It was not long until he was filling a minor clerical position in one of the big packing companies, and his rise in the business and in the world was steady.

Today "Tom" Wilson, as his friends call him, is at the head of his own company. He is around forty-five years old, is at his desk regularly every morning, handles his work smoothly and without ever seeming busy, and is said to be one of the most accessible and most approachable men in the big industry of which Wilson & Co. now become an important factor.

"The big problem that confronts the meat industry today, Mr. Wilson said, "is the diminishing supply of live stock. It seems hard to make the average person realize that we as a nation are not raising enough cattle to keep pace with the increase in population. A recent report of the Department of Agriculture emphasizes this fact rather strongly.

"Our company is already cooperating with stock raisers in the effort to increase the supply of live stock and to better its quality. We are working especially along the lines of encouraging the raising of live stock in every farming section.

"There is no reason why every farmer, large or small, should not make stock raising a very profitable part of his enterprise. The stock raiser will benefit by this. Our benefit will come from an increased supply of better livestock, and the consuming public will benefit also, because this should bring about a situation which will mean lower prices."

"We are co-operating with the federal government also, to teach the stock raiser how to raise healthy cattle. We are just as much interested as the stockman in stamping out disease among live stock. Diseased and unhealthy cattle, hogs and sheep cause a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars every year. None of this unfit live-stock is purchased by a company like ours, for in addition to our own inspectors we have the benefit of the government inspection.

"The consumer ought to be taught that the government stamp of inspection on fresh meats and all meat food products is a most important and valuable thing to see. It will help the government, and of course will help us in this effort to improve and increase the supply of livestock, if the public insists upon seeing the official inspection stamp always."

Speaking of the plans of the company itself, Mr. Wilson remarked:

"Since I became president 1st March we have been putting into effect a great many plans for improving and enlarging our various plants. One thing I have always insisted upon in this business is that the livestock purchased must be sound and healthy.

"Then I believe that foods should be handled in the cleanest manner possible. Our plants are kept clean and sanitary. It is an actual money-saving to an organization such this to be equipped with the latest modern methods of sanitation. We have bettered our methods of distribution, so that our branches are able to supply the dealer more promptly.

"All businesses which supply the home need respond to the advancing standards of home life. People today eat better foods. They have a wider range of choice than our parents had. And it is up to us to satisfy their discriminating tastes and meet the standards that they create for themselves. Why, out here in our smoked meat department the process of selection is carried out so rigidly that, for example, only a small percentage of the hams of the right size and quality to receive our 'Majestic' label.

"One fine thing about this job of mine is the organization we have. I'm a great believer in the theory that the man who is going to succeed will make his own opportunity. I like to see the young fellows cashing in on their progressiveness. This world hasn't much use for the young man who is contented to sit still or stand still. There is no such thing as a standing still. You really go backward when you do that, for the procession is going ahead of you all the time.

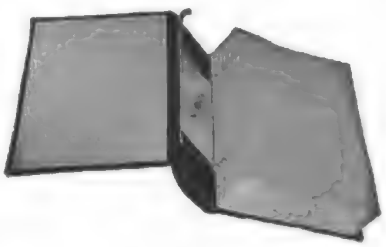
"We study our men here, and try to give each one the chance he wants. And I've noticed that the ones who make their marks are the ones who don't keep arguing about how a thing was done yesterday, but can show you how much better it may be done tomorrow."

Wilson & Company in succeeding the Sulzberger firm assumes a business whose volume has grown to over $100,000,000 annually during the past fifteen years. The new company is widening its operations. Its products embrace fresh, smoked and canned meats, preserves, jams and jellies, condiments, butter, butterine, eggs, cheese and a long list of by-products.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose $1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

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Chicago Section

Wrinkles do not denote age. Take a prune, for instance.

—

Old Cincinnati's going to show you an A. D. 2000 clip on October 9, 10 and 11. Be there!

—

Seems like everybody and his aunt is runnin' for office. Gee! how sociable they are – now!

—

There are some of 'em actually accidents, and only need some convenient place to happen.

—

The European war is about as hard to dope out as the wheat market. Still, there are dopeists and dopeists, but they call themselves experts.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 9, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.78 cents per pound.

—

A has the packer! Roast 1 outa him or anything and everything, from malicious manipulation of air pockets to patent flour bread, and get the votes of the—perhaps!

—

W. L. Gregson & Company write to The National Provisioner concerning the provision situation as follows: "A tendency to realize on both the cash and future product has been noticeable during the week, accompanied by freer offerings of the January deliveries on the strong days. Trade has been large, with big changes in the ownership. Pork and ribs have been quiet, with most of the interest in lard. Hog prices are much too high, and meats seem high enough. We think lard stocks will be merchandized around these levels, but any broadening in the trade from this on should come in the 1916 deliveries. Hogs are beginning to show a little better quality."

—

Concerning the provision situation W. G. Press & Company say: "While the trade in cured hog products has been enormous, particularly during the last 60 days, it has not warranted the high prices hogs have been selling for, and the record prices paid last week, $11.55, was due to the anticipated railroad strike which did not take place. The price of fresh pork was very high during these record high prices for hogs, bringing about a light trade to the retailer, thereby creating a dullness which has not yet become normal, even at a decline of 2c. a pound in pork loins. Pork loins sold at 22c. a pound during the high price period, and are selling today at 20c., but this price is not likely to induce any big trade. The retail price of pork chops is 28c., 2c. a pound higher than spring chickens, a situation that cannot last, and we expect fresh pork to sell very much lower within the next three or four weeks. The price packers bought hogs for yesterday, around 10c., is an indication of what will happen next month when hog receipts will be double what they were last week during the record high prices. The nearby futures seem to be held in strong hands, and as the trade in cured hog products has been very large, both domestic and foreign, during this big trade period and will continue to be large up to November, there is little chance to expect lower prices for the September and October futures. But we feel, considering the new crop of hogs which will start to market in October and November, that December and January futures will look high, and a substantial decline could easily take place."

Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Meat Packers' Association will be held at CINCINNATI Oct. 9, 10 and 11

Get Ready to Go

You know that "Cincinnati Bunch!"

WAR AND AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

Writing from Melbourne on the effect of the war on Australian meat trade conditions, U. S. Consul William C. Magelssen says: Many handicaps and restrictions have been imposed on the cattle industry since the war began. Early in the struggle the difficulties caused by the drought and heavy losses of stock were intensified by unexpected restrictions on exports abroad and even between State and State.

Powers of restricting trade between the States were generally believed to have been abrogated when the Federal compact was signed, but the dual calamity of drought and war caused a strain to be put on the State legislatures, whose instinct of self-preservation led them to curtail the free exchange of food products between the States to any degree likely to shorten home supplies. Under these circumstances Victoria was a chief sufferer because its denser population and devotion to manufacturing enterprises had left it somewhat dependent on other and larger States for supplies of meat food.

The result was a sharp advance in the cost of meat for home consumption in Melbourne. When increased supplies at reduced rates were sought from other States export from the latter was stopped. Exports of meat to the United States, which had risen from $99,417 in 1913 to $495,579 in the January to June half of 1914, were brought practically to a standstill.

At present the depletion of the pastures by the 1914 drought is being overcome rapidly, as the season has been very favorable

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Complete Government Inspection
Members American Meat Packers' Association

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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

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Boneless Beef Cuts.
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Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co., Inc. — United Dressed Beef Co.
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WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.
Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.
Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
Works: ST. LOUIS — CHICAGO — 266 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO

in the southern and western areas to growth of grass. The demands of growers for breeding stock have temporarily increased the shortage of meat supplies for home consumption, but it is hoped that before the end of the present year market conditions will have returned to normal.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.

WATCH OUR "WANT and FOR SALE" PAGE FOR BUSINESS CHANCES

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 4	6,222	816	13,375	6,183
Tuesday, Sept. 5	1,884	327	2,826	13,700
Wednesday, Sept. 6	12,710	981	11,536	17,296
Thursday, Sept. 7	7,001	1,024	12,842	18,041
Friday, Sept. 8	4,386	424	16,328	7,764
Saturday, Sept. 9	751	33	7,821	461
Total last week	33,043	3,405	64,728	63,045
Previous week	67,771	7,033	167,543	107,020
Cor. week, 1915	51,405	6,437	85,200	76,092
Cor. week, 1914	40,474	4,507	95,020	120,149

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 4	1,796	83	3,304	725
Tuesday, Sept. 5	1,425	1	1,529	2,020
Wednesday, Sept. 6	3,041	289	2,474	3,248
Thursday, Sept. 7	2,378	78	2,346	5,077
Friday, Sept. 8	2,254	142	2,700	1,880
Saturday, Sept. 9	549	4	1,063	
Total last week	10,847	597	13,416	13,940
Previous week	14,959	472	17,118	31,847
Cor. week, 1915	9,580	355	28,097	7,912
Cor. week, 1914	15,544	668	15,939	39,136

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 9, 1916	1,635,788	5,894,783	2,679,079
Same period, 1915	1,545,740	4,581,238	3,256,967

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Sept. 9, 1916	286,000
Previous week	468,000
Corresponding week, 1915	327,000
Corresponding week, 1914	275,000
Total year to date	20,168,000
Same period 1915	17,917,000
Same period 1914	15,794,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Sept. 9, 1916	177,200	177,300	210,500
Previous week	218,800	384,300	320,800
Same period, 1915	200,400	242,400	325,000
Same period, 1914	161,700	185,500	333,300

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Sept. 9, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle	5,287,000	4,697,000
Hogs	16,722,000	14,246,000
Sheep	6,680,000	6,072,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Sept. 9, 1916:

Armour & Co.	18,800
Swift & Co.	8,500
Wilson & Co.	6,700
Morris & Co.	4,000
Hammond Co.	4,700
Western P. Co.	3,800
Anglo-American	3,900
Independent P. Co.	900
Boyd Lunham	3,200
Roberts & Oake	1,500
Brennan P. Co.	2,900
Miller & Hart	2,200
Others	8,200
Totals	69,400
Total last week	117,300
Total corresponding week, 1915	71,900
Total corresponding week, 1914	58,200
Total for year 1916 to date	5,072,200
Corresponding period, 1915	4,377,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.65	$10.80	$7.75	$10.65
Previous week	9.85	10.80	7.20	10.50
Cor. week, 1915	8.70	7.05	5.65	8.70
Cor. week, 1914	9.45	9.00	5.40	7.80
Cor. week, 1913	8.20	8.25	4.10	7.25
Cor. week, 1912	8.20	8.52	4.30	7.30
Cor. week, 1911	7.00	7.48	3.75	5.50

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$10.00@11.25
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@10.50
Fair to good steers	7.50@8.50
Range steers	[illegible]@8.50
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]@7.75
Good to choice heifers	[illegible]@9.00
Fair to good cows	5.50@7.50
Butcher bulls	6.00@7.25
Cutters	4.50@5.25
Canners	3.00@4.15
Bologna bulls	5.00@6.65
Good to prime calves	8.00@13.00
Heavy calves	9.00@10.25

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$10.90@11.25
Fair to fancy light	10.75@11.30
Prime med. weight butchers, 220-250 lbs.	10.70@11.10
Prime heavy weight butchers, 290-350 lbs.	11.00@11.00
Heavy mixed packing	10.20@10.60
Rough heavy mixed packing	9.85@10.20
Pigs, fair to good	8.25@9.85
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	9.25@10.75

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8.00@9.25
Fair to choice ewes	6.00@7.75
Breeding ewes	7.25@8.30
Wethers, fair to choice	7.00@8.25
Western lambs	10.00@11.50
Native lambs	9.00@11.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	$27.75	$27.90	$27.50	$27.90
October	26.65	26.80	26.52	26.75
December	.....	.....	.....	24.50
January	24.00	24.35	23.90	23.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.20	14.30	14.20	†14.30
October	14.20	14.35	14.17	†14.27
December	13.92	14.05	13.87	13.90
January	13.82	13.80	13.77	13.77
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.45	14.47	14.42	†14.40
October	14.10	14.12	14.00	‡14.10
January	12.82	12.90	12.80	†12.80

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.90	27.90	27.82	27.82
October	26.70	26.70	26.05	†26.50
December	23.90	23.90	23.50	†23.90
January	23.65	23.75	23.00	23.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.12	14.15	14.02	†14.15
October	14.00	14.20	13.90	†14.12
December	13.80	13.82	13.60	†13.80
January	13.67	13.72	13.55	†13.67
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.25	14.32	14.25	†14.32
October	13.92	14.00	13.90	†14.00
January	12.65	12.75	12.60	12.67

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.80	27.82	27.80	†27.80
October	26.70	26.75	26.45	26.47
December	23.75	23.77	23.50	†23.65
January	23.50	23.55	23.50	23.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.20	14.22	14.10	14.10
October	14.15	14.17	14.05	‡14.05
December	13.85	13.85	13.62	13.62
January	13.70	13.72	13.45	†13.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.40	14.40	14.30	14.30
October	13.95	14.02	13.85	‡13.85
January	12.62	12.67	12.50	12.50

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1916.

No market.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.05	27.35	27.05	27.35
October	26.35	26.65	26.35	26.60
December	23.62	23.75	23.60	†23.60
January	23.52	23.72	23.52	23.72
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.50	14.50	14.40	14.45
October	14.35	14.50	14.27	14.40
December	13.90	13.95	13.82	†13.82
January	13.75	13.77	13.62	13.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.25	14.65	14.25	†14.62
October	14.35	14.50	14.30	†14.22
January	12.67	12.67	12.65	12.70

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
October	26.60	26.60	26.50	26.75
December	23.65	23.90	23.65	†23.87
January	23.75	23.87	23.72	23.87
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.50	14.50	14.45	14.47
October	14.40	14.47	14.40	14.42
December	13.90	13.95	13.87	13.95
January	13.72	13.72	13.67	†13.72
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.65	14.75	14.65	14.75
October	14.30	14.40	14.30	14.37
January	12.70	12.75	12.70	12.75

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	22	@25
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	22	@25
Pork Chops		@25
Pork Shoulders		@16
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@20
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@8
Leaf Lard		@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@7
Tallow	@4
Bones, per cwt.	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs	@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)	@65
Kips	@22½

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Just Brokers
Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel Bldg. Chicago

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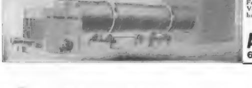

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SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	15 @15½
Good native steers	13½ @14
Native steers, medium	12½ @13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½ @12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@32
Steer Loins, No. 1	@25
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	12½ @15½
Cow Short Loins	17½ @18
Steer Loin Ends (flips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (flips)	@15
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½ @19½
Strip Loins, No. 2	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17½
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@10
Rolls	13½ @15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@10½
Cow Chucks	@ 8½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@ 9½
Briskets, No. 1	@12
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13½
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7 @ 7½
Hearts	8½ @ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail per lb.	7½ @ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12½ @15
Light Carcass	17½ @19
Good Carcass	18½ @19½
Good Saddles	21 @22
Medium Racks	@13
Good Racks	15 @16

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@16
Round Dressed Lambs	@19
Saddles, Caul	@17
R. D. Lamb Fores	@17
Caul Lamb Fores	@15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@21
Lamb Fries, per lb	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@13
Good Sheep	@14
Medium Saddles	@14½
Good Saddles	@16
Good Fores	@12
Medium Racks	@10
Mutton Legs	@15½
Mutton Loins	@13
Mutton Stew	@ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@23½
Leaf Lard	@14½
Tenderloins	@29
Spare Ribs	@11½
Butts	@18
Hocks	@10
Trimmings	@12½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@15
Tails	@ 7½
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½ @ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@17
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@ 3
Tail Bone	@ 2
Brains	@ 3½
Backfat	@13
Hams	@17½
Calas	@13½
Bellies	@17
Shoulders	@14½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11½
Choice Bologna	@13
Frankfurters	@15
Liver, with beef and pork	@11
Tongue	@15½
Minced Sausage	@15
New England Sausage	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@18
Special Compressed Sausage	@15½
Berliner Sausage	@15½
Oxford Lean Butts	@23½
Polish Sausage	@14
Garlic Sausage	@14
Country Smoked Sausage	@15
Country Sausage, fresh	@16
Pork Sausage, link or link	@14
Pork Sausage, short link	@14½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@20½
Luncheon Roll	@18
Delicatessen Loaf	15
Jellied Roll	@16

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@25½
German Salami	@25½
Italian Salami (new goods)	@30½
Holsteiner	@20½
Mettwurst	@20½
Farmer	@23½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.00
Bologna, ⅛@⅛	2.00 @ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛@⅛	2.00 @ 10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛@⅛	2.20 @ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛@⅛	2.30 @ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.00
Blood sausage, ⅛@⅛	2.00 @ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.00
Liver sausage, ⅛@⅛	2.00 @ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.00
Head Cheese, ⅛@⅛	2.00 @ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$10.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.86
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@23.50
Mess Pork	@29.00
Clear Fat Backs	@28.50
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@27.00

LARD.

Pure lard kettle rendered, per lb., tcs	@16%
Pure lard	@15½
Lard, substitute, tcs	@12½
Lard compound	@12½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@82
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@15½

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ⅛c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½ @22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb	18½ @23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb tubs	12½ @15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ⅛c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg	@17¾
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg	@17½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg	@17½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg	@14
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg	@14½
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg	@14½
Extra Short Clears	@15¾
Extra Short Ribs	@15¾
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg	@14¾
Butts	@13½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg	@20
Hams, 16 lbs., avg	@19½
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg	@14
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg	@16
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@26
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg	@20½
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@29
Dried Beef Insides	@32½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@28½
Dried Beef Outsides	@28
Regular Rolled Hams	@28
Smoked Rolled Hams	@30
Rolled Calas	@21
Cooked Loin Rolls	@35
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@18
Beef exports, rounds	@20
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@15
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 3.20
Hoof meal, per unit	2.70 @ 2.80
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.75 @ 2.80
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 3.20
Ground tankage, 11%	3.10 @ 3.15
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.85 @ 3.00
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.60 @ 2.65
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	24.00 @25.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. aver.	140.00 @150.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00 @ 31.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 31.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	48.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	50.00 @ 60.00
Round shin bones, 38@40 lbs., av. per ton	50.00 @ 60.00
Round shin bones, 50@52 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Long thigh bones, 90@95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	33.00 @ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@14.25
Prime steam, loose	@13.97
Leaf	@ 13¾
Compound	@ 12
Neutral lard	@ 13

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12½ @12½
Tallow	@11
Grease, yellow	8½ @ 8½
Grease, A white	9½ @ 9½

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13½ @14
Oleo oil, No. 2	13½ @13½
Oleo stock	12½ @13
Linseed, bbls.	@70
Corn oil, loose	8½ @8

TALLOWS.

Edible	10 @10½
Prime City	9¾ @ 9¾
Prime Country	9½ @ 9½
Packers' Prime	9½ @ 9¾
Packers' No. 1	8½ @ 8¾
Packers' No. 2	8 @ 8½

GREASES.

White, choice	9½ @ 9¾
White, "A"	9 @ 9½
White, "B"	8½ @ 8½
Bone	@ 8¾
Cracklings	@ 8½
House	8 @ 8½
Yellow	8 @ 8½
Brown	7½ @ 7½
Glycerine, C. P.	45 @47
Glycerine, dynamite	40 @42
Glycerine, crude soap	30 @ 33
Glycerine, candle	32 @35

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@69
P. S. Y., soap grade	67 @68
Soap stock, bbls., concen. 62@65% f. a.	@ 4
Soap stock, loose, reg. 20% f. f. a.	2½ @ 2¾

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.05 @1.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.25 @1.30
Red oak lard tierces	1.50 @1.52½
White oak lard tierces	1.75 @1.80
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. i. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11½ @15
Borax	6½ @ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	—@—
Plantation, granulated	@ 6¾
Yellow, clarified	@ 6¼
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.91
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.81
Casing salt, 250 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

A System of Accounts for Retail Merchants

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The first installment of this article described the value of a good system of accounting, and outlined the books necessary. The second installment described the general cash book, ledger, invoice book, sales and credit tickets. The installment herewith shows the record forms necessary, and just how to make them up.]

Monthly Summary of Business.

This record, Form A, will be found very useful for monthly and yearly comparisons of expenses and ratios. It is arranged with columns for sales, both cash and credit and total, and for the various expenses of the business. The figures on this statement are taken from the ledger.

Each month the figures for that month should be added to the previous total so that the record will give the totals from the first of the year to date as well as the monthly totals.

Profit and Loss Statement.

The amounts for making up this statement, Form B, can be had from the ledger and from the trial balance. It is made up at such times as the inventory is taken. A physical inventory should be taken at least once a year. The basis should be cost with conservative deduction for obsolete and shelf-worn goods. The inventory at the beginning of the period is, of course, that brought down from the end of the last period.

When monthly profit and loss statements are desired, and where the percentage of overhead and profit is known, the approximate cost of the goods sold can be arrived at in the following manner: Deduct the percentage of overhead and profit from 100 and multiply by the amount of the net sales; the result will be the cost of the goods sold, which, when deducted from net sales, will give the approximate gross profit on sales.

If desired, the difference between the values placed on the inventory and the actual cost of same can be shown on the statement. Show the actual cost of inventory and then the deduction under the title "Stock Depreciation," carrying the net forward as illustrated. While this is not necessary it is valuable information and this method is recommended.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1916.

To the Retail Merchant:

The Federal Trade Commission has found that the majority of retail merchants do not know accurately the cost of conducting their business, and for this reason they are UNABLE TO PRICE THEIR GOODS INTELLIGENTLY.

There must be decided improvement in this direction before competition can be placed upon a sound basis and before we can expect a decrease in the heavy business death rate among retail merchants.

With the object of aiding retail merchants to improve their accounting methods we have outlined a simple system of accounts which provides for supplying the information necessary to properly direct a retail business. I commend it to your attention and feel satisfied that if you will read it carefully you will find many helpful suggestions.

It has been prepared under my direction by Mr. Robert E. Belt, Chief Accountant, and Mr. R. W. Gardiner, Assistant. Trusting we may have your hearty co-operation, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman.

The total net profit as shown by the statement is that carried to the credit of the proprietor's account in the ledger.

Balance Sheet.

Ledger accounts should be kept by the double entry principle with all real (asset and liability) accounts, as well as with all nominal (profit and loss) accounts. A Balance Sheet of the same date as the Profit and Loss Statement should be made up from the balances of all real accounts. The ordinary asset and liability accounts and a logical classification thereof are shown by Form C.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Hinman Bros. have purchased V. A. Lind's meat market in Pilot Mound, Iowa.

Henry A. Hulse, a butcher of Islip, N. Y., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,310.78 and assets of $1,538.54.

A meat market has been opened on Bridgeport avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., by Messrs. Main & Bontilier, both of Devon.

Walter and Charles Martin will reopen a meat market on the South Side, Cresco, Iowa.

E. C. Graves' meat market at 150 Windsor avenue, Hartford, Conn., has been burglarized.

The smokehouse in Steve Palkovich's meat market at the corner of Fulton and Market streets, Gloversville, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

Anthony F. Hogan, the well-known market man of Agawam and Concord streets, Lowell, Mass., died as the result of ptomaine poisoning.

The Carstens Packing Company has opened a meat market at 117 West Holly street, Bellingham, Wash.

James A. Barlow's grocery and poultry market in Carlisle, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

J. Wenger has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Petaluma, Cal.

Pollack & Willman have succeeded A. G.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF BUSINESS, 1916.

	Net sales.			Buying expense.		Selling expense.			Delivery expense.		General expense.								
	Credit.	Cash.	Total.	Salaries and wages of buying force.	Miscellaneous buying expense.	Salaries and wages of sales force.	Advertising.	Miscellaneous selling expense.	Salaries and wages of delivery force.	Miscellaneous delivery expense.	Management and office salaries.	Office supplies and expense.	Insurance on stock and store equipment.	Taxes on stock and store equipment.	Losses from bad debts.	Miscellaneous general expense.	Rent.	Total expense	Per cent. of net sales.
Jan.	$3,356.31	$1,301.65	$4,657.96	$25.00	$14.60	$177.23	$30.00	$3.75	$102.67	$8.08	$200.00	$22.03	$1.61	$2.50	$33.56	$26.79	$71.25	$787.07	16.9
Feb.																			
Mar.																			
Apr.																			
May																			
June																			
July.																			
Aug.																			
Sept.																			
Oct.																			
Nov.																			
Dec.																			
Total.																			
Per cent. of net sales.																			

FORM A.

Fox in the meat and grocery business at Pasadena, Cal.

T. F. Saunders has purchased the stock of meats, etc., in Pasadena, Cal., from E. E. Mead.

Hoyt & Peterson have moved their meat stock to its new home in Tompson Falls, Mont.

F. A. Handy has engaged in the meat business at Nehalem, Ore.

S. B. Stark has purchased the Moore Meat Market, Abilene, Kan.

J. W. Snyder has sold out his Star Meat Market, Ewing, Neb.

M. Kline has sold out his meat market in Unadilla, Neb., to M. Lunsford.

Barnes & Rotschmitt have been succeeded in the meat business at Halletsville, Texas, by Phillip Rotschmitt.

A meat market has been opened at Mertzon, Tex., by S. R. Bates.

J. L. Dean's meat and grocery market at Blytheville, Ark., has been purchased by J. Z. Smith.

A grocery department will be added to Santen Brothers' meat market at Kirksville, Mo.

Jacob Ziegler has sold his meat and grocery market in Prairie City, Ill., to Joseph W. Doctor.

A meat market has been opened in Fairview, Ill., by C. Barkley.

E. E. Knox has sold his meat market in Frankfort, Kan., to W. W. Barrett.

The meat market of the Union Supply Company, Mount Pleasant, Pa., has been remodeled.

George Adams has purchased the Morrison meat market at Morrison, Okla.

The Kipp Meat Market, Kipp, Kan., has been purchased by C. C. Phillips.

N. R. Day's meat market in Pomona, Kan., has been bought by G. L. Warner, of Meridian, Kan.

The Sanitary Meat Market has been opened in Billings, Okla., with E. Stinnett as manager.

J. L. Goss' meat market in Goodland, Kan., has been purchased by E. W. Sullivan.

A meat market will be opened at Arnold, Neb., by Jess Manion and V. McCants.

C. B. Stuck has sold out his meat market in Elk Creek, Neb., to H. Schellenberg.

L. Smith has purchased W. I. Ridgway's meat market in Tipyton, Cal.

C. E. Tabor's meat market in Archie, Mo., is under new management and is known as the Beager's Meat Market.

G. E. Norton has sold his market in Dublin, Tex., to Harris & Gillett.

A meat market has been opened in Murphysboro, Ill., by Harry Ruch.

John F. Bernard has opened a meat market at Holton, Kan.

The meat market in Homer, Ill., formerly conducted by Frank Royce is now operated by Theodore Laurie.

A new meat market will be opened at Grenola, Kan., by Daniel Hamilton.

The S. L. Dienlein meat and grocery market in McHenry, Ill., has been taken over by Fruend & Adams.

A meat market will be opened in Nordheim, Tex., by Fred Riedel.

Andrew Olson will open a meat market in Gilbert, Minn.

A meat and grocery market will be opened at 3001 North Adams street, Everyville, Ill., by E. A. Miller.

George W. Isaac and his son, Raymond, will open a meat market at 53 Stephenson street, Freeport, Ill., under the firm name of George W. Isaac & Son.

Champney & Barnes have discontinued their meat business at New Lisbon, Wis., and Andy Farley and Charles W. Wagner have opened a market.

McDonald & Bracken succeed Sever Swanson in the Union Meat Market at Washburn, Wis.

Meinecke & Hagen, who conducted a meat and grocery market at Tomah, Wis., have dissolved partnership and the business will be continued by Fred Meinecke Company.

D. H. Fowler has sold his interest in the Schwarz & Fowler meat market at New Rockford, N. D., to his partner's brother, Milo Schwarz.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT, JAN. 31, 1916.

					Per ct.	Per ct.
23	Sales			$4,659.96		
24	Less sales allowances			2.00		
	Net sales			$4,657.96	...	100.0
	Inventory of merchandise at beginning		$3,651.00			
25	Merchandise purchases (cost delivered at store)		2,759.67			
			$6,210.76			
	Deduct inventory of merchandise at closing	$3,002.17				
	Less stock depreciation	153.11	2,909.06			
	Net cost of goods sold			3,301.70	...	70.9
	Gross profit from trading			$1,356.26	...	29.1
	Buying Expense					
26	Salaries and wages of buying force	$25.00				
27	Miscellaneous buying expense	14.00				
	Total buying expense		$39.00		0.8	
	Selling Expense.					
28	Salaries and wages of sales force	$177.33				
29	Advertising	30.00				
30	Miscellaneous selling expense	3.75				
	Total selling expense		$211.08		4.5	
	Delivery Expense.					
31	Salaries and wages of delivery force	$102.67				
32	Miscellaneous delivery expense	8.08				
	Total delivery expense		$110.75		2.4	
	General Expense.					
33	Management and office salaries	$200.00				
34	Office supplies and expense	22.03				
35	Insurance on stock and store equipment	1.81				
36	Taxes on stock and store equipment	2.50				
37	Losses from bad debts	33.56				
38	Miscellaneous general expense	28.70				
39	Rent	74.25				
	Total general expense		$428.74	$787.37	9.2	16.9
	Net profit from trading			$568.89	...	12.2
	Income from Other Sources.					
42	Interest	$17.00				
43	Cash discounts on merchandise purchases	6.55				
44	Rent income (net)	16.52				
45	Miscellaneous outside income	2.00		7.98		
	Total net profit			$576.87		

FORM B.

BALANCE SHEET, JAN. 31, 1916.

	ASSETS.			
	Current Assets.			
1	Cash on hand and in bank		$1,011.07	
2	Notes receivable—Trade customers		191.84	
3	Accounts receivable—Trade customers	$3,518.81		
4	Less reserve for bad debts	33.56		
			3,485.25	
	Inventory of merchandise (at cost)		2,909.06	
5	Prepaid insurance		100.14	
6	Accrued interest receivable		.71	
	Total current assets			$8,298.07
	Fixed Assets.			
7	Store property	$4,500.00		
8	Warehouse property	1,975.00		
		$6,475.00		
9	Less reserve for depreciation on store and warehouse	26.98		
			$6,448.02	
10	Store equipment		272.71	
11	Office equipment		74.37	
12	Delivery equipment		396.67	
	Total fixed assets			7,191.77
	Total assets			$15,489.44
	LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.			
	Current Liabilities			
13	Notes payable—Trade creditors	$1,210.50		
14	Notes payable—Banks	900.00		
15	Accounts payable—Trade creditors	3,685.72		
16	Accounts payable—Others	185.00		
17	Accrued interest payable	19.23		
18	Accrued salaries and wages	82.00		
19	Accrued taxes	7.75		
	Total current liabilities		$6,390.20	
21	Mortgages payable (warehouse)		1,250.00	
	Total liabilities		$7,640.20	
22	Proprietor's capital account		7,850.24	
	Total liabilities and capital			$15,490.44

FORM C.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by J. Teed, a butcher of Benton Harbor, Mich.

Fire of unknown origin caused damage at the Sanitary Meat Market, Mandan, N. D., estimated at $600.

Max C. Weigel, age 34, who conducted a meat market on West Main street, Rockville, Conn., died in Hartford, Conn., after a brief illness.

William Glantz, Hugo A. Johnson, Carl G. Johnson and Carl J. Erickson, co-partners in the firm of Glantz & Johnson, meat dealers at Jamestown, N. Y., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,828.64, and assets $555.

Charles Dinkel, Inc., Queens, N. Y., to carry on a meat business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $600 by F. Dinkel, E. U. Schoenberger, C. Dinkel, 576 Woodward avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Louis Lyon, who for many years has been conducting a meat market at 43 North Seventh street, Allentown, Pa., died at his home in that city from a complication of diseases.

New York Section

H. G. Clarke, of Swift & Company's produce department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

E. J. White, of Wilson & Company's beef department at Chicago, was a New York visitor this week.

Manager Jacob Maybaum of Morris & Company's branch at Gansevoort Market, has returned from his vacation.

Vice-President George B. Robbins, of Armour & Company, was a visitor to New York during the past week.

Manager Walter E. Frost, of Swift & Company's small stock department in New York, is back from his vacation outing.

Louis Joseph, head of Wilson & Company's livestock department in New York, has returned from a vacation trip along the Great Lakes.

Manager "Jack" Kerr of Armour & Company's provision department in New York is on a vacation automobile trip through New England.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 9, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.42 cents per pound.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Attorney Leon Dashew in the Federal Court against Herman F. Elsen, a retail butcher at Rockaway Beach and Edgemere, L. I. A receiver was appointed.

Richard Lilienthal, a Brooklyn butcher, died on Tuesday at his home on Bushwick avenue at the age of 54. He was born in Germany and had lived in Brooklyn for 20 years. He leaves a widow and one son.

J. F. Hawley, beef salesman for Swift & Company at Manhattan Market, has the sympathy of the trade in the loss of his wife, whose death took place last week. The funeral service on Tuesday was largely attended.

The attempt to unionize the meat shops in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn will be opposed by the newly-formed Greenpoint Master Butchers' Association. The men threaten to strike this week if their organization is not recognized.

State Superintendent of Weights & Measures Farrell this week began prosecution of four West Side retail butchers for failing to mark net weight on containers of meat sold to customers. This follows his warning to the trade that he will prosecute all retailers not complying with the net weight regulations.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 9, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 1,668 lbs.; Brooklyn, 11,898 lbs.; Richmond, 85 lbs.; total, 13,651 lbs. Fish.—Brooklyn, 50 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 26 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4 lbs.; total, 30 lbs.

A series of lectures on "Practical Chemistry of the Food Industries" is to be given at Columbia University, beginning in October, and these lectures are intended especially for men and women actively engaged in the food industries, whether in manufacturing, purchasing or sales departments. They will be given in the evening, and offer to business men and women an unusual chance to gain a more intelligent understanding of the fundamental principles of food chemistry on which their business rests.

GLUE AN IMPORTANT PRODUCT.

(Concluded from page 17.)

works is the source of neatsfoot oil and quantities of tallow, grease and fertilizer material. The raw materials which go in great quantities from the packing house to the glue works are combinations of fats and oils, glue and mineral matter. The glue works is, strictly speaking, a disintegrator of animal tissues into their fundamental component substances. It separates the fats and oils from the glue and both of these from the mineral substance.

This mineral substance, or in other words, that part of the bones which is left in the vats after boiling, is ground and sold as steamed bone-meal for fertilizing materials. It furnishes some nitrogen and a considerable quantity of superphosphates.

One hears a great deal in the language of the trade about the jelly test of glue. Various tests are made and glues are standardized and graded according to their jelly test viscosity, color and appearance, freedom from odor, and foam, acid or alkaline reaction, etc., etc. All these tests are means which enable the manufacturer to maintain standards and grades, and to suit different kinds of glue to different purposes.

It is a mistake to think that the "stickiest" glue is the best for all purposes. A glue may have too much adhesive strength as well as too little; it all depends upon the class of work for which the glue is being used.

A Product of Many Uses.

The Armour Glue Works, taking into consideration the various requirements of the different arts and industries, issues a tabulated list of its different grades and the main purpose to which each applies. The glue salesman is conversant with the different grades and their respective uses.

The principal use of glue is, of course, as an adhesive. But great quantities are used for sizing purposes. It has many other miscellaneous uses; for example, it stiffens the straw hats, it enters into the composition of printers' rollers, it is used as a medium in compounding paints and making calcimine, it is used in the manufacture of textiles.

As an adhesive it is used not merely on wood but on paper, cloth and leather. Accordingly, glue is required by the makers of paper boxes, leather goods, oil cloths, musical instruments, trunks, billiard tables, corks, and scores of other things.

In a word, the almost universal use of glue makes it possible for a salesman who is selling it to adopt a very simple, neat, clean-cut principle, and that is to assume that every kind of manufacturing industry within his reach is in need of glue until he has investigated and found the contrary.

GROWING USE OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

"The fruiterer, gardener and dairyman can market fifty miles away from home by using a motor truck as easily as eight miles with horses," says Paul V. Clodio, metropolitan distributor of the KisselKar. "This fact is an excellent illustration of what a truck will do, not only for farmers, but other classes as well. With horses these farmers were confined to a limited territory in disposing of their products. Using trucks gives them a wider area of operation, more competitive buying and hence better prices.

"And with merchants it is equally plain that trucks enrich business by extending the delivery area. The retail business man with a truck may choose his customers from many more people than formerly, because he can profitably reach a family at least four times further away than his most remote patrons of the horse haulage days.

"With good roads constantly extending, manufacturers, jobbers, supply men and others are substituting motor haulage for the railroad on short cross-country hauls. This method saves at least two handlings of the product and is quicker, safer and cleaner service.

"I have given but a few reasons why motor truck manufacture is so prosperous. People have learned that trucks make money by actually getting new trade, as well as save money through superior dependability. The first four months of 1916 showed an increase of more than 400 per cent. in the production of KisselKar trucks, and there is every indication that the same or a better rate of gain will follow in each month of the year."

AUSTRALIAN MUTTON SUPPLY LESS.

Decrease in the mutton supply of Australia in the past three years is indicated in official reports of the number of sheep in that continent, as shown by the following figures for the various States, the census being taken on December 31 of each year:

	1913.	1914	1915
New South Wales..	39,701,000	36,423,000	31,335,000
Victoria	12,114,000	12,052,000	10,546,000
Queensland	21,787,000	23,130,000	16,107,000
South Australia....	5,073,000	4,208,000	3,075,000
Totals	78,675,000	75,813,000	61,063,000

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS AND APPAREL

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

bid as to descriptions and up to 25c. demanded for the light average Montana skins.

Later.—Kansas City packer sheepskins brought $1.52½ and lambs $1.60, Chicago freight. Omaha kill of sheepskins held at $1.55, the last price paid. Lambskins, $1.65.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The trading in the local market during the past week was rather small in comparison with the business done in the Chicago market. Packers are well sold up to the first of September on practically all descriptions with the exception of spready native steers. These are held by all packers at 27 and 27½c. for June to Januarys. One killer reports selling three cars February and Marchs at 22½c. and one car Aprils at 24¼c. Another packer claims to have declined 22¾c. for February and Marchs and is firmly asking 23c. for business. Aprils are held at 25c., but possibly bids of 24½c. if made would not be declined. Some inquiries are reported made for September native steers which are held at 26c. with buyers' ideas not over 25½c., which was last paid for August natives. August brands are considered nominal at 22½@23c. for butts; Colorados, 22@22½c. Cows, all weights, are quoted at 23½@24c. and native bulls 21½@22c. last paid. Small packer hides quiet. Nothing going on in hides of this description. Principal buyers are decidedly uninterested except at low rates. Native cows, all weights, are considered nominal at 22½c. last paid; some sellers are quoting August hides at 23c. Native bulls are nominally quoted at 21½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is beginning to show some firmness. Buff hides are in some inquiry and sellers are asking 19¾@20c. for business in short haired Pennsylvania and Ohio selections; the inside was the last reported paid figure for Pennsylvania hides; Ohio sellers refuse to consider under 20c. and some are even talking 20½c. for short haired stocks running well No. 1s. Extremes are also in a firmer tone and quoted at 21½@22½c. as to quality; all long haired hides can be obtained as low as 20½c., however. There is nothing new to report in southern hides. Sellers are asking 19@19¼c. flat basis for far southerns and 20c. asked for northerns. Extremes range from 20½@22c. as to section. Canadian and New England hides are dull. Sellers are offering hides rather freely at a range of prices. All weights are quoted from 19@19¼c. flat basis for business, although some sellers are talking as high as 20c. for anything running rather choice. New York state hides are nominally quoted at 19@19½c. flat basis.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market is steady and unchanged. Accumulations are light with last trading at full quotations. One dealer sold a car of 5 to 7s at $3.15; 7 to 9s at $3.65 and 12 to 17 lb. kips at $4.90. As far as can be learned no 9 to 12s were included in this trade, but are nominally quoted at $4.15@4.20. Country calfskins are steady, but there have been no sales for some days, hence prices are more or less nominal at $2.75@2.85; $3.25@3.35, and $3.75@3.85.

DRY HIDES.—During the period under review the movement on common varieties which started just before Labor Day is estimated to be about 80,000 hides with a clean up of about 30,000 Bogotas at 33c. on the basis of mountains; 10,000 Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras at 32½c., and 12,000 Central Americans at 32c. Along with the clearance some 5,000-6,000 flint dry San Domingos sold at 27c. and kips at 24c. Also about 3,000 dry salted Peruvians of various weights with prices ranging from 23@26c. A lot of 1,000 dry salted Rio Haches sold at 25½c. About all flint dry Peruvians have changed hands at 32c. One importer reports selling 3,000 Orinocos at 33½c., which registers ½c. advance over previous trading. No trading is noted in Guatemalas which are on hand and are being held up to 34c. for cities and 33c. for countries, which is ½c. above last paid rates. At the present writing stocks on hand are small with negotiations reported pending on late arrivals of Central Americans; buyers willing to do business on the old basis of 32c. for Central Americans, but most sellers are talking ½c. advance over prior trading. The River Plate market is firm and active with a sale reported of 10,000 Cordobas, 10 to 11 kilos, all winter haired, at 36c. Some sellers are talking these hides as high as 37@38c. An offering is noted of 2,000 Cordoba kips, 5 to 6 kilos, at 44½c., with last sales at 44 and 44¼c. Brazils are in good demand and considered firm at 38c. for light average Cearas and 34½c. for Bahia Minas. A sale of 3,500 Bahia Minas was made at 34½c. Most sellers have very little of these hides to offer on spot as European buyers are reported operating in the primary market at extremely higher prices than importers can realize in the domestic market. Ten thousand dry and dry salted African Cape hides, averaging 10 lbs.; kips 8 lbs., and calf 4 lbs., at 18½ pence for drys and 17½ pence for dry salted c. i. f. basis New York.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Further activity has developed in the frigorifico market during the past week at higher prices than last realized from European buyers. Sansinena reports selling their entire month of September kill, estimated to be about 25,000, at 24½c.; 10,000 Armour steers sold at the same figure and 10,000 La Blanca steers at 24¾c.; all of the above for Liverpool. Several sales have been reported going to Stockholm consisting of 4,000 Armour steers at 24¾c. and 4,000 Argentina steers at 24½c. Late in the week a sale was made to Europe of some 8,000 La Plata steers, last half of August salting, at 25¾c. while some quarters state that this price should be 24¾c. The former price is more likely correct as freight rates from B. A. to New York have been advanced fully 5 per cent. and the exchange dropped in the past week of fully 1½c. La Plata is now offering 4,000 early September steers at 26c. A lot of about 2,500 Saladero Bovril cows sold on spot at 23c. and 2,000 Montevideo kips, 20 to 25 lbs. average, sold at 24½c. on spot. Brazils were active with a sale noted of 1,000 Bahias around 21½c. for export. Also 2,000 Rio Janeiros sold at 15¼c. c. i. f. New York, but since this sale has been made importers have firmed up in their views and are quoting these hides at 16@16½c. Some trading was effected on late arrivals of Mexicans with a sale noted of 7,000 to 8,000 Vera Cruz, etc., at the unchanged price of 20½c. and 1,000 Guadalajaras at 22½c. A lot of 300 Tampicos sold at 20½c. Some 1,200 Vera Cruz, etc., consisting of straight city rastro hides sold around 22½c. Cubans are somewhat firmer. About 1,000 Havana regulars, 40 to 45 lbs. average, sold at 19¾c. Havana city packers are nominal at 21¼c. A lot of 500 Cuban Nuevitas of 43 lb. average sold at 19¾c.

Boston.

The hide market remains quiet in Boston. Strictly short haired stock is held firmly. Prices on extremes range from 21½@22½c. according to quality, with buffs at 19½@20½c. Very few sales are reported. The southern market is quiet, with quotations of 19½@20c. for 25-60s, according to the section. The New England hide market is quiet with offerings light. Extremes are held at 21@21½c., and all weights at 19@20c. These same quotations hold true in the Canadian market.

Only small offerings of calfskins are being made in Boston. A good selected skin, closely trimmed, weighing 4 to 5 lbs., is being offered at $2.50, while other more common offerings are being quoted at $2.40; 5 to 7s are held at $2.90; 7 to 9s, $3.40, and 9 to 12s, $3.90.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 15.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.70¼
Commercial, 90 days	4.68⅝
Paris—	
Commercial, 30 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.86
Bankers' cables	5.84½
Bankers' checks	5.85¼
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	69¾
Bankers' cables	69⅞
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40¼@40⅝
Commercial, 60 days	40⅜
Bankers' sight	40⅝+⅛
Copenhagen—	
Checks	27.70

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Common to choice steers	$6.50@10.30
Oxen and stags	—@—
Bulls	4.90@6.35
Cows	2.75@6.65

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@17.50
Live calves, grassers	5.50@7.00
Lives calves, yearlings	5.00@5.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	7.00@8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime	10.00@12.50
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	5.00@9.00
Live sheep, ewes	4.50@7.50
Live sheep, culls	@4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11.50
Hogs, medium	@11.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11.50
Pigs	@10.50
Roughs	@9.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	13½@14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	@15
Choice Western, heavy	@14½
Choice Western, light	@14
Common to fair Texas	12½@13
Good to choice heifers	14 @14½
Common to fair heifers	@12½
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	@11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@20	@20
No. 2 ribs	@18	@18
No. 3 ribs	@14	@16
No. 1 loins	@20	@23
No. 2 loins	@18	@20
No. 3 loins	@14	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@18	@19
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@17	@18
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@16	15 @16
No. 1 rounds	14½@16	@15
No. 2 rounds	13½@15	@14½
No. 3 rounds	12 @13	@14
No. 1 chucks	12½@13½	@13½
No. 2 chucks	10½@11½	@13
No. 3 chucks	8½@10	@12½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb	@21
Veals, country dressed, per lb	@18
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@14½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@14½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@15½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@15½
Pigs	@16½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@19
Lambs, choice	@18
Lambs, good	@16½
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@20½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked picnics, light	@15
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14½
Smoked shoulders	@15
Smoked bacon, boneless	@20
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@18
Dried beef sets	@23½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@23½
Pickled bellies, heavy	@16

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@25
Fresh pork loins, Western	20 @23
Frozen pork loins	17 @19
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@17
Shoulders, Western	@16
Butts, regular	@18½
Butts, boneless	@21
Fresh hams, city	@20
Fresh hams, Western	@19
Fresh picnic hams	@15

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@24c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@16c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@15c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @55c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	a pound
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@17c.	a pound
Blade meat	@15c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., w.de, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@50
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@13
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	21½	23½
Pepper, red	22	25
Allspice	6	8½
Cinnamon	21	23
Coriander	7½	9
Cloves	19	22
Ginger	18	21
Mace	65	80

SALTPETRE.

Refined	24½@25½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .28
Branded skins	@ .32
Ticky skins	@ .32
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .31
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.80
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@3.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.20
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.20
No. 2 B. M. kips	@3.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.75
Branded kips	@3.40
Heavy branded kips	@4.40
Ticky kips	@3.40
Heavy ticky kips	@4.40

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Spring broiling, 2½ to 3 lbs., each	30 @35
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best	27 @29
Old toms, scalded	25 @26
Dry-picked, old toms	27 @28

CHICKENS.

Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under, lb.	@30
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@30
Western, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	@29
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@29
Western, corn fed, 17 lbs. and under to doz.	@28
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@28
Western, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	@27
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@27
Fresh soft-scalded, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	30 @32
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	27 @28
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@27
Western, corn fed, 4 lbs. to pair	@25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry pkd.	@25
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@22
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@21
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@19½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@18½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@22½
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry picked	21 @22
Old Cocks, per lb.	@15
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S. W., large	@21
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	5.25@5.50
Long Island fresh ducklings	@21
Geese, Western, fancy	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	22½@23
Fowls	20½@21
Roosters, old	—@—
Turkeys	—@—
Geese, per lb.	—@—

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	33 @33½
Creamery, higher scoring lots	33½@34½
Creamery, Firsts	32 @33½
Process, extras	29 @29½
Process, Firsts	27½@28

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	36 @37
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	34 @35
Fresh gathered, firsts	32 @33
Fresh gathered, seconds	29½@31
Fresh dirties, No. 1	26½@27½
Fresh clean, prime to choice	24½@25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 3.40
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	nom. 2.45 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	2.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (36c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom.@2.70 and 35c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 20%	@ 3.85
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 20%	@ 3.95

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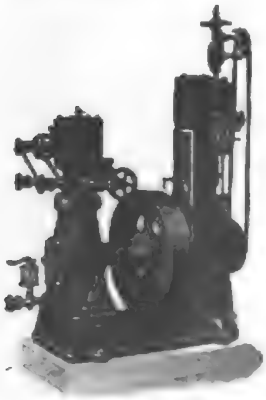

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Packing House in Southwest wants a capable experienced man to take charge of their meat canning department, one who can figure costs and knows how to handle labor, give full particulars in your reply, stating age, experience and salary expected. Address Box 194, care The National Provisioner, New York.

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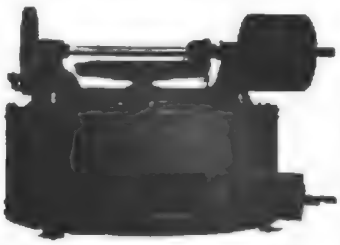

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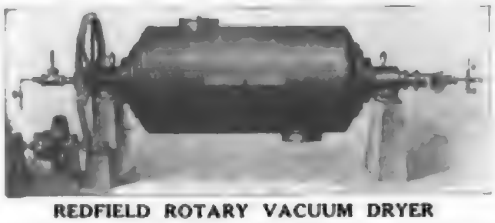

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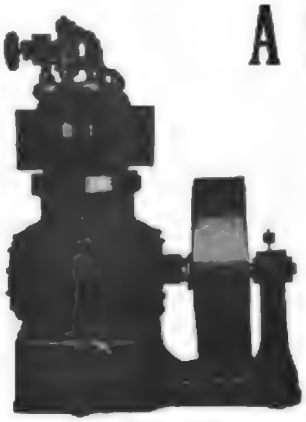

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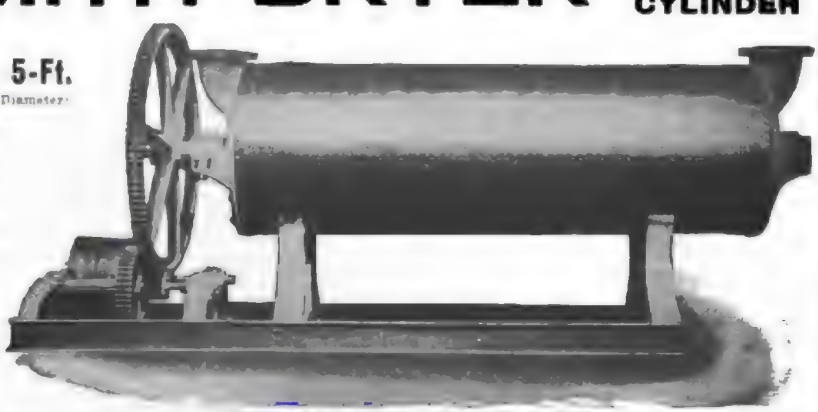

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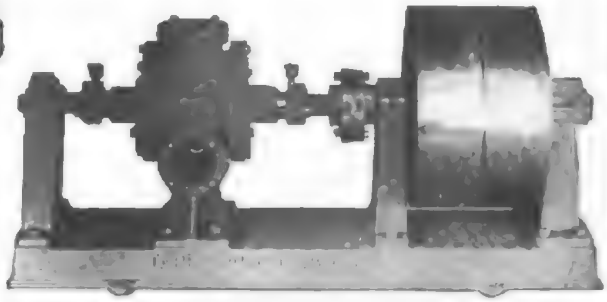

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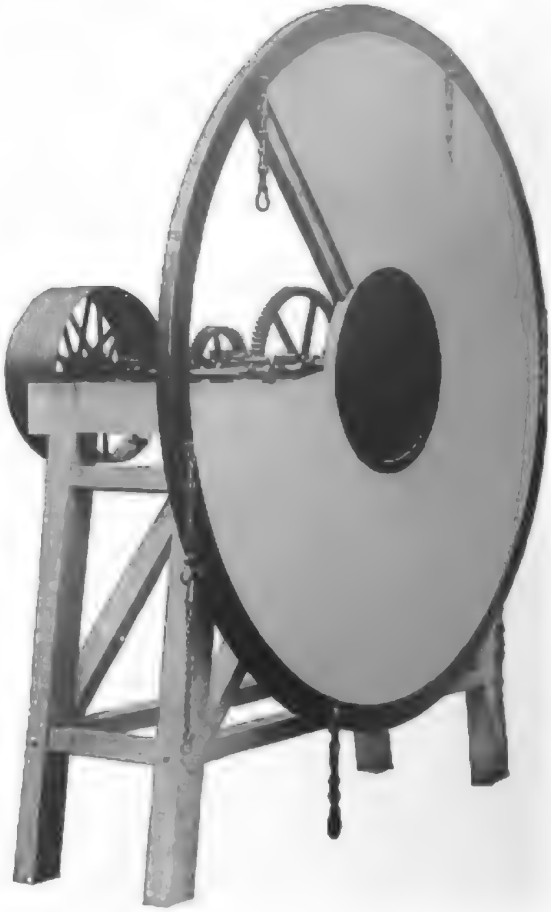

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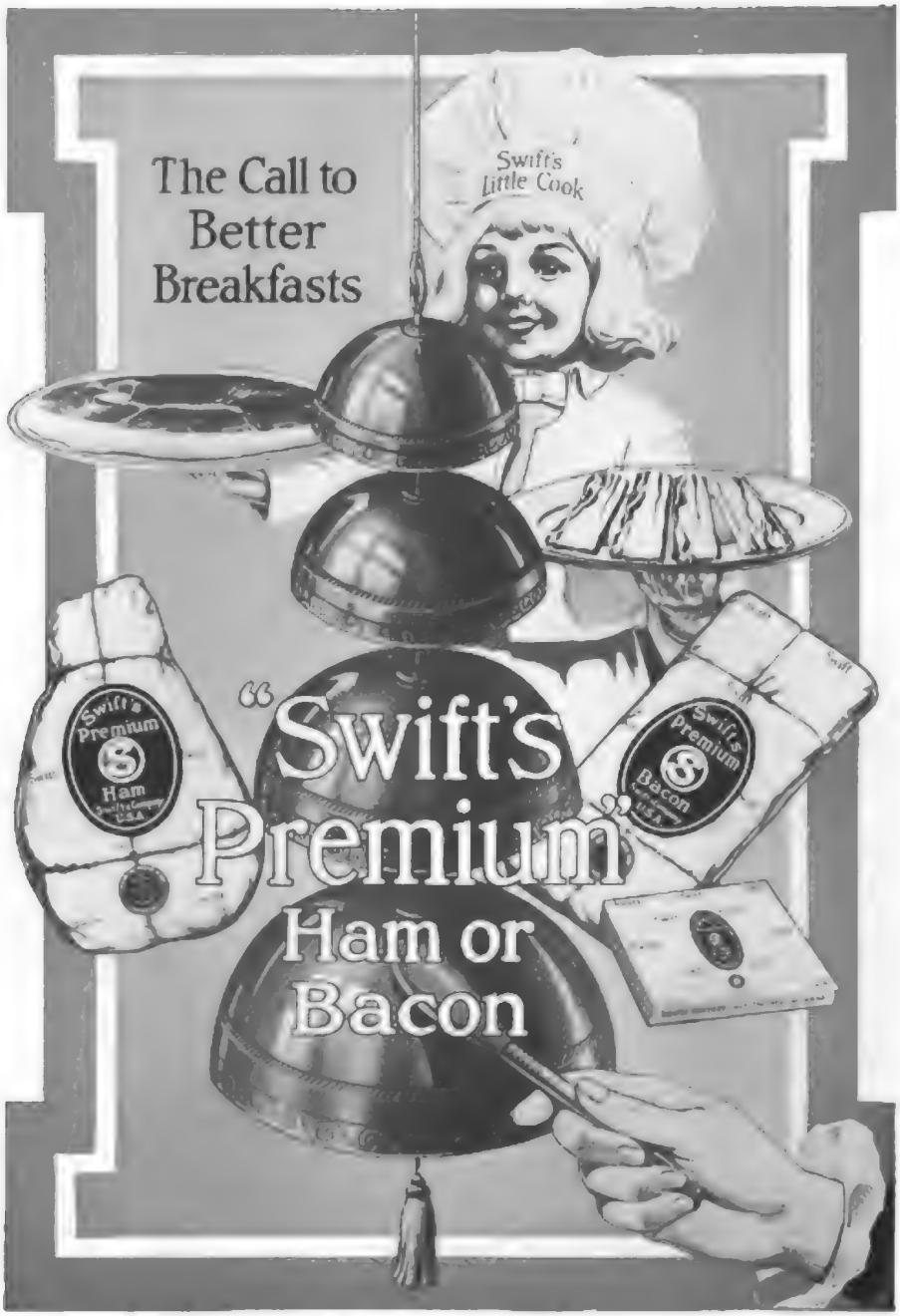

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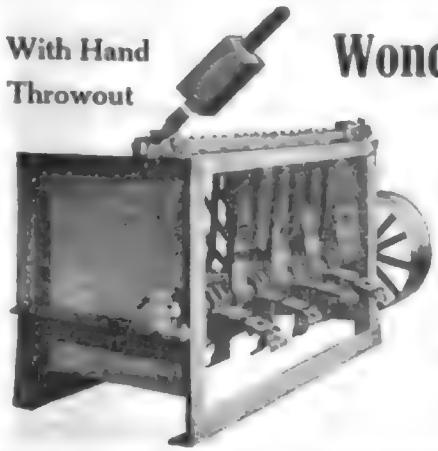

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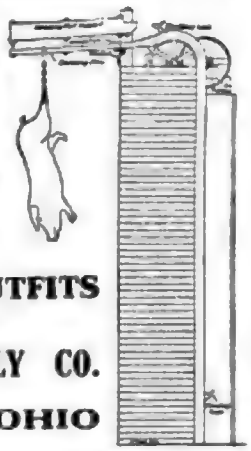

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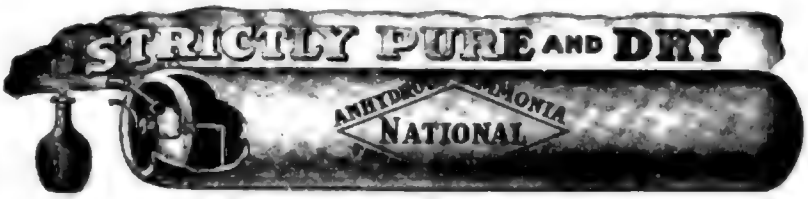

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"White Star" Pure Lard and the Famous "Tewkesbury" Neutral.
"Coin Special" and "CALUMET" brands of Canned Meats, Beef Extracts.
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Announcement

A NEW MEAT CUTTER

The Hottmann

¶ It is an entirely new invention perfected after 18 years of hard and exhaustive experiments. ¶ It is entirely different from any other meat cutting machine in the world today.

¶ BEFORE PURCHASING any other so-called SILENT CUTTERS, get well-acquainted with the HOTTMANN Meat Cutter. We assure you it will prove itself one of the biggest money making machines you ever installed in your sausage kitchen. IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

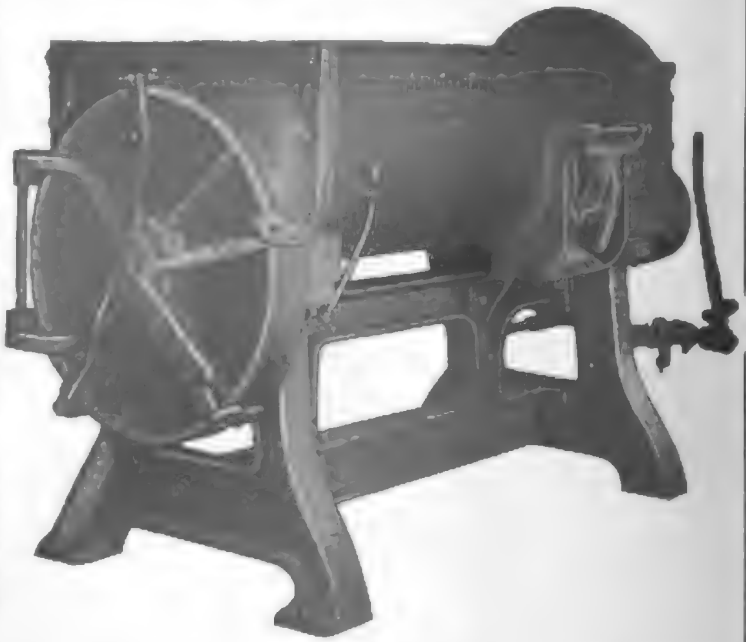
A few good reasons why you should investigate at once:

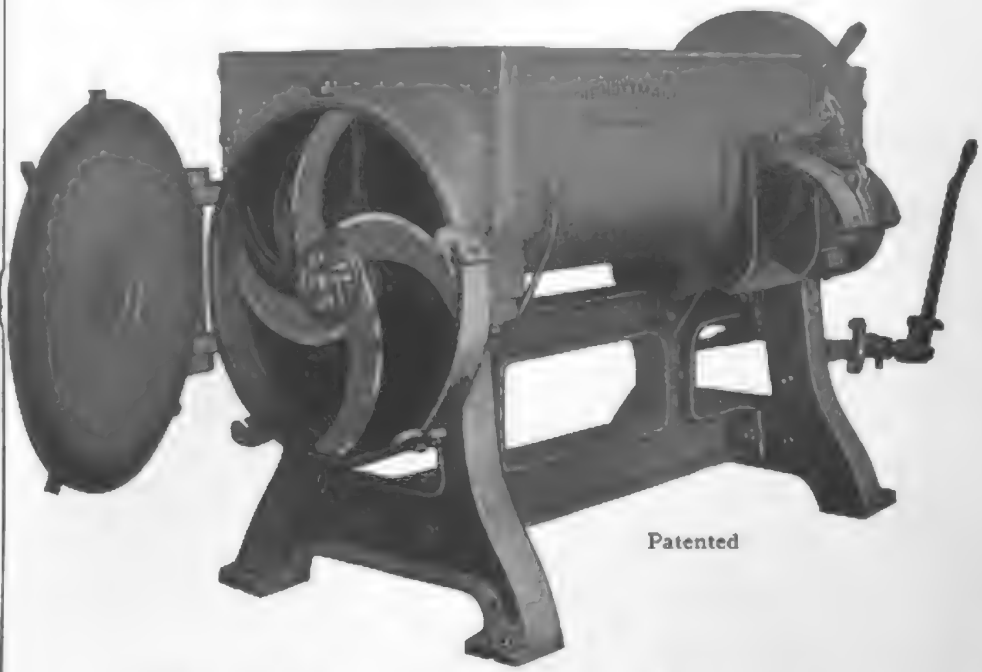
Hygienic—The U. S. Government Inspection has been looking for a machine of this character for many years, as it more than covers every point of their requirements. No human hand need touch the material—it is done automatically.

Efficiency—The quality of the finished product is far superior to goods now produced by your old machine—producing a better sausage and reducing your general operating expenses.

Safety—Built absolutely fool-proof, the most inexperienced man can operate the machine without the least danger, as there is no shaft, no cogs or revolving knives exposed.

Reference—The most *up-to-the-minute sausage manufacturers* are using the Hottmann with entire satisfaction.





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Reduce Your General Operating Expenses

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Special Lard Filling Machine

(Patent applied for)

FOR ONE POUND CARTONS

This machine has accuracy and speed combined. It will fill the cartons so accurately that no scale is necessary for weighing.

The saving in labor is also a feature, as the filling can be done in one-quarter of the time that it can be done by hand.

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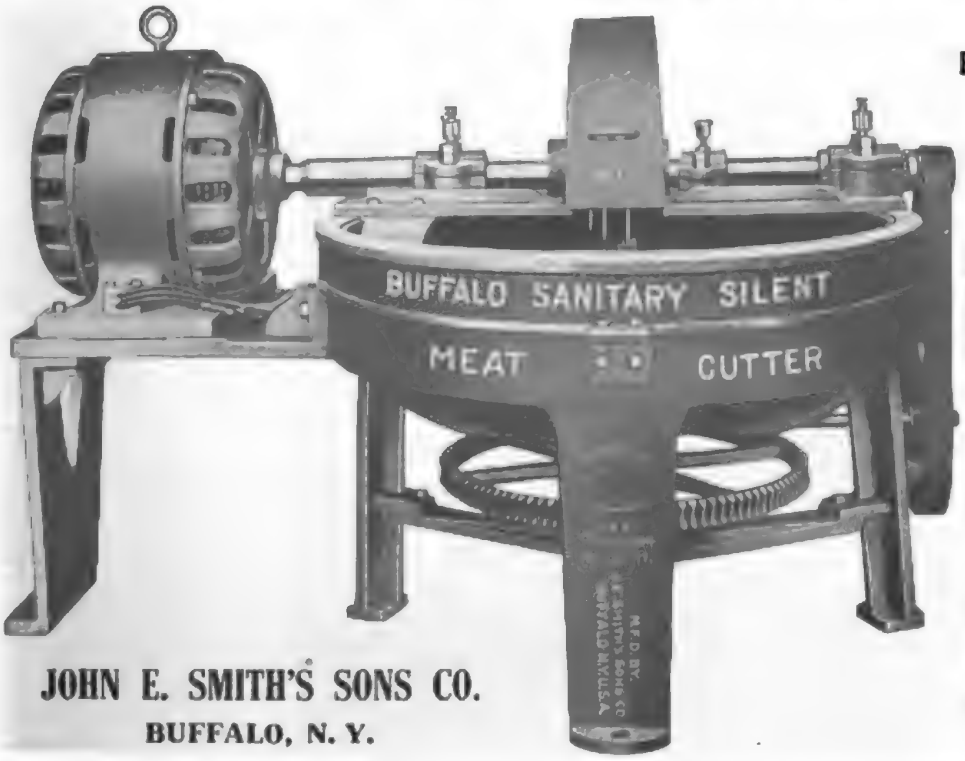

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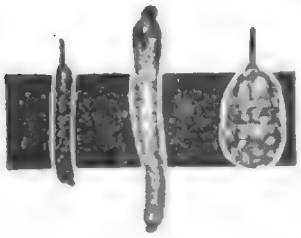

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For breaking oleo stock without coming in contact with human hands. The stock is shoveled from the seeder to the machine and then to the filling table. The man who fills the cloth operates the valve.

The result is that the stock is so thoroughly mixed that the pressing is much more uniform than secured by the old method. It eliminates one man in the average press room gang.

The valued features of this machine are:
—It is portable, self-contained;
—has one horse power motor;
—all parts coming in contact with stock are galvanized and very easily cleaned.
—Shipping weight is 1600 pounds.

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Whether it is a suit of clothes, an automobile
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Of all the fools that ever lived
The monumental fool is the man who has a mill or factory
And buys a cheap elevator.

"Ask the man who has one," as the automobile man says.

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Don't build a new factory until you can raise enough money to buy the best there is in elevators.

Your steam plant and your elevator plant are the two things that true economy and carefulness will make the very best.

The other things can follow. If a machine is no good it is easily replaced.

The elevator is a fixture. If you get a good one it is good as long as the building stands.

And the best elevator, if you have steam, is the Ridgway elevator by which you

"Hook 'er to the Biler"

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ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW

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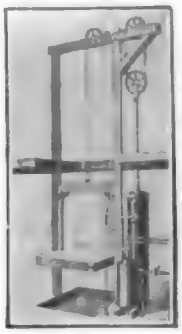
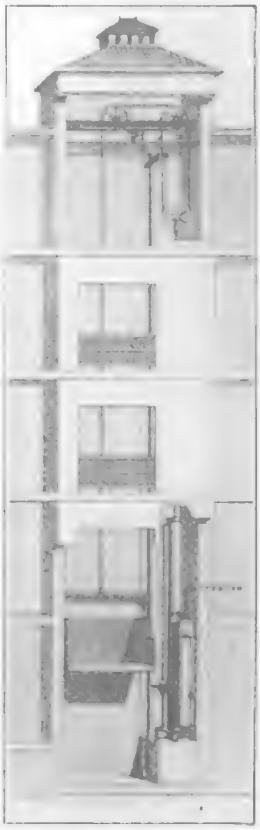


Double Geared



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Complete Government Inspection
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THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 55. New York and Chicago, September 23, 1916. No. 13.

MEAT COSTS MONEY TO MAKE.

Live hogs in Chicago are bringing the hog-raiser higher prices than at any time since 1865. This week they were close to the 12 cent mark. These high prices for hogs are, of course, reflected in the higher prices demanded for all pork products, and, in turn, the scarcity and rising prices on bacon, hams and shoulders affect the prices of all kinds of meat. Along with the jump in wheat, consumers are now brought face to face with a rising market upon all classes of foodstuffs. Necessities in the line of foodstuffs, including meat, fish, sugar, flour, butter, eggs and potatoes, are fully 25 per cent. higher today than they were one year ago, and still higher than they were in 1912. The producer has been getting the money, as the official government reports on prices show.

STOCKMEN WANT PACKERS PROBED.

The market committee of the American National Livestock Association held a meeting last week at Denver and adopted resolutions demanding an investigation of the meat packing industry by the Federal Trade Commission. Their resolutions call for the adoption by Congress of "measures designed to remedy producing and marketing conditions" affecting livestock throughout the country.

Livestock producers at this time are receiving the highest prices since the Civil War for their animals. Whether these are among the conditions to be "remedied" they do not say.

The stockmen are determined upon sweeping changes, however. Their outline of proposed legislative measures includes the following:

"First—Illegal practices of packers should be stopped.

"Second—Practices that are not illegal, but yet are injurious to the livestock industry and the country, should be remedied.

"Third—Our present unsound economic system must be radically changed."

Another resolution adopted urges the enactment of laws by the various States that would place stockyards and terminal facilities under public utilities laws.

STATUS OF THE MEAT TRADE.

An unprecedented condition exists in the meat trade all over the world. While the European war has been a contributing factor, it is not the primary influence. What is now happening was in a measure inevitable; the war and foot-and-mouth disease have been merely fortuitous circumstances. The consumption of all kinds of meats has overtaken production; otherwise current prices would be impossible.

So acute has scarcity become that thousands of retailers are being forced out of business.

"While this may be a hardship on the individuals affected, it may be construed as an ill-disguised blessing," says James E. Poole in the Breeders' Gazette. "A multiplicity of retailers had become a trade evil. Getting into the business has been comparatively easy, and during low prices, such as those of 1915, the distributor's profit was sufficiently large to justify operating a retail shop on a small margin. Consumers derived little benefit from the low cost of beef and pork at packers' coolers during the major part of 1915, but when stockyard values soared the average shopman endeavored to maintain his margin by levying an additional toll on his customers, resulting in the loss of trade.

"The pruning process now in progress will exert a healthy influence. At most urban centers two meat markets have existed where one was necessary and overhead charges have either been paid by the consumer, or the shop owner has gone into bankruptcy.

"A plentitude of meat at an early date is improbable. A bumper corn crop would stimulate beef-making, but the scarcity of stock cattle is pronounced and likely indefinitely to continue. So long as the war continues Europe will absorb the entire surplus product of other countries and make a draft on the United States.

"Pork production is of maximum volume, but the beef shortage is exerting a healthy influence on the hog market, and so long as industrial activity persists cheap pork will be impossible. Mutton and lamb will continue in the semi-luxury class, as the sheep industry west of the Missouri River is still in the throes of enforced liquidation, while few signs of rehabilitation in the East are to be detected.

"Present high prices are calculated to stimulate meat production, but reinstatement promises to be a slow process in the face of constantly increasing consumption. The surprising feature is not that retailers are forced out of business, but that the public has been able to buy beef, pork and mutton with apparent disregard for what it costs."

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

BRITISH EXTEND TRADE EMBARGO.

The British government last week issued new orders greatly extending the force of its trade embargo against various products destined for neutral countries in Europe like Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The new embargo bars animal and vegetable oils and fats from Denmark, along with a list of other articles; preserved and canned goods of all kinds from Holland, beef casings and sheepskins from Norway, and meat, margarine materials, etc., from Sweden.

This order is practically an embargo against extensive trade between the United States and those countries, and is another defiance of the trade rights of this country which our State Department has previously protested against, but apparently without any effect. The embargo will affect the meat packing trade as much if not more than any other at this time. It will also bear heavily against the export trade in canned fruits and vegetables.

The new embargo, inaugurated by Great Britain, and agreed to by the other allies, is made specially to apply to the United States and assumes the entire legality of the British blockade of the North Sea, which the United States government has denounced.

Great Britain's contention in justification of the wholesale restrictions is that the imports into the proscribed countries far exceed their normal requirements, her assumption being that they are supplying the needs of Germany.

The new British aggression restricts a large number of very important products from exportation, and it is predicted the interests affected, which will be many, will solicit the aid of the State Department in having the embargo modified or removed. It is believed also that the countries to which exportation of the articles named is prohibited will resist the new order.

England, by controlling the shipping even of neutral countries, can prevent Scandinavian and Dutch lines from transporting the prohibited articles through a clause in the new regulations which denies to all merchant vessels the facilities of British harbors, such as clearance, coal, etc. By diverting vessels into English ports, Great Britain claims they are in her jurisdiction and applied to them her own laws, rather than international usage.

The fresh blow at American foreign trade is expected to be felt very appreciably by American exporters as well as by the Dutch and Scandinavian countries which are thus being put on starvation rations by England.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

SHEEP—NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN STOCK.

United States.

In collecting statistics of sheep on farms, the censuses for 1840 and 1850 expressly excluded spring lambs. In subsequent censuses they were not mentioned and were presumably largely omitted to and including the census of 1880.

Sheep on farms grew in number from 19,000,000 in 1840 to 22,500,000 in 1860, to 35,000,000 in 1880, to 36,000,000 in 1890, and to 61,500,000 in 1900, including ranges. In 1910 the census date was April 15, instead of June 1 as before, and the number of sheep on farms and ranges at the earlier date was 52,500,000. Had the census been taken for June 1 the number would probably have been about 63,000,000, or 1,500,000 above the number in 1900.

Taking the number of sheep, 52,500,000, as reported April 15, 1910, as the base, the number estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture, is a declining one to 49,200,000 in 1916, a loss of about 3,300,000 in six years. Apparently the sheep in this country reached their largest number about 1910. The number of sheep not on farms and ranges in 1910 was about 400,000.

In following the tendency of number of sheep in geographic divisions as stated below, the census date of June 1 from 1840 to 1900, and of April 15 for 1910 and subsequent years should be remembered; also the inclusion of spring lambs in the censuses of 1880 and 1910.

New England has almost lost its sheep since 1840, when the number was 3,800,000; the estimate for 1916 is only 351,000. Likewise, in the Middle Atlantic States the decline has been enormous, or from 7,900,000 in 1840 to 1,734,000 in 1916.

On the other hand, the East North Central States increased their sheep from 3,200,000 in 1840 to 11,200,000 in 1900. In 1910, April 15, the number of sheep was 9,500,000 and this declined to 7,600,000 in 1916.

The West North Central States possessed 2,900,000 sheep on farms in 1890 and 5,000,000 in 1900. In 1910, notwithstanding the date of April 15, the number increased to 5,100,000, which would have been about 6,000,000 on June 1. The subsequent decline from 5,100,000 in 1910 was to 4,800,000 in 1916.

By 1890 the number of sheep in the Mountain States had increased to 6,300,000, and the enormous gain during the next 10 years raised the number in 1900 to 27,000,000. In 1910, April 15, the number was 22,800,000, but this would have been about 27,300,000 on June 1, or a little above the number of 1900. There was some decline, however, after 1910, amounting to more than 600,000 sheep.

In the Pacific States sheep on farms increased to 5,500,000 in 1880, but 10 years later the number declined to 4,500,000. A contrary turn was taken during the next 10 years, since in 1900 the enumerators found 6,500,000 sheep on farms and ranges. In 1910, April 15, the reported sheep were 5,600,000, which perhaps would have been 6,700,000 on June 1. From 1910 to 1914 it is estimated that the sheep on the Pacific coast slightly increased, perhaps 135,000, but from 1914 to 1916 the decline is estimated at 146,000; yet in 1916 there were apparently fully as many sheep as in 1910, and that year was a high water mark.

Sheep on farms in the East South Central States grew from 2,000,000 in 1840 to 2,600,000 in 1850. Subsequent to the decline of the Civil War period the decrease was to 2,400,000 in 1900. For 1910, April 15, the number was 2,500,000, which would probably have been 3,000,000 on June 1. Subsequent to 1910, 350,000 sheep have been lost.

In the West South Central States sheep continued to increase to 1860 instead of only to 1850, as in the rest of the South. In 1860 the number was 1,100,000; in 1880, 2,800,000; in 1890, 3,900,000; but in 1910 there was a rapid decline to 2,200,000. The number enumerated in 1910, April 15, would have become perhaps 2,600,000 on June 1. An increasing number of sheep in the West South Central States since 1910 is indicated by the estimates of this department, and the number for 1916 is placed at 2,500,000 in comparison with the census number of 2,200,000 in 1910.

Notwithstanding the loss of sheep in some of the geographic divisions in recent years the tide did not turn apparently until about 1910. There were 61,500,000 census sheep on farms and ranges in 1900. Had the census been taken June 1, 1910, it is presumed that 63,000,000 sheep would have been found. The loss since 1910, according to the estimate, is 3,300,000 in six years.

(To be continued.)

Photo courtesy of Refrigeration.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR AT PARIS, TEX.

One of the first of its type, and soon to give place to a more fully equipped packing plant.

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MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH

Small Local Abattoirs First Step in Its Development

By J. A. Rasbury, Editor "Refrigeration," Atlanta, Ga.

[EDITOR'S NOTE—In this article Mr. Rasbury reviews the beginnings of the meat packing industry in the south through the establishment of municipal abattoirs to take care of uninspected local slaughtering. He describes and illustrates the first of these, and calls attention to the many private packing plants which are going up as a result of this beginning.

The type of plant shown here is not the type that will soon be found in many southern localities but rather the progenitor of that type, for a modern packing plant, to be profitable, must be better equipped and have wider facilities for saving by products than a simple municipal abattoir.]

Abattoirs and meat packing plants are replacing cotton gins in the cotton-belt of the South as a result of the adoption of the "live-at-home" idea by the farmers of this section. They have been raising more and more beef cattle and hogs during the last two years, and by means of mechanical refrigeration in converting plants, they are assured of a home market at good prices.

Thus far only a few modern packing and rendering plants equipped to handle beeves as well as smaller animals on a large scale have been erected. On the other hand, small abattoirs, hog curing and cooling plants operated by individuals for their own use, by municipalities and by farmers' co-operative companies for the benefit of the community, together with the curing and packing facilities offered by a certain number of ice plants, have been sufficient to cope with the gradual growth of the livestock industry. But a good, promising start has been made in establishing plants, especially in the Southeastern States particularly Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

In 1914 and last year, when the low price of cotton was affecting every line of business, the independent packing plant question was proposed and enthusiastically discussed as the salvation of the South at numerous towns and cities, but only one of the many plants projected has actually been erected, that at Andalusia, Ala., which is modelled after the Moultrie, Ga., plant and cost $150,000.

This year the interest in the question has been even more widespread and actual results more substantial. A killing and packing plant has just been completed at Waycross, Ga., at a cost of $30,000, and another and larger plant, the estimated cost of which is $150,000, is under construction at Statesboro, Ga., the fourth plant to be erected in this State, while several stock companies, with capital ranging from $50,000 to $200,000, have been organized in different sections, some of which will no doubt succeed in carrying out their plans.

Among these are the following: Selma Packing Company, Selma, Ala.; Orangeburg Packing Company, Orangeburg, S. C.; Georgia-Carolina Packing Company, Augusta, Ga., and the abattoir and packing plant to be erected at Jacksonville, Fla., by Armour & Company, which, it is reported, will cost about $100,000. This is considered the most significant development so far, and many point to it as convincing evidence that the meat packing industry in this section is beyond the experimental stage.

Small Plants Erected in Many Localities.

Small but modern abattoirs and cooling plants are also being provided in different sections either by private or municipal capital to prepare and preserve home-raised cattle and hogs for local consumption, which will meet the requirements where stock raising has not advanced beyond the home consumption stage.

One of the first, if not the first, plants of this kind established in the South was the municipal plant at Paris, Texas, and like the Moultrie, Ga., packing plant, was the model for several more recently erected, including plants at Durham, N. C., and Texarkana, Ark. This plant was erected by the City of Paris in 1909 purely for the benefit of the people in the city and county, and, according to a statement by Mayor E. H. McCuistion, it has been a most satisfactory investment, notwithstanding the fact that as yet the plant has not declared a profit. He says:

"We have only recently decided to go ahead with our expansion plans, which have been under consideration for some time. We shall add both packing and canning departments, requiring the erection of an additional cooling room, and invite the farmer to bring in his home-grown meat products, so that we can prepare them scientifically for his own use or sale in the local market, which service will cost about the same as methods heretofore used on the farm.

(Continued on page 42.)

Photo courtesy of "Refrigeration."

KILLING ROOM IN PARIS, TEX., MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.
Showing hand hoists and other equipment for slaughtering on a small scale.

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

WHY NOT KEEP A FILE?

The following letter comes from a subscriber to The National Provisioner who is a packinghouse executive:

Editor The National Provisioner:

The information which you give under the caption "Practical Points for the Trade" is very interesting and instructive.

I have a scrap book in which I paste items from The National Provisioner. I wish that I might stumble onto a great stack of Provisioners and tear out the "Practical Points" page from each issue and classify the information in a scrap book.

It is gratifying to know that this subscriber has derived so much interest and benefit from the matter appearing on this page from week to week. He is only one of a great many who have had a similar experience.

But he has let all this information slip through his fingers, in a way. Had he obtained a binder and kept a file of his copies of The National Provisioner he would have had all this technical matter constantly at hand, as well as a great mass of interesting information appearing on other pages of The National Provisioner from week to week. At the end of each volume he would have been able to wrap up and preserve the set of copies for the six months, together with the semi-annual index appearing at such periods, which would have enabled him to make quick reference to almost any subject covering that period.

Such a collection of data would be worth while gathering, and it could have been done, and can be done from now on at small expense and with slight expenditure of time or effort.

POINTS IN LARD REFINING.

A subscriber in the Northwest who is a faithful reader of The National Provisioner, and who gets special benefit from the technical information given on this page, writes that he has gathered various impressions from his reading on the subject of lard and compound, and asks that they be checked up and corrected, if wrong.

He asks various questions about the stearine in lard, its grain, etc. The following collated information is given in reply:

The melting point of lard varies according to the quality of the fat; or perhaps better, the part of the hog from which the fat is taken. Fats from the intestines and kidney fats have the highest melting point, 42 to 44 deg. C.; and those from the heads and feet the lowest, 35 deg. C. Of a number of samples tested of regular prime steam lard, the average melting point was 37 deg. C.

Prime steam lard should be solely the product of the trimmings and other fats of the hog from the killing and cutting thereof, and rendered in tanks by direct application of steam and without subsequent changes in grain or character by the use of agitators or other machinery or methods, except as such change may unavoidably come from transportation. It must have the proper color, flavor and soundness for keeping, and no salted material should be included.

When lard, especially P. S. lard, is allowed to cool in a temperature of, say 70 to 80 deg. F., the stearine crystallizes to a greater extent than if chilled more quickly in a lower temperature.

During the process of crystallization of the stearine, the lard oil and stearine separate to a certain extent, so that lard in which the stearine has undergone the greatest degree of crystallization is the best for pressing, because less stearine will pass through the press cloth than would pass through if the "preliminary separation" had not taken place in the cooling or seeding process.

The primary object in giving the refined lard a sudden chill on the roll is to chill the lard before the stearine has a chance to crystallize. Of course, the stearine does slightly crystallize on the roll, but the crystals are very small, so that the grain is much finer than it would be if the lard had been allowed to cool more slowly. If the refined lard were not given this sudden chill it would be as coarse in grain as the unrefined lard. In fact, more so, if it contains as high as 10 per cent. of added stearine.

The sudden chilling of lard expedites the handling of the product, and conserves refrigeration, the lard being ready for the container much sooner than if allowed to cool in an ordinary room temperature. But it is true that this feature is of secondary importance, as compared to the effect of the sudden chill upon the grain of the finished product.

This inquirer asks further:

When bicarbonate of soda is used to clarify lard, at what stage of the manufacturing process is it added, and how is it eliminated from the finished product?

When the kettle has cooked about two hours there will be a rise in temperature to about 230 deg. F. Then add bicarbonate of soda. To each 1,000 pounds of fat use one-half to two pounds of bicarbonate of soda, depending on how free the raw material is of skin and other coloring matter. Increase the temperature to 255 deg. F. (60 pounds steam), shut off steam and run entire contents of kettle through the strainer to an iron receiver, thence through strainers to the storage tank. Strain thoroughly, using several thicknesses of cheesecloth.

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COTTONSEED PRICE CONTROL

The cottonseed crushing industry is almost the only one in this country which has had no means of regulating the price of its raw material. Cottonseed is quoted on no market, though all its products are quoted wherever they are traded in. The result has been the growth of abuses in cottonseed trading which have reached the point this season where something must be done to remedy them or the cottonseed crushing industry cannot continue to keep its head above water.

With characteristic ingenuity and enterprise the members of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association have taken the first practical step toward a solution of this difficulty. Seed buying abuses have been much talked about, but individual effort toward abolishing them has accomplished nothing. Now the Texas crushers propose that their State market authorities shall issue an official bulletin during the marketing season reviewing the situation and quoting seed prices.

This will give crushers some sort of a basis upon which to operate, and will enable them to establish some sort of a cost system. Instead of operating in a hap-hazard way, paying for seed what they had to regardless of results, they will be enabled to figure in the hope of a reasonable return on their mill investment.

Of course the cry of the seed speculators and other parties interested in having things remain as they are has been that such quoting of seed prices would savor of market manipulation. They have been ready to accuse the oil mills of combining to control seed prices. Indeed, they have accused them of this for years, and made so much noise about it that a section of the public has come to look upon cotton oil mill men as robbers and plunderers. It has been a characteristic example of the results of political and newspaper demagogy.

But the oil mill interests hope to strangle such criticism by having the State make the quotations, and make them in a way that will not savor of trade influence. There is no reason why this cannot be done. It ought to have been done in some fashion long ago. Seed speculation and seed price manipulation—not by the mills—has long been a scandal in the South, but it has been a scandal about which the public could not be convinced. Perhaps State regulation of this matter through the simple expedient of authoritative review of the markets will achieve the desired and much-needed reform.

NEW ZEALAND ABATTOIRS

Comment was made in a recent issue of The National Provisioner on meat slaughtering methods in Australia, particularly the attempts at government supervision and operation of abattoirs in that Commonwealth. These conditions were described in a report printed in our news pages from a United States commercial attache, in which he took the word of the Australian sponsors of this system that it was a success everywhere. Another light was thrown on municipal operation of slaughterhouses by a trade expert's report on the expensive plant erected at one Australian center, which gives every promise of being a "white elephant" on the hands of the authorities.

Conditions in New Zealand were set forth in a report appearing on still another issue of The National Provisioner. That country, always more sensibly governed than the labor-harried states of Australia, has been a model for the world in some ways in paternalistic form of government. New Zealand has a uniform law regulating the meat industry, and it has come nearer success with its municipal abattoir system than where the latter has been tried elsewhere.

A study of the New Zealand law, however, shows that its requirements for municipal slaughtering amount to no more than a proper regulation of local slaughtering, to do away with the sanitary and other abuses surrounding the small slaughterhouse.

Modern meat packing, so far as it has developed in New Zealand, is conducted by private enterprise, just as it is everywhere else. In such a field municipal operation is not and never will be practical. The New Zealand law permits private ownership and operation of plants used for packing for export, and also for canning and curing. These private plants have been big moneymakers, even though meat packing in the Antipodes has not yet approached anywhere near the perfection or variety of method obtaining in the United States.

Going back to the municipal abattoir system in New Zealand, it is plainly aimed at supervision of slaughtering for local consumption, which is still largely in the hands of small butchers, and therefore needs regulation. The law provides for the compulsory erection and operation of public abattoirs by all cities of over 2,000 inhabitants, and where there were private slaughterhouses the law closed them up and paid the owners an indemnity! This is paternalism, surely.

These municipal abattoirs are built with public money and maintained by the charging of slaughtering fees. It is noted that these fees are higher than when the law first went into effect, and that there is agitation now to reduce them because of conditions which make slaughtering a losing business under this fee scale.

The dividing line between these abattoirs and export slaughterhouses is shown in the statement that although the law permits the use of the export plants for local killing where the municipality so prefers, it has been done in only a few instances. The municipalities evidently preferred to build their own abattoirs.

Preference given by the law to these municipal abattoirs over export slaughterhouses, even though both are licensed by the government, is shown in another provision of the statute. This gives a concern, duly licensed, the right to sell meat for local consumption if there is no municipal abattoir in the district. If there is one, then the private plant can sell meat locally only by paying the same fees as if it killed its stock at the municipal abattoir. In other words, a penalty equal to the killing fee is charged for the privilege of doing a local trade.

In spite of this system of preference and penalty it is noted, as stated before, that the private plants in New Zealand have made good profits, presumably because they were conducted more or less along the lines of a modern packing plant, saving by-products and emulating the economic development of the modern American meat packing enterprise.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The factory of the Ingwell Cheese Company at Blanchardville, Wisc., has been destroyed by fire.

The new plant of Armour & Company on Market street, Northampton, Mass., has been opened.

J. S. Stork, J. A. Smith and S. J. Wakefield have incorporated the Farmers Oil Mill, Antreville, S. C. Capital stock, $10,000.

It is reported that a branch house will be established at Salt Lake City, Utah, by the Nuckolls Packing Company, of Pueblo, Colo.

It is reported that a meat packing plant, to include abattoir and stockyards, will be built at El Paso, Texas, by J. O. Peyton and will cost $50,000.

A fireproof building to cost $5,000 will be erected by the Ratliff Pure Food Products Company, Fort Worth, Texas, to be used for meat canning.

Fire caused by an overheated smokehouse broke out in the plant of the Sterrett & Oberle Packing Co., Kenton, Ore., and destroyed several hundred pounds of meat.

The Wake County Cottonseed Oil Company, Raleigh, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by W. A. Simpkins, W. H. Oliver and J. R. Chamberlain.

The Dunning-Varney Corporation, North Berwick, Me., to manufacture, pack, can, preserve, etc., all kinds of food products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $300,000.

Fargo, N. D., has been selected as the location for the packing plant to be erected by the Society of Equity, and application has been made for a charter for the Equity Co-operative Packing Co.

The Cudahy Packing Company will add two stories to one of its beef cooling buildings and one story to its lard filling building at 803-11 Macy street, Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $3,150.

The Jupiter Cattle Company, Jupiter, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 with E. E. Skipper as president; S. E. Roberts, vice president and E. F. Bowers, secretary and treasurer.

Leo. S. Herzig & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., to deal in furs, hides, skins, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by H. L. Celler, L. S. and A. C. Herzig, 140 West 62th street, New York, N. Y.

John H. Keene, 69 years old, formerly general manager of the Sioux City Stock Yards, died early Sunday morning at his home, 5012 South Park avenue, Chicago, Ill. He had been an invalid for the last six years.

Eleventh Annual Convention of the

American Meat Packers' Association

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CINCINNATI

Oct. 9, 10 and 11

Get Ready to Go

You know that "Cincinnati Bunch!"

Ingatestone Corporation, Whippany, Morris County, N. J., to breed and deal in pigs, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by T. F. Daniels, F. M. Graves, Whippany; and J. G. Needham of New York, N. Y.

The Interstate Stock Yards Company, Jacksonville, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 with Victor H. Munnecker as president; H. B. Minium, vice president; G. M. Willetts, secretary and Frederick W. Croll, treasurer.

At a cost approximating $25,000 the Union Meat Company, Portland, Ore., has started the erection of an extensive sheep feeding plant at Lyle, Wash. The plant will cover an area of five acres and will accommodate about 30,000 head of sheep.

The Whitewright Oil Mill Company, Whitewright, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $35,000. The officers of the company are: President, W. N. Stone; vice president, R. H. May; secretary and treasurer, J. P. Southerland, and manager, S. A. Hayes.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year by the Denver Live Stock Exchange: C. G. Smith and S. R. Cox have been re-elected as president and vice-president. W. L. Degan, A. A. Blakely and B. Kemper were elected as directors to serve for two years. James McKee was elected a director for one year to fill the unexpired term of the late William D. Prey. The four members elected to the board of directors with the president and vice-president and Charles Clayton constitute the new board of directors.

ASHCRAFT DISPOSES OF OIL MILL.

Former President C. W. Ashcraft, of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, has separated his oil mill and cotton mill interests at Florence, Ala., and will give his own time entirely to his extensive cotton mill enterprises there. The Ashcraft Cotton Mills have long operated oil mill and gin properties at Florence, though the cotton mill operations have been the more important and extensive. A corporation known as the Florence Oil Mills has now been formed to take over the Ashcraft oil property, with J. O. Finney as president. Mr. Finney has been the treasurer of the Ashcraft Cotton Mills for several years, and is an experienced oil mill man. He will devote his energies to pushing the oil mill end of the business, while Mr. Ashcraft continues at the head of the cotton mill enterprises.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 22. Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75¾
Commercial bills sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.70⅝
Commercial, 90 days	4.68⅝
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.86⅝
Bankers' cables	5.85¼
Bankers' checks	5.86
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	70⅝
Bankers' cables	70¾
Antwerp—	
Commercial 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial sight	40⅜
Commercial 60 days	40⅝
Bankers' sight	40⅞
Copenhagen—	
Checks	27.70

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Packing Movement Liberal—Hogs Firm—Product Shipments Large—Prices Not Restricting Distribution.

Hog product values have been very steady most of the time during the past week. Some reactions have taken place, but there have been no radical changes in price levels. The tone of the market seems to be well maintained and the developments have not yet been such as to suggest that the price is restricting the distribution. The shipments of product from Chicago are very liberal. During the past week the shipments amounted to 15,437,000 pounds of cut meat and 25,000,000 pounds of fresh meats, while the shipments of lard amounted to 6,275,000 pounds.

The stocks of product as reported in the mid-month statement show a decrease in the stock of lard and a slight decrease in the stock of ribs, but there was a moderate gain in pork. The stock of lard is only about half as large as last year, while the stock of ribs is only about one-quarter as large. The comparison of the figures follow:

	Sept. 15, 1916.	Sept. 1, 1916	Sept. 15, 1915
Mess pork, new, bbls.	8,276	7,744	57,684
Mess pork, old, bbls.	1,485	1,415	1,519
Lard, contract lbs.	48,340,290	51,470,767	91,650,400
Short rib sides, lbs.	9,335,223	9,785,148	37,786,712
Extra S. C. sides lbs.	1,616,998	1,252,514	3,300,552

Prices have been very firmly maintained on hogs. The quotations have held well up around 11c. per pound and the movement has not been burdensome. The receipts of hogs at leading points for the past week were only about 44,000 head less than last year, notwithstanding the fact that the price is so much above last year. This is possibly due to the report regarding the number of hogs in the country. This report is published in detail in the Government monthly crop reporter. The total number as shown in the country of September 1 was 65,645,000 against 68,256,000 last year. The decrease compared with last year is figured at 3.8 per cent. The principal decreases seemed to be in the Ohio Valley, but there was no heavy decrease except in one State. The total of hogs in Iowa is now reported at 8,742,000 against 9,400,000 last year. The number of hogs in some of the Southern States showed the increases, the deductions being largely in the surplus hog States of the West.

The packing of hogs for the past week was reported at 422,000 against 390,000 the preceding week and 342,000 last year, the total this season being 15,343,000 compared with 13,974,000 a year ago.

The export movement of product continues heavy. The shipments last week were not as large as for the two preceding weeks. The total of meats amounted to only about 9,000,000 pounds, while the total of lard was 4,236,000 pounds. The buying during the past few weeks for leading interests is said to have amounted to quite large amounts, so that the shipments are expected to reflect this a little later. There seems to be every reason for believing that the European demand will have to continue more or less regardless of the prices as a question of pure necessity owing to the war and also the freight conditions from the Far East. Point has been made that the fat supply from the East and Australia should preclude the following of the advance in America beyond a certain point, but there is the serious question of freights which make the movement of stuff from the Far East so difficult. The shipments of meat supplies from Australia and the Argentine are good, but are naturally hampered by the difficulty of getting steamship room.

The situation as to values in this country and the prospect for prices is an extremely interesting one at present. With quotations so much above recent years there would seem to be every reason for hesitation, but the domestic consumption is large, and as all meats are high it is a question of paying the price or doing without. With the tremendous prosperity and great employment in all industries, there is an immense amount of money to distribute, while the exports do not seem to be a question of price but whether there is any supply available or not.

Some of the more conservative interests are considering the price question quite seriously. The market is reaching a point where the supply of product, both fats and meats, will be measured into the man. At some price there is always a point where this occurs, and with quotations above any figures which have been seen since the paper values following the Civil War the situation is one which is worthy of some careful consideration. Bullish claims are being made that the price would be very responsive to conditions which would follow the termination of the war. The argument is that

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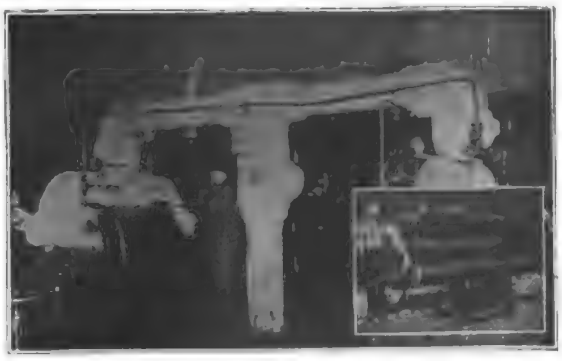

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as long as war continues the Allies will have to buy tremendously and the minute war stops the Teutonic powers will have to buy enormously for some time.

LARD.—The situation is unchanged. Demand is quiet. Trade has not been large, but offerings are not heavy and are readily taken off the market. Foreign interest has been quiet. City is quoted at $15; Western, $15.10@15.20; Middle West, $15@15.05 refined Continent, $15.80; South American, $16.15; Brazil, kegs, $17.15; compound, $12@12.25.

PORK.—The market continues very firm. Supplies are light at all points and the offerings from the interior are held at full figures. Mess, $30@31; clear, $27@29, and family, $30@31.

BEEF.—The market continues firm but quiet. Demand has been very persistent and the supplies are not given any opportunity to accumulate. Western markets are also very firm. Mess, $20.50@21; packet, $21@21.50; family, $23@24; extra India, $31.50@32.

SEE PAGE 89 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to September 20, 1916:

HOGS.—Brazil, 10 hd.

BACON.—Argentina, 464 lbs.; Barbados, 1,223 lbs.; Belgium, 4,955,808 lbs.; Brazil, 305 lbs.; British India, 300 lbs.; British West Africa, 768 lbs.; British West Indies, 423 lbs.; Canada, 106 lbs.; Chile, 2,646 lbs.; Costa Rica, 179 lbs.; Cuba, 109,708 lbs.; England, 1,907,774 lbs.; France, 151,997 lbs.; French West Indies, 8 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,749 lbs.; Mexico, 573 lbs.; Morocco, 1,300 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,624,771 lbs.; Newfoundland, 3,120 lbs.; Norway, 101,606 lbs.; Panama, 24,093 lbs.; Peru, 1,095 lbs.; San Domingo, 212 lbs.; Spain, 23,500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 27,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 202 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 2,549 lbs.; Bermuda, 396 lbs.; British Guiana, 12,497 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,548 lbs.; Chile, 1,974 lbs.; Colombia, 829 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,847 lbs.; Cuba, 25,236 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,477 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 369 lbs.; England, 1,245,084 lbs.; France, 25,058 lbs.; French West Indies, 12,150 lbs.; Haiti, 1,306 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,657 lbs.; Mexico, 4,182 lbs.; Morocco, 325 lbs.; Newfoundland, 18,136 lbs.; Panama, 17,085 lbs.; Peru, 4,273 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,491 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,000 lbs.; Venezuela 16,443 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 2,144 lbs.; Barbados, 8,150 lbs.; Belgium, 2,547,753 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,061 lbs.; British India, 4,220 lbs.; British West Africa, 6,198 lbs.; British West Indies, 9,140 lbs.; Chile, 20,760 lbs.; Colombia, 14,983 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,000 lbs.; Cuba, 9,465 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 695 lbs.; Denmark, 26,100 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 1,250 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 820 lbs.; Ecuador, 5,269 lbs.; England, 1,356,500 lbs.; France, 437,777 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,720 lbs.; Haiti, 19,861 lbs.; Italy, 2,750 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,004 lbs.; Mexico, 5,196 lbs.; Morocco, 1,550 lbs.; Netherlands, 4,861,728 lbs.; Newfoundland, 58,039 lbs.; Panama, 5,830 lbs.; Peru, 7,400 lbs.; San Domingo, 43,638 lbs.; Spain, 8,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,728 lbs.; Venezuela, 196,798 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Barbados, 14,042 lbs.; British Guiana, 25,780 lbs.; British India, 576 lbs.; British West Indies, 9,833 lbs.; Cuba, 66,035 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,503 lbs.; Denmark, 9,922 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,035 lbs.; England, 243,600 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,300 lbs.; Haiti, 4,876 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,316 lbs.; New Zealand, 2,000 lbs.; Panama, 27,417 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 146,030 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Brazil, 150 gals.; Costa Rica, 20 gals.; Cuba, 41 gals.; England, 5,000 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Cuba, 6,918 lbs.; England, 8,194 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 15,400 lbs.; British Guiana, 11,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 16,250 lbs.; Chile, 1,432 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,000 lbs.; Cuba, 11,644 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 10,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 600 lbs.; France, 15,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,850 lbs.; Haiti, 3,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 27,455 lbs.; Mexico, 1,700 lbs.; Newfoundland, 96,800 lbs.; Panama, 13,700 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,300 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 47,900 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Australia, 9,005 lbs.; Barbados, 36 lbs.; British India, 239 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 2,160 lbs.; England, 3,600 lbs.; France, 6,780 lbs.; Jamaica, 141 lbs.; Venezuela, 225 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Barbados, 31 lbs.; Bermuda, 500 lbs.; British India, 34,181 lbs.; British West Indies, 210 lbs.; Chile, 95 lbs.; Colombia, 140 lbs.; Costa Rica, 232 lbs.; Cuba, 4,740 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 25 lbs.; England, 600 lbs.; France, 62,260 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,331 lbs.; Gibraltar, 2,750 lbs.; Haiti, 130 lbs.; Jamaica, 279 lbs.; Mexico, 300 lbs.; Morocco, 700 lbs.; Panama, 12,134 lbs.; Peru, 660 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,722 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 750 lbs.; Venezuela, 969 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to September 20, 1916:

CATTLE.—Mexico, 4 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Barbados, 53,923 lbs.; British Guiana, 44,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,100 lbs.; Chile, 1,000 lbs.; Colombia, 1,350 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,700 lbs.; Cuba, 3,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 400 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 30,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 800 lbs.; England, 48,159 lbs.; French West Indies, 18,100 lbs.; Haiti, 3,100 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,200 lbs.; Mexico, 1,700 lbs.; Newfoundland, 54,000 lbs.; Panama, 7,750 lbs.; San Domingo, 100 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 42,620 lbs.; Venezuela, 150 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 27,396 lbs.; Cuba, 216 lbs.; England, 605,128 lbs.; Panama, 5,555 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 31,610 lbs.; British Guiana, 500 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,434 lbs.; Chile, 1,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,250 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,600 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,375 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,680 lbs.; Haiti, 900 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,926 lbs.; Panama, 7,900 lbs.; San Domingo, 849 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—British West Indies, 10,800 lbs.; Denmark, 9,510 lbs.; England, 796,541 lbs.; Jamaica, 500 lbs.; Netherlands, 38,314 lbs.; Sweden, 111,606 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,500 lbs.

STEARINE.—Chile, 1,068 lbs.; Costa Rica, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 32,360 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 25 lbs.; France, 117,841 lbs.; Netherlands, 55,000 lbs.; Peru, 1,186 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,550 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Barbados, 15 gals.; Peru, 103 gals.

TALLOW.—Argentina, 386 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,235 lbs.; Chile, 22,661 lbs.; Colombia, 4,009 lbs.; Cuba, 38,132 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,244 lbs.; France, 33,315 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,618 lbs.; Italy, 244,479 lbs.; Jamaica, 750 lbs.; Peru, 25,021 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 250 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Argentina, $129; Barbados, $24; British India, $418; British South Africa, $172; British West Indies, $284; Chile, $33; China, $88; Colombia, $279; Costa Rica, $35; Cuba, $349; Danish West Indies, $114; Dutch East Indies, $2,004; Dutch West Indies, $3; England, $10,400; France, $47,740; French West Indies, $57; Haiti, $3; Honduras, $226; Hongkong, $1,086; Jamaica, $376; Mexico, $218; Newfoundland, $106; Panama, $3,009; Peru, $296; San Domingo, $8; Trinidad, Island of, $67; Venezuela, $944.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Barbados, $2,242; British Guiana, $549; British West Indies, $658; Chile, $45; Colombia, $226; Costa Rica, $80; Cuba, $657; Danish West Indies, $29; Dutch Guiana, $54; Dutch West Indies, $48; England, $14,223; France, $960; French West Indies, $3,436; Gibraltar, $964; Haiti, $88; Hongkong, $264; Italy, $2,070; Jamaica, $23; Panama, $831; San Domingo, $16; Spain, $2,075; Trinidad, Island of, $4,861; Venezuela, $6.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending September 16, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending Sept. 16, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 18, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 16, 1916.
United Kingdom..	175	325	12,562
Continent	145	10	4,588
So. & Cen. Am...	256	195	19,416
West Indies	382	1,320	45,177
Br. No. Am. Col..	635	462	15,557
Other countries..	58	24	933
Total	1,651	2,336	98,233

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom..	7,758,325	11,483,325	536,249,247
Continent	385,644	765,450	186,715,023
So. & Cen. Am...	41,496	36,116	2,700,111
West Indies	190,294	307,050	10,000,079
Br. No. Am. Col..	16,880	25,983	757,416
Other countries...	27,430	5,892	714,043
Total	8,420,069	12,623,796	737,234,519

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom..	2,325,790	3,749,382	232,208,012
Continent	737,254	1,270,700	165,235,280
So. & Cen. Am...	895,231	941,283	34,041,878
West Indies	248,087	684,595	23,973,499
Br. No. Am. Col.	5,110	9,276	590,729
Other countries..	24,588	83,448	1,985,620
Total	4,236,360	6,747,684	458,034,979

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,582	4,665,900	1,986,350
Boston	19	381,150	144,010
New Orleans	50	.....	854,000
Montreal	.....	3,373,000	1,252,000
Total week	1,651	8,420,050	4,236,360
Previous week ..	1,183	11,411,188	12,316,311
Two weeks ago..	3,115	14,907,919	8,896,330
Cor. week last y'r	2,336	12,623,796	6,747,684

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 16, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	19,646,600	17,740,600	1,906,000
Meats, lbs.	732,234,519	688,988,348	48,246,171
Lard, lbs.	458,034,979	438,353,469	19,681,510

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, September 14, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	....	....	....	2554	....	....	....	....	2000
Cedric, Liverpool	....	....	6764	3902	....	10	....	619	....
Valeria, Liverpool	2768	....	....	325	....	95	....	550	1200
Cloughton, London	....	....	1000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado, Hull	....	....	404	441	....	....	....	250	400
Exeter City, Bristol	1961	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cameronia, Glasgow	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	....
Tanafjord, Bergen	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brattengsberg, Rotterdam	33275	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
A. A. Raven, Rotterdam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1900	....
Madga, Gothenberg	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....
United States, Copenhagen	15241	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hallberg, Havre	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	4500
Stanja, Bordeaux	....	....	....	407	....	....	45	....	....
Huttenwood, Marseilles	....	....	....	150	133	....	....	....	....
Giuseppe Verdi, Genoa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	80
Total	53245	150	8168	8429	133	105	145	3419	8180

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Buyers of tallow have been loath to pay the higher asking prices. In consequence, there has not been much business consummated during the past several days. The market has not lost its firm undertone, however, and some of the sellers of tallow do not hesitate in predicting the 9¾c. level for the near future for new City Special tallow.

General strength in the various oil and grease markets is not lost sight of. Mention is again made of the demand for glycerine. It is understood that the Allied governments are buying dynamite glycerine, which is quoted up to 45c. a pound against a basis of 33c. not so long ago.

The export inquiries of tallow continue, but apparently the amount of business is not large. At the same time the official exports given out periodically show that there is more business doing with foreign sources than admitted privately. The last London auction sale was disappointing, but had no influence here; there were 1,929 casks offered for sale, of which 1,600 were absorbed at prices 6d. to 1s. 6d. under the levels of the previous week.

Prime City tallow here is quoted at 9c. and City specials at 9½@9¾c. loose.

OLEOSTEARINE.—The market is firm at 12½@13c. A fair demand has been claimed for the compound lard trade.

OLEO OIL.—The market has advanced with other oils. Demand is moderate and quotations are almost nominal. Extras are quoted at 14¾c. and prime at 13¼c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PEANUT OIL.—The position of the market is very steady, with trade light. Prices are quoted at 75@85c.

PALM OIL.—Values have again worked up with the position of other oils. Demand is quiet, with offerings very moderate, however, and incorporations are small. Prime red spot, 9@9¼c.; Lagos, spot, 9½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 12½@13c.

CORN OIL.—The market is firm but quiet. Demand has been very steady and production is quickly absorbed. Prices at 9½@9¾c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Values continue very steady. The position of other oils makes for firm market and there is no pressure, but buying is conservative. Spot is quoted at 8½@8¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was again quiet but steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—The situation is very steady. Arrivals from abroad are limited and the stocks are small but very well held. Ceylon, 12½@13c.; Cochin, 14@15c.

GREASES.—The market is very firm with tallow. Demand is not large, but with tallow at 9½@10c. the pressure on the grease market is small. Yellow, 8@8¾c., nom.; bone, 8@8¾c., nom.; house, 8@8¾c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals comprised 327 casks of tripe and 2,090 bags of dried blood from Buenos Aires.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 22, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 35,764 quarters; to the Continent, 108,038 quarters; to the United States, 3,828 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 57,955 quarters; to the Continent, 68,451 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending September 16, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 69,774 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 13 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 227,969 pounds and averaged 12 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.75	$1.75	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.75	1.75	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	10.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.80	.80	175c.	100c.
Butter	1.50	1.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 21.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 18c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 18¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¾c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11⅞c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11⅝c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 21.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 24@25c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c. 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19½c.; city steam lard, 15c.; city dressed hogs, 15⅝c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21@22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20@21c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 18@19c.; skinned shoulders, 15c.; boneless butts, 18@19c.; Boston butts, 17@17½c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½c.; lean trimmings, 15@16c.; regular trimmings, 12@12½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 13@13½c.

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ONE WAY TO REGULATE COST OF COTTONSEED

Texas Crushers Will Ask the State to Issue Seed Quotations

Declaring that they are losing from $4 to $8 a ton on cottonseed bought at the prevailing prices in Texas, 125 cottonseed crushers met in Dallas and voted to approve the plan suggested at a similar meeting held several weeks ago to gather statistics with reference to the seed crushing industry in Texas.

It was also decided that the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will ask the Texas State Warehouse and Marketing Department to assume the responsibility of issuing a weekly official bulletin giving quotations on cotton seed and market conditions during the marketing season. The matter has already been presented to F. C. Weinert of the Texas State Warehouse and Marketing Department and has received his formal approval. The proposition was at first declined on the ground that the department did not have sufficient funds, but the crushers overcame this objection by offering to pay all expenses of issuing the bulletin.

The information to be published in such a bulletin is desired by the cottonseed products men of Texas to enable them to systematize their business, and to arrive at a more accurate cost system for determining what prices they can afford to pay for cottonseed, and at the same time make a reasonable return on their mill investments.

The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was advised recently that any attempt to compile this information might be considered as a violation of the state anti-trust laws, since it might be used as a basis of arriving at a fixed price. The attorney general was answered with he statement that the mill operatives were only seeking to bring about better business methods among the mill men, and to teach them accurate cost accounting, in order that they might not have to buy blindly, as at the present time, but might know the value of a ton of seed at prevailing prices for its products and not be losers in the transaction.

It is the desire of the Texas cottonseed crushers to have the bulletin issued by an official body, and to have it contain authoritative information as to prices and market conditions. In this way it is hoped to stabilize conditions and remove the prejudice which has become so detrimental to the industry in that state. The oil mill men want the information to be gathered and issued by some department in which the crushers would have no influence and in no way could influence the quotations or market reports. Then there could be no criticism.

The plan is to have the Bureau of Marketing employ an auditor who will visit the various cottonseed mills in Texas and gather the information which would be embodied in the weekly bulletin. This would insure strictly reliable information and would give no opportunity for prejudicial reports, the Texas crushers believe.

The mills in Texas will be asked to report the following information to the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association: (1) Total tons of seed crushed during season of 1915-16; (2) tons of cake and meal produced by each mill during 1915-16 and the number of tons sold for consumption in Texas, for domestic consumption outside of Texas and for export; and (3) the same information with reference to hulls.

A report was read at the Dallas meeting showing the result of a compilation of this information already given by forty-seven mills in Texas. Among other things, it was pointed out that "this year these mills received, up to September 1, 9,526 tons of seed, as against 9,669 tons up to September 1 last year. The government report shows that Texas has ginned up to September 1 this year 522,000 bales as against 271,000 bales last year." The question was then asked as to what has become of the seed surplus—"have the farmers carried them home, or have the speculators and not the mills bought them, and will they be back on the market?"

It is for the purpose of securing this information and other data like it that the statistics will be gathered.

Seed Prices in Texas and Elsewhere.

A comparison of the situation in Texas with that in other large cotton-producing States, made by the Texas association, shows that while prices in Texas ranged from $40 to $60 per ton, with the average at about $42 per ton, other States were paying the average prices as follows: Arkansas, $34.71; Florida, $36.50; Georgia, $45.01; Louisiana, $30.04; Mississippi, $33.50; Missouri, $37; North Carolina, $41.50; Oklahoma, $33.44; South Carolina, $41.80; Tennessee, $38.83.

These prices prevailed in other States, it was said, despite the fact that in every State east of the Mississippi River a ton of cottonseed is worth from $4 to $9 more than in Texas, because of the increased yield of oil. A chemist's report was submitted showing that the average yield of a ton of Texas seed is 37.38 gallons, while States east of the Mississippi River yield an average of 46 gallons to the ton.

Declaring that conditions in Texas are very similar to those in Louisiana, Chairman Allison read the first quotation issued on September 4 by the quotation committee recently created in that State by the governor. The quotation was as follows:

"From an investigation by the undersigned of oil mill costs of operation, etc., and based on present values of cottonseed products, we consider $36 gross as being a fair minimum price for sound seed, f. o. b. cars, Louisiana shipping points."

It is this sort of official opinion on seed prices that the Texas crushers are trying to get.

RECORD PRICE FOR COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed brought $46.20 a ton at Jackson, Miss., this week, which price is reported to be a high record. The Mississippi State prison authorities sold four carloads of seed from the prison farm at that figure. What the oil mill man who bought it expects to ask for his products in order to show a profit is not stated. Perhaps it was a speculator.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 21, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Sept. 21, 1916. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1916. Bbls.
From New York—		
Africa, South	57	57
Argentina	150	164
Australia	35	74
Bolivia	21	21
Brazil	8	8
Central America	37	47
Chile	333	337
Cuba	293	716
French Guiana	—	43
Haiti	—	3
Mexico		2
Netherlands	—	3,067
Norway		150
Panama	63	66
Peru		2
San Domingo	100	177
South America, other	—	1,349
Uruguay	277	277
Venezuela	1	1
West Indies, other	39	143
Total	1,414	6,704
From New Orleans—		
Mexico	—	15
Total		15
From other ports—		
Mexico	—	1
Total	—	1

Recapitulation—	Week ending Sept. 21. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1916. Bbls.	Same period, 1915. Bbls.
From New York	1,414	6,704	30,734
From New Orleans	—	15	3,474
From Baltimore	—		125
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	—	98
From other ports	—	1	—
Total	1,414	6,720	34,431

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 21, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 68c. Meal weaker at $31, Atlanta. Hulls, nominal, $11.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., September 21, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil dull at 60c. Prime, 7½ per cent. Meal, steady at $32. Hulls, $9.25@9.50, loose; $12, sacked. Clean mill run linters, $6.25@6.50.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., September 21, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady at 67½c. bid; 68c. asked; supplies still insufficient to meet immediate demands; expect stable conditions within the next two weeks. Cake and meal unchanged and dull. Loose hulls, $10.75; sacked hulls, $13.25, delivered, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, September 21, 1916.—Cottonseed oil market steady, little selling; 68c. bid for prime crude; 73c. for summer yellow. Prime loose cake, $32.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

General Tone Firm—Crude Oil Offered Sparingly—Speculation Less Active—Lard Market Firm—Expecting Larger Export Orders—Cotton Picking Progressing Rapidly.

The general tone of the cotton oil market has continued very steady and the sentiment in the trade has not been greatly altered. It is believed that crude oil should move in larger volume and the impression prevails that when the South does sell more freely the local contract market will not be so easily influenced by speculative buying operations. There has been a diminution in the volume of outside dealings, partly due to the fact that many of the operators who purchased cotton oil contracts at lower levels have since taken substantial profits and with a few exceptions have not succeeded in reinstating their speculative holdings.

It has been evident that crude oil has not been moving in large volume. Over the basis of 9c. in the Southeast, however, larger amounts have been obtainable. The inference is that when the mills are bid more than 9c. a pound or approximately 68c. a gallon the managers are in a position to pay somewhat nearer the present level of seed values than was the case a few weeks ago, when cottonseed ruled several dollars a ton higher than the current basis and the cotton oil values were slightly under ruling prices.

The latest reports from the South have indicated that the seed market has ruled less erratic on the basis of $40@43 a ton. It is understood that as high as $55 has been paid for seed, but the extreme high prices have been partly explained by the excited demand at times from speculative sources. Just how extensive this speculative buying has been is a matter of opinion. Several authorities say that much of the speculation in seed occurred when prices were lower and the buyers were enabled to sell out subsequently at prices ranging from $40@50 a ton. Part of the freer selling of seed might be attributed to reports from refiners telling of considerable moisture in the seed.

The weather conditions during the past two weeks or so have been ideal for the picking and moving of cotton. There has been nothing in the weather to really hurt the seed. Of course, the seed movement has only commenced and it would be premature to assert that the condition of the seed this season will be normal, if not better than the average. Much interest will be taken in the later reports bearing on the yields of oil per ton of seed, as there have been intimations that, due to the poor fertilization of the crop the past two seasons, the oil crushing results particularly in the Southeast would be rather disappointing.

A government report will be given out on October 2 which will probably go a long way toward determining the size of the cotton crop. At present the outlook favors a showing of about 60 per cent., against 60.8 last year. Such a report would mean about 11,600,000 bales of cotton against 11,190,000 last year. There are private estimates as high as 13,000,000 bales, but a majority of the reports are much lower and unusual boll weevil damage is emphasized.

Obviously the higher prices for cotton oil discount to no mean degree the poor results of this year's cotton crop. Prevailing cotton oil prices are 4c. above those of a year ago, although it will be recalled that the market rose steadily after the early part of last season. There have been rumors from the West that after another few weeks or so lard prices would not be held so well. In the event of a sharp decline in the Western lard market, distribution of cotton oil would doubtless be somewhat more difficult, but at present the general cotton oil consuming situation is helped by the high prices of lard and also by the firmer tone of competing oils and greases.

Foreign oils on this side have shared in the rising trend of values. There is improvement noted in the export inquiries with predictions of a better trade in the near future. Some authorities believe that these forecasts are based on the supposition that after several weeks of slow trade, foreign business should

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expand. The outcome of the recent British export restriction whereby shipments of various products, including cotton oil, to neutral European countries would be regulated is awaited with interest.

Closing prices, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1916.—Spot, $10.20@10.50; September, $10.25@10.50; October, $10.28@10.30; November, $10.11@10.13; December, $10.13@10.15; January, $10.17@10.18; February, $10.23@10.35; March, $10.42@10.43; April, $10.50@10.55. Futures closed 5 advance to 5 decline. Sales were: October, 2,700, $10.33@10.30; November, 300, $10.21@10.20; December, 1,800, $10.23@10.14; January, 2,600, $10.25@10.17; March, 2,100, $10.50@10.42. Total sales, 9,500 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $8.93, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, Sept. 18, 1916.—Spot, $10.20@10.50; September, $10.28@10.40; October, $10.29@10.30; November, $10.16@10.19; December, $10.19@10.20; January, $10.22@10.23; February, $10.31@10.35; March, $10.48@10.49; April, $10.59@10.65. Futures closed 1 to 9 higher. Sales were: October, 2,400, $10.31@10.27; November, 400, $10.18@10.12; December, 4,900, $10.20@10.15; January, 5,200, $10.25@10.17; February, 400, $10.36@10.34; March, 6,600, $10.51@10.41; April, 100, $10.61. Total sales, 20,000 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $8.93, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1916.—Spot, $10.40; September, $10.45@11; October, $10.41@10.42; November, $10.29@10.31; December, $10.34@10.36; January, $10.37@10.38; February, $10.48@10.52; March, $10.65@10.68; April, $10.65@10.85. Futures closed 6 to 17 higher. Sales were: October, 3,300, $10.43@10.40; November, 2,500, $10.31@10.21; December, 6,500, $10.35@10.23; January, 8,300, $10.38@10.25; February, 100, $10.50; March, 6,700, $10.65@10.50; April, 100, $10.70. Total sales, 25,700 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $9, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916.—Spot, $10.40; September, $10.45@10.75; October, $10.45@10.47; November, $10.25@10.27; December, $10.26@10.28; January, $10.29@@10.31; February, $10.44@10.46; March, $10.58@10.60; April, $10.60@10.72. Futures closed 4 higher to 8 lower. Sales were: October, 3,900, $10.55@10.44; November, 3,100, $10.30@10.22; December, 5,200, $10.40@10.24; January, 8,400, $10.59@10.27; February, 2,500, $10.59@10.41; March, 7,700, $10.71@10.55; April 200, $10.83@10.82. Total sales, 31,000 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $9.07 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1916.—Spot, $10.30; September, $10.40@10.75; October, $10.38@10.40; November, $10.20@10.23; December, $10.21@10.23; January, $10.25@@10.26; February, $10.39@10.43; March, $10.45@10.55; April, $10.55@10.65. Futures closed 4 to 7 lower. Sales were: October, 3,900, $10.43@10.38; November, 1,500, $10.25@10.19; December, 6,300, $10.29@10.15; January, 10,700, $10.32@10.19; February, 900, $10.49@10.42; March, 13,700, $10.58@10.45. Total sales, 47,000. Prime crude, S. T., new, $9.07, nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil for the month of July, according to government estimates, are reported as follows by customs districts, with totals compared: From New York, 7,490 bbls.; from New Orleans, 4,280 bbls.; from Michigan, 1,530 bbls.; from Philadelphia, 95 bbls.; from Vermont, 4 bbls.; from St. Lawrence, 4 bbls. Total, July, 1916, 13,403 bbls.; July, 1915, 52,613 bbls. Total, September, 1915, to July, 1916, 676,436 bbls.; same time a year ago, 852,729 bbls.

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POSSIBILITIES OF PEANUT OIL PRODUCTION

What May Be Done in the United States in This Field

By H. C. Thompson, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, and H. S. Bailey, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This bulletin will be of interest to owners and managers of oil mills, dealers and business men, and to farmers who are growing or who contemplate growing peanuts.

A large increase in the acreage of peanuts in the South, especially in the territory infested with the cotton boll weevil, has led owners of oil mills, farmers, merchants and bankers to look for a new outlet for a part, at least, of the peanut crop. As a result there has arisen during recent years considerable interest in the experimental manufacture of peanut oil in the United States, although up to 1915 little commercial oil was produced; this in spite of the fact that large quantities of peanut oil are imported. Taking the two factors into consideration, namely, an increasing production of peanuts in this country and a considerable import trade in peanut oil, it would seem desirable, if profitable, to convert a portion at least of the surplus peanuts into peanut oil and its by-products.

Peanut oil is one of the most important of the world's food oils, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1912 over 120,000 metric tons of peanuts in the shell, together with about 240,000 metric tons of shelled nuts, were crushed in Marseille, yielding 15,500,000 gallons of edible oil. In addition to this, about 25,000,000 gallons of inedible peanut oil were produced. The same year, Germany imported 68,765 tons of peanuts, practically all of which were used for making oil.

The imports of peanut oil entered for consumption in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to 1,332,108 gallons, valued at $915,939. Almost exactly one-half of this oil was imported through the port of Chicago, which would indicate that a large portion of it was used in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Manufacture of Peanut Oil in Europe.

Before discussing the manufacture of peanut oil in the United States a brief description of the raw materials and processes in use abroad may be of interest.

There are at least 10 geographically different varieties of peanuts quoted on the Marseilles market. Those from the French colonies of West Africa (Gambia, Rufisque, Kasamanze, Rio Nuez, and Bissagos) are usually imported in the shells, while the shelled nuts come from China, Mozambique, Bombay and the Coromandel Coast of India. Peanuts in the shell from Rufisque, Soloum, Sina and Gambia contain from 35 to 36 per cent. of oil and yield on a large scale from 28 to 30 per cent. of shells and 31½ to 32½ per cent. of oil.

Figured on the basis of shelled nuts the oil yield is 44 to 45 per cent. The cake usually retains from 8 to 9 per cent. of oil. Kasamanze nuts yield 30½ to 31½ per cent. of oil. The decorticated Bombay and Coromandel nuts yield 36 to 38 per cent., while those from Mozambique on a practical scale yield 40 to 42 per cent.

The best grades of oil are, of course, made from stock shipped in the shells, as with these there is less opportunity for spoilage during the ocean voyage than with the shelled nuts. The Chinese nuts, which are shelled almost entirely by hand and carefully protected from water or crushing, give a better grade of oil than that obtained from some of the unshelled nuts.

Peanuts from India, especially those from the Coromandel Coast, are at present largely shelled by the native method of wetting them down with water so that they open of their own accord, when they are flayed out with clubs. These nuts are not allowed to dry

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thoroughly before being shipped and consequently undergo heating in transit to Europe, so that, as a rule, they can not be used for the production of good edible oils, but are worked up for soap stock. The Coromandel nuts are practically all used in this way.

How the Edible Oil is Made.

Abroad, almost invariably peanut oil is made from shelled nuts. Mills that buy the nuts in the shells must first shell them by machinery designed particularly for that purpose. The foreign matter, such as sticks and stones, and a small quantity of unshelled peanuts are next removed by running the shelled stock over screens similar to the shakers used in the cotton-oil mills.

Then the inner or red skins are removed as completely as possible. These skins, which, strange to say, contain about 14 per cent. of oil, are usually saved, added to the refuse meat, and expressed with it, yielding a small quantity of inferior oil. When thoroughly cleaned, the kernels are ground, usually by a system of corrugated rolls which do not crush them as fine as cottonseed is ground in this country.

The ground material is then pressed in what is known as the Marseille press. This is somewhat similar to the ordinary fruit or cider press used in this country, but more powerful. It consists of a piston carrying a platform upon which the square cheeses (meal wrapped in press cloth) are laid, one at a time, each successive cake being separated from the one below it by a thin steel plate.

These presses have no protecting sides, or "boxes," such as are usually found in the American hydraulic presses, and the pressure which is applied to the peanuts is much less than that used with cottonseed. When the press is full, the pressure is applied and the material allowed to stand under pressure until a litle over half of the oil has been squeezed out.

This gives what is known as cold-drawn oil, which is nearly colorless, has a pleasant, nutty taste, and needs no refining to make it suitable for salad or cooking purposes, provided, of course, the original peanut material was clean and free from rancid nuts.

After the first pressing the cakes are taken out of the cloths, reground, and sometimes a small quantity of moisture is added. After being heated for a few minutes new cakes are formed and again pressed. The oil thus obtained is of a quality inferior to that from the first pressing and goes into a low-grade edible oil or prime soap oil. A third pressing usually is made, and in some mills a fourth, before the cake has been exhausted. Both of these pressings are made after regrinding and heating the cake.

There is usually about 6 per cent. of oil left in the final cake, which according to Bolton and Revis has the following average composition:

	Per cent.
Moisture	10.68
Oil	5.8
Woody fiber	3.85
Albuminoids	45.12
Digestible carbohydrates	30.49
Mineral matter	4.06

For edible purposes the European market requires a very light colored oil, and to obtain this it is usually necessary to filter it through fuller's earth or charcoal. If the oil is to be used in making margarine this removal of color is not only unnecessary but undesirable.

Within the last few years rapid progress has been made abroad, especially in Marseilles and Nice, in the refining and deodorizing of vegetable oils. According to Thompson, in 1912 some 175,000 barrels of Coromandel peanut oil, which would formerly have been considered inedible, was, by refining, put into the edible class. As this oil often runs as high as 25 to 40 per cent. of free fatty acid, the refining loss is very high.

What the Oil is Used For.

In Europe, the very finest grades of peanut oil are used exclusively for edible purposes, and practically all that is produced in France is consumed at home, only second-grade oils being exported to the United States. Probably a large portion of the second-grade edible oil made in France, Germany and Holland is used by these countries in the manufacture of vegetable margarines, which are mixtures of peanut, coconut and similar oils ripened with milk. An additional quantity of peanut oil enters into the composition of oleomargarine—that is, margarines which contain animal fats.

Since olive oil will not stand the high or continued heating required of oils used in the cooking of such products as sardines, peanut oil is generally used. After the fish have been cooked in the peanut oil, they are drained, put into cans, and the cans filled with olive oil. In addition to these three uses for edible peanut oil, large quantities of the low-grade or inedible oils go into the soap kettles of Europe.

In the United States the consumption of peanut oil as a salad oil for cooking, and in the making of oleomargarines and similar compounds, could probably be greatly increased by placing a high-grade edible oil on the market at a price slightly lower than that received for the best brands of imported oil. At the present time there is no established market for a high-grade American-made peanut oil, because very little has been put on the market.

Varieties of Peanuts Grown in the United States.

There are five distinct varieties of peanuts grown in the United States—Spanish, Virginia Bunch, Virginia Runner, Valencia (or Tennessee Red), and African (or North Carolina). While any of these could be used in the manufacture of peanut oil, the Spanish is the best one and is the only variety that should be grown for this purpose. The Spanish peanut is adapted to a wider range of soil and climatic conditions and contains a higher oil content than any other variety, with the possible exception of the Valencia.

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The following descriptions of varieties may be of interest to those not familiar with them:

Spanish.—A small-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems upright; pods thin, usually well filled, clustered about the base of the plant and adhering well in digging; peas rich in oil. This variety will mature in less time than any other and can be planted after a crop of early vegetables or after oats, wheat, or some other grain crop. The standard weight is 30 pounds per bushel.

Virginia Bunch.—A large-podded variety with rather light foliage; stems upright; pods clustered about the base of the plant. The customary weight per bushel is 22 pounds. As this variety has a lower oil content and a smaller proportion of meats to shell than the Spanish, it should not be grown for oil purposes.

Virginia Runner.—A large-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems creeping, pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; pods and peas similar to those of the Virginia Bunch peanut. This variety is harder to cure than the bunch types, because the pods are scattered along the stems and cannot be as well protected from the weather as the varieties with nuts clustered near the base of the plant. The weight per bushel is 22 pounds.

Valencia.—A small-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems upright; pods long, usually containing three or four peas, but sometimes as many as five or six; peas dull red, darker in color than in Spanish. This variety is a rather heavy yielder, but the pods pull off badly in digging. It is not grown to any great extent in this country.

African (or North Carolina).—A small-podded variety with very heavy dark-green foliage; stems creeping, sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; small, a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peas. As the African peanut produces a larger percentage of "peps," or poorly filled pods, than any other variety and requires a longer growing season, it should not be generally grown.

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Tests on Different Varieties of Nuts.

The Spanish peanut contains a larger proportion of meats to hulls than any other variety. In a shelling test made by the United States Department of Agriculture, farmers' stock Spanish peanuts shelled out 78.70 per cent., the Virginia Bunch 71.15, and the African 71.45 per cent. In this test the trash and dirt usually found in farmers' stock peanuts were not considered. Clean peanuts were selected from an average sample as they are received at cleaning and shelling plants. They were shelled by hand and the meats and hulls were weighed separately. In a commercial shelling plant the percentage of meats secured would probably be at least 10 per cent. less than was found in this test, because of the dirt, trash and "peps," or poorly filled pods; in fact, cleaners are satisfied if they secure 66 to 70 per cent. of meats from farmers' stock Spanish peanuts and about 60 per cent. for the Virginia type.

Shelled Spanish peanuts contain 5 to 10 per cent. more oil than the Virginia Bunch and Virginia Runner varieties. The oil content, taken in connection with the difference in the weight per bushel, the habit of growth, quicker maturity, etc., shows that the Spanish is much more valuable for oil production that any other variety of peanut grown in the United States.

In addition to peanuts grown especially for oil purposes, large quanities of low-grade nuts which accumulate at cleaning factories could be used to advantage in making a soap oil or for other industrial purposes. Using this grade of nuts for making oil would serve to increase the price for the better grade nuts, as the low grades would be removed from competition with the high-grade product.

Some of the oil mills of the South have been buying low-grade shelled nuts from cleaning and shelling factories and using them for manufacturing peanut oil. The cleaners can afford to sell this product at a low price to oil mills, as food manufacturers are then forced to buy a better grade product for their use. The selling of No. 2 and No. 3 shelled nuts to oil mills recently has raised the price of No. 1 shelled nuts and also of good farmers' stock peanuts.

(To be continued.)

COTTON OIL TRADING HOURS.

A petition is to be circulated in the New York cotton oil trade which, if favorably acted upon, will result in a decided change in the trading periods. At present there are official calls on the New York Produce Exchange at 11 a. m., 12 noon, 2 p. m., and 2.45 p. m. Frequently the volume of business has been so large that these calls have extended over more than thirty minutes.

It is proposed to eliminate the noon call and the 2 p. m. call, also to start trading at 10.45 a. m., and continue trading until the end of the last call, which will start at 2.45 p. m. It is further proposed to publish official quotations at about 12.30 p. m.

The general impression is that the changes would permit of a larger business in cotton oil, as there would be more time for wiring and informing clients, while the details connected with the making of the calls would be, in many cases, eliminated. It is known that houses with Southern and Western connections are in favor of the new plan.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 22. Market firm. Western steam, $14.75 nom.; Middle West, $15.05@15.15; city steam, 15c. nom.; refined Continent, $15.80; South American, $16.15; Brazil, kegs, $17.15; compound, 12@12¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 22. Copra fabrique, 147 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 140 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 22. (By Cable.) Beef, extra India mess, 175s.; pork, prime mess, 147s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 78s.; New York, 73s.; picnic, 70s.; hams, long, 104s.; American cut, 101s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 94s.; long clear, 99s.; short back, 90s.; bellies, clear, 97s. Lard, spot prime, 81s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 82s.; October, 81s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 50s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 105s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 45s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market continues very firm. Demand is steady and the hog situation continues very firm.

Tallow.

Prices are held very firmly with light offerings. City specials loose is quoted at 9½@9¾c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market continues very firm. Demand is fair at the advance. Oleo is quoted at 13c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was less active with prices showing a little advance. Southern offering was not heavy and the firmness of lard helped the market.

Market closed 5 points higher to 3 points lower. Sales, 27,700 bbls. Spot oil, $10.40 bid. Crude, Southeast, $9.13 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: September, $10.45@11; October, $10.42@10.43; November, $10.20@10.23; December, $10.20@10.21; January, $10.24@10.26; February, $10.38@10.42; March, $10.51@10.53; April, $10.53@10.65.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 22.—Hogs slow and 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, $10.25@11.05; light, $10@11.15; mixed, $9.90@11.25; heavy, $9.85@11.10; rough heavy, $9.85@10.05; Yorkers, $10.70@10.90; pigs, $6.75@9.75; cattle, slow and weak; beeves, $6.50@11.30; cows and heifers, $3.50@9.20; Western, $6@9.25. Calves, $8.50@13. Sheep, weak; lambs, $6.75@10.50; Western, $7.25@8.50; native, $6.85@7.90; yearlings, $7.50@9.

Omaha, September 22.—Hogs steady, at $9.75@10.75.

Buffalo, September 22. Hogs lower; on sale, 4,800, at $11@11.35.

Kansas City, September 22.—Hogs steady, at $10.15@10.95.

St. Joseph, September 22.—Hogs slow, at $10.25@10.75.

Sioux City, September 22.—Hogs lower, at $10.10@10.65.

Louisville, September 22.—Hogs lower, at $10.05@10.90.

Indianapolis, September 22.—Hogs steady, at $10.90@11.35.

St. Louis, September 22.—Hogs lower, at $10.50@11.10.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, September 16, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,445	18,500	28,082
Swift & Co.	7,119	12,000	26,212
Wilson & Co.	6,248	6,700	11,421
Morris & Co.	7,000	1,500	9,974
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,734	5,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	3,449	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	2,366	3,400	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,400 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 3,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,900 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,400 hogs; others, 14,600 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,084	7,495	3,808
Fowler Packing Co.	966	...	2,186
Wilson & Co.	6,047	5,850	2,969
Swift & Co.	6,522	7,902	7,693
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,018	7,010	3,813
Morris & Co.	5,852	4,237	4,806
Others	2,295	259	76

Blount, 150 cattle, 782 hogs and 516 sheep; Gray-Hill & Stephenson, 945 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 336 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 126 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 402 cattle; Schwartz, Holen & Co., 2,959 hogs; Rice & Kirk, 3,157 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,236	5,638	21,715
Swift & Co.	5,744	5,637	21,723
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,291	7,459	11,820
Morris & Co.	3,143	3,476	8,437
Swartz & Co.	...	1,279	...
J. W. Murphy	...	2,050	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 168 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 3 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 50 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 704 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	5,381	3,055	2,484
Swift & Co.	8,020	2,822	3,574
Armour & Co.	6,980	4,912	3,009
East Side Packing Co.	178	919	...
Independent Packing Co.	128	...	138
Key Packing Co.	7	775	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	254	34
Heil Packing Co.	...	655	...
J. H. Relz Provision Co.	...	675	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	1	145	...
Others	1,919	15,664	2,278

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 16, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	41,300
Kansas City	33,623
Omaha	21,258
East St. Louis	21,293
St. Joseph	7,356
Cudahy	392
Sioux City	3,728
New York and Jersey City	8,740
Philadelphia	3,008
Pittsburgh	800
Oklahoma City	4,852

HOGS.

Chicago	88,204
Kansas City	35,134
Omaha	22,900
East St. Louis	30,426
St. Joseph	22,373
Cudahy	4,401
Sioux City	11,104
Cedar Rapids	5,351
New York and Jersey City	20,831
Philadelphia	4,021
Pittsburgh	2,148
Oklahoma City	16,677

SHEEP.

Chicago	81,428
Kansas City	25,360
Omaha	45,555
East St. Louis	10,317
St. Joseph	16,926
Cudahy	222
Sioux City	1,420
New York and Jersey City	36,685
Philadelphia	9,923
Pittsburgh	1,000
Oklahoma City	70

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600	9,000	4,000
Kansas City		500	
Omaha	100	5,000	
St. Louis	150	2,000	250
St. Joseph	400	2,000	1,500
Sioux City	700	2,000	
St. Paul	700	600	100
Oklahoma City		800	
Fort Worth	200	500	
Milwaukee		813	
Louisville	600	1,200	200
Cudahy		300	
Wichita		444	
Indianapolis	150	3,000	300
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	700	1,900	200
Buffalo	400	2,000	8,000
Cleveland	200	2,000	600
New York	283	1,215	1,410

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1916.

Chicago	25,000	29,000	34,000
Kansas City	37,000	11,000	17,000
Omaha	16,700	5,000	50,000
St. Louis	11,400	6,000	3,500
St. Joseph	4,300	2,000	7,500
Sioux City	7,500	2,000	3,000
St. Paul	13,200	6,000	1,600
Oklahoma City	1,500	2,800	2,000
Fort Worth	4,000	4,000	500
Milwaukee	500	700	100
Denver	7,641	216	17,412
Louisville	4,700	4,100	1,300
Detroit		350	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		94	
Indianapolis	1,200	3,000	350
Pittsburgh		3,000	6,800
Cincinnati	4,000	4,532	1,000
Buffalo	7,000	11,000	10,000
Cleveland	1,600	4,000	2,000
New York	4,713	8,278	12,487
Toronto, Canada	3,065	901	1,129

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1916.

Chicago	2,000	13,000	27,000
Kansas City	23,000	15,000	10,000
Omaha	12,000	5,000	20,000
St. Louis	10,800	10,000	16,000
St. Joseph	4,000	4,000	3,200
Sioux City	1,000	7,000	1,000
St. Paul	7,200	7,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,000	200
Fort Worth	4,500	3,500	200
Milwaukee	600	1,762	600
Denver	1,232	306	7,152
Louisville	700	500	50
Detroit		1,150	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		2,948	
Indianapolis	1,050	6,000	350
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,000
Buffalo	350	2,800	2,000
Cleveland	320	2,000	1,200
New York	765	1,376	3,700

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

Chicago	22,000	27,000	25,000
Kansas City	15,000	12,000	15,000
Omaha	7,100	5,000	35,000
St. Louis	9,500	7,000	4,500
St. Joseph	2,700	4,000	5,500
Sioux City	2,500	3,000	200
St. Paul	4,000	6,000	6,500
Fort Worth	4,000	5,000	500
Milwaukee	150	4,116	200
Denver	894		2,991
Louisville	550	1,900	200
Detroit		3,000	
Cudahy		800	
Wichita		1,339	
Indianapolis	15,000	10,000	500
Pittsburgh		2,000	800
Cincinnati	1,000	4,000	700
Buffalo	150	2,500	2,400
Cleveland	200	2,000	2,000
New York	2,550	4,700	3,700

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

Chicago	7,000	18,000	16,000
Kansas City	7,000	7,000	17,000
Omaha	4,500	7,800	20,000
St. Louis	5,200	6,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,000	2,500	1,500
Sioux City		3,000	
St. Paul		1,000	
Oklahoma City	850	2,600	
Fort Worth	3,200	4,000	250
Milwaukee		1,187	
Louisville		1,600	
Detroit		7,000	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		1,123	
Indianapolis		8,000	
Cincinnati	1,200	4,200	700
Cleveland		2,000	
Buffalo	100	2,500	800
New York	1,458	1,222	5,720

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916.

Chicago	3,000	12,000	11,000
Kansas City	500	3,000	7,000
Omaha	1,000	4,000	9,000
St. Louis	1,700	4,500	3,000
St. Joseph	200	3,000	5,000
Sioux City	1,200	2,000	300
St. Paul	3,000	3,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	4,000	
Fort Worth	2,000	2,000	

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The largest buyers are in the market and large sales are recorded. Prices are strong and higher.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES. Another week of huge activity presents itself for attention. Tanners continued actively in the market for all varieties of hides but bulls, and paid strong and higher prices for their purchases. Tanners, large and small, were anticipating their needs, but the principal buyers were the larger sole leather operators. This week's business continues an uninterrupted line of a number of periods in which sales considerably in excess of production were effected. Prosperity has struck the leather trade. All tanners are experiencing good business which lends them confidence in entering the present high markets to cover for their needs. Killers were forced to advance quotations on most of the selections in the face of increased slaughter, as the demand was greatly in excess of the betterment in cattle arrivals. There are still a few hides in salt unsold, but these are mainly back slaughter running into longer hair. Buyers though are looking for such hides upon learning they can get nothing else. Native steers sold at a variety of prices. A couple of cars of May hides brought 25¼c. which was ¼c. above prior asking price. Three cars of August extreme light native steers brought 25c. Kosher native steers of July, August and September kill brought 25½c. aggregating six carloads. Two packers moved 10,000 September native steers at 26¼c., which is ¼c. above prior movement rates, and late in the week two thousand August hides for early shipment realized 26½c. This is the asking price for further business. Some May-June hides are held at 26c. and some mid-winter kill is quoted at 23@23½c. Spready native steers sold at 28c. for October, November and December kill of stuck throats and 27½c. was paid for what koshers drop out. About 6,000 hides in all are involved. Texas steers were very active. Several trades aggregating 15,000 August and September heavy hides moved at 24c. and 10,500 sold late in the period at the new price of 24¼c. Killers now demand 24½c. for this variety of hides. Underwright Texas steers sold at 23¾c. early in the week for 20,000 September hides. Two lots totaling 9,000 September light and extreme light Texas steers brought the new price of 24c. In line with marking up prices, killers now talk 24½c. for the underweight Texas steers. Production is fairly large, but recent business has absorbed stocks. Butt branded steers opened the week with sales at 23½c. totaling 15,000 hides of current take-off. Later 24c. was made on 4,000 hides. Killers now demand 24½c. for further business. Stocks are well reduced and firmly held. Colorado steers brought 23c. in several trades aggregating 44,000 hides. Production in this selection is large. Killers want 23½c. on next business, which holds up movement temporarily. Branded cows brought 23¾c. for 5,000 current slaughter and two thousand later moved at 24c. Now killers want 24¼c. the same for the underweight Texas steers. Heavy cows were not moved. Recent sales take slaughter as far ahead as the end of the year at 25c. Killers with cows of current kill are talking 25½c. for them. Stocks are meager. Light native cows brought 25c. early in the week for 2,500 August hides. A few light average southern light cows are available at 25c. Other lots are held at 25¼@25½c. of more northerly slaughter. Bids at 25c. are reported for the hides held at 25¼c. Native bulls were quiet. Most killers are sold out at 22c. to the end of the year. This is quoted as a nominal value. Branded bulls were also quiet and are quoted nominally at 18@19c. as to averages, salting and sections. Unsold stocks are small.

Later.—The packer market continues active. Four thousand September light Texas steers brought 24c. and 6,000 more August-September native steers sold at 26½c. There are rumors of further transactions in native steers at 26½c. Apart from a few back salting natives, unsold stocks consist of September slaughter. Colorado steers are held at 24c. Following sales in New York at 23½c., Chicago is asking 24c.

COUNTRY HIDES. Business in country hides is of better proportions but the improvement is mainly in the lighter end of the list. Heavy steers were not reported sold here. Some lots are available as low as 20c. here, but a few long haired hides are included in such offerings. All short haired steers are quoted at 21c. and up asked. Supplies are small. Heavy cows were not reported sold this week, although it is authoritatively stated by well informed operators that quiet business has been going on. Bids at 20c. are reported for strictly short haired heavy cows and 21c. demanded for the meager stocks. Owing to the scarcity of big packer heavy cows and urgent call for them, country kinds are held firmer. Buff hides sold at 20c. for several cars of seasonable goods. Available offerings are meager. All holders believe higher rates are in prospect and desirous of taking advantage of each upturn. Minneapolis reported business in bulls and heavy cows at 19¾ and 20c. delivered basis, a car going at each price. While nothing above 20c. has been talked yet, it is generally thought that bids above this figure would have to be made to get goods. No seconds were moved alone. These are quoted at 18¾@19c nominal. The situation in the originating sections is firm. Numerous trades and inquiries reported and prospects seem bright for continued activity at strong prices. All weights of seasonable hides ranged at 19¾@20c. delivered basis as to quality and originating sections. Extremes were taken at 22½c. Big patent leather buyers entered the local and larger outside markets and took all offerings for a month ahead on the expected collections. Efforts to get further offerings for fairly prompt shipment reveal only one car of local hides which are classed as city kill and held at 23c. About 10,000 hides sold locally and equally as many moved from Ohio and Pennsylvania points. Most of these hides are to be held in salt awhile and then moved to storage. Branded hides were quiet, due to limited supplies. Holders want 18c. flat basis but recent sales were at 17½c. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 21@22½c. as to varieties and quality. Bulls were also quiet. Offerings at 17½c. are not taken. Recent business was at 17c. Country packer bulls are quiet and quoted at 20@21½c. last paid as to varieties. Most of the small packer bulls are sold to the end of the year. Kipskins are firm and wanted. Local sellers are sold out and talk at least 25c. for further business in country run. Minneapolis reported business in country kipskins at 24½c. and again at 25c. delivered basis. City skins are held at 30c. with last business at 26½c. Packer skins recently sold ahead at 28½c. and nothing is available for sale and no prices are talked.

Later.—Market is strong but quiet. Sellers talking ½c. advance, have refused bids of 20c. for bulls and heavy cows, and are demanding 20½c. Extremes are sold out for a month ahead and 23c. is now asked. Minneapolis continues active for hides 45 lbs. and up, 20c. delivered.

CALFSKINS were active. One killer moved 10,000 July-August kill at 36c., the former sale figure. Following this business two packers declined bids at 37c. for September kill and all holders now demand 38c. firmly. A car of Chicago city calfskins sold at 33½c. and nothing is now available under 34c. Outside city calfskins are held up to 33c. Country skins brought 32c. for two cars of Minneapolis goods. Local collections quoted on the same basis. Deacons are strong at $2.20@2.40 and light calf at $2.40@2.60. Northwestern deacons flat brought $2.25 or on a basis of inside prices for separated skins.

Later.—One car of city calfskins sold at 34c. Dealers now asking 35c. Market reported sold for two weeks ahead.

HORSE HIDES sold at $6.85 for country run of summer hides. Several cars moved at that figure. This is 10c. each up from last week's sales. Efforts to enlarge purchases at $6.85 were fruitless owing to scarcity of supplies. Holders talk up to $7 for hides to be collected. City hides quoted at $7@7.25 nominal: seconds $1 reduction; ponies and glues $2.50@3 and coltskins at $1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are meeting with fair call as fast as limited collections are available at 80@90c. for country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips last sold at 10@10½c.; efforts to get 11c. have failed so far. No. 2 strips quoted at 9@9½c. last paid and 10c. asked and No. 3 skins quoted at 5@6c. last paid as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Firmness continues to be manifested in sheepskins of all descriptions. Southern river sheepskins sold at $1.52½ of packer slaughter and lambskins made $1.60. Business in more northerly points of take-off and local skins was at $1.55 for sheep and $1.65 for lambskins. Northerly river sheepskins of current take-off made $1.60 late in the week and lambs of same description quoted at $1.70 asked. Forward take-off of local skins quoted at $1.65 for sheep and $1.75 for lambs asked. Offerings meager. Dry western pelts 23@23½c. bid and up to 25c. asked, especially for the light weight Montana skins.

Later. Packer sheepskins brought $1.70 and lambs $1.17 for current kill, Chicago or river slaughter.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Since last writing the market has been very active at higher prices. The week started rather slow, but late in the period some 28,000 hides changed hands, both large and small tanners reported operating. About all selections sold with the exception of native cows and bulls. The entire list is decidedly firm in tone. Early in the period two up-town packers sold three cars August

(Continued on page 42.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 20.

Although the cattle market is 25@40c. lower than the close of last week, we would call it a well sustained trade, considering the fact that the receipts were almost 57,000 head the first three days of this week, following 50,500 the first three days of last week. That a more severe break has not been forced upon the trade is evidence of a greatly improved beef outlet and a more settled condition in commercial circles generally. Of course this refers to the rank and file of the receipts, as there are so few prime cattle coming that steady to strong prices on this class must prevail. Another feature of the native cattle trade that must receive consideration is the influence of receipts of Western cattle, as they are coming good and consequently compete with the medium to good grades of native cattle. Monday's market was slow getting started and finally rounded out with results 15@25c. lower with quite a number carried over. On Tuesday there was an improved demand, considering the liberal run of 9,680 cattle and Monday's holdovers were practically all cleaned up at Monday's closing prices. Today (Wednesday) with 20,000 more, about 5,000 of which are Westerns, the trade naturally is slow and draggy and prices 10@15c. lower with a good many in-between grades a quarter lower. The top of the market was $11.30, which price was paid for a car of extra choice 1,649 lb. steers, better than anything that has been here this week.

A similar condition prevails in the butcher-stuff trade as has been described in the steer market, except that the decline has not been so general, as there has been a good proportion of fair quality stuff that has been cleaned up by the local demand. The heavy supplies this week, both at Chicago and the other markets, consisted very largely of "grassy" stuff and a continuation of liberal runs of this class can be expected from now on. Under these conditions the comparatively small decline indicates a healthy condition of the trade; in fact, choice to prime cows and heifers and canners are selling only 10@15c. lower than last week's closing prices, while the balance of the stuff is not more than 25@50c. lower.

The hog market this week held about steady until Wednesday when, with a letup in the Eastern demand, packers were able to buy their hogs at a 10 to 25c. decline. A few choice sold early as high as $11.50. Quality is going to cut considerable figure and a wider range will result. While we do not look for an immediate heavy run of hogs, it is liable to come at any time, and as hogs are selling so very high, we must not be surprised to see a break by or before the middle of next month. When the break does come, the common to medium and lightweights will suffer most, as indications are that the lightweights will not be in so strong demand from Eastern sources as has been the case for some time past. Choice shipping hogs are selling from $11.25@11.40 with an extra prime bunch at $11.50; good mixed grades $10.80@11; good classes of medium mixed and mixed packing grades $10.40@10.70 with good healthy pigs $8.50@9.50, according to weight.

Although lamb values have sagged 25@35c. per cwt. as compared with last week's opening quotations, the market still carries a firm and active feeling. The packers put up a vigorous fight to lower prices daily, but each session closes with supplies well cleaned up and it is very seldom that anything is held over from day to day. Prices on feeding lambs took a little dip Monday, but Tuesday's purchases, quality and condition considered, were fully up to the best of the year. We quote: Westerns.—Good to choice lambs, $10.65@11; fat yearlings, $8.30@8.65; fat wethers, $8@8.25; fat ewes, $7.65@7.85; feeding lambs, $10@10.75; feeding yearlings, $8@8.25; feeding wethers, $7@7.25; yearling breeding ewes, $10.25@10.50. Natives.—Good to choice lambs, $10.50@10.75; poor to medium, $10@10.25; culls, $8@9; fat ewes, $7.00@7.75; poor to medium, $6.75@7.25; culls, $4.50@6; aged breeding ewes, $8@8.50; young breeding ewes, $9.50@10.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 19.

Pen room was at a premium in the cattle yards today; receipts, 23,000 head, following 37,000 head yesterday. However, movement toward the scales started early, at the trading basis established yesterday in most cases, medium and plain killing cattle a little lower sometimes. Prime fed steers again sold at $10.90, same price as top yesterday, and fancy yearlings brought $10.75. Grass cattle sold up to $9, and steers that have been fed a little on pasture went above that price; pretty good steers around $8, middle class steers weighing 1,050@1,125 pounds at $7@7.50; lighter steers, $6@6.75. Colorado beef steers this week sold at $6.85@7.25, including 18 cars of 1,058-pound horned Texas bred steers from Placerville at $7.10. Best grass cows bring up to $6.50, medium cows $5.25@6, plain cows $5.15@5.40, veals worth up to $11.

Hog receipts were 15,000, fairly liberal at most other points, and strong opening developed into a weak close; top, $11.15, same as top yesterday; this figure paid by order-buyers and by packers also. Heavy hogs sold up to $11, and pigs $9@10.25. The feature of the trade continues to be immense outlet for fresh pork and for smoked and coarse meats, both for domestic consumption and for foreign trade.

The weakness in sheep and lambs for several days disappeared today; sales steady to 10c. higher. Utah lambs sold at $10.35@10.45, natives around $10, Arizonas $9.75@10. Some lightweight Mexican yearlings brought $8.50, fat ewes $7@7.35. Receipts were 17,000 yesterday and 12,000 today, which means that a good many feeding lambs are available. Prices on feeders are lower, at $9.65@10.15, breeding ewes $7@9.25, feeding ewes $5.25@6.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 20, 1916.

The cattle supply for the week ending today totals 38,000, just a little under the figures of last week, with 8,100 on the southern side and about 5,000 of the native offerings coming from the Oklahoma territory. The market has been a little uneven on the native side, due to the offerings being composed for the most part of mixed lots and tailend bunches. These grades have been a little slow at most sessions but seem to hold about steady as there is quite a demand for that class, the speculators taking quite a few of them for feeder purposes. Anything in the beef steer line upwards of $9.50 to $10, holds about steady. The top on this grade was made on Tuesday of this week when a drove of Missouri fed steers averaging 1,563 brought $10.85. There were several droves of choice steers that brought $10.40@10.50, on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The majority of the beef steers are selling in a range of $8@9, with the common light weight grassers from $7.25@8. A record was made this week on straight heifers. A drove sold at $10.50, which is the highest price ever paid for straight heifers on this market. The stuff is about steady, with choice cows selling up to $7.25, with good ones up to $7 and medium grades from $5.50@6.50. Oklahoma steers sold on a steady basis up until last Tuesday and throughout the session Wednesday, when the market declined 10 to 15c. and in some spots 25c. The quality of these offerings remains about the same with the best grades selling, this week, up to $7.40.

We received for the week ending today 40,000 hogs. The receipts continue to run light and in the last week or ten days we are receiving more light and rough hogs than for some time past. These kinds seem to be quite slow sellers as the Packers do not seem to want them and they are not suitable for the shipping trade, resulting in a very slow and uneven market on these grades. The market on mixed and butchers and heavy well finished hogs is about 10c. under last week's prices. The closing quotations today are: Mixed and butchers, $10.65@11.30; good heavy, $11.25@11.30; rough, $9.50@10; lights, $10.75@11.20; pigs, $8@10.25; bulk, $10.65@11.25.

A slight increase is shown in the receipts of sheep and lambs, there being 15,000 received for the week ending today, about 5,000 of these, however, were lambs received direct from other markets which cuts the market receipts down to practically the same as last week. There was very little change in mutton quotations, they still range from $7@7.25. Breeding ewes are quoted from $9@10, with very few on sale. The lamb market is somewhat lower than a week ago. Best lambs are selling up to $10.85 with a few odd head at 11c., these being taken by the city butchers. The packers are paying up to $10.75 for strictly choice kinds. The range in price on best grades is $9.75@10.50 with the common and medium kinds selling from $8@9.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19.

Cattle receipts were heavy last week, 37,000 head, but corn feds were very scarce the big bulk of the receipts consisting of Western rangers. Desirable native beeves were in active demand and fully steady right along while it was a slow and unevenly lower deal for the short fed and warmed up cattle that came in direct competition with the Western grassers. Choice natives are quoted at $9.75@10.75, fair to good kinds at $8.50@9.50 and common to fair stuff and odds and ends at $7@8.25. Best range beeves have also held steady as high as $9.30 being paid for heavy Montanas. Right good rangers sell at $7.80@8.40, fair to good grades at $7.15@7.75 and common and Mexican stuff at $6.50@7.10. Cows and heifers have not been in excessive supply and prices have held up well for the good kinds, the medium and common stuff showing more or less decline as compared with a week ago. Range is from $4.50 to $7, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at $5.75@6.40. Veal calves continue steady at $8@11 and bulls, stags, etc., slow at $5@7.

Receipts of hogs have been comparatively light and there has been a strong upward trend to prices, the market being now 25@30c. higher than a week ago and the highest it has ever been at this point. Light and butcher weights are favored by both packers and shippers and rough heavy hogs are discriminated against sharply by all. With about 5,000 hogs here today the market opened steady and closed lower. Tops brought $11.10 as against $10.85 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at $10.50@10.75 as against $10.25@10.45 one week ago.

Omaha had more sheep and lambs last week than any other market in the country. There were 135,000 head here and they all sold readily and at prices that were very little lower than a week ago. Feeder competition is keen and 76,000 head went to the country for finishing. Fat lambs are 25@50c. lower than a week ago but aged stock is selling at just about steady figures. Fat lambs are quoted at $10@10.50; yearlings $7.25@8.50; wethers $6.50@7.50 and ewes $6@7.25.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 18, 1916

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs
New York	1,777	4,684	1,907	6,868
Jersey City	4,107	5,970	23,900	13,920
Central Union	2,856	912	10,078	43
Totals	8,740	11,566	36,085	20,831
Totals last week	8,052	4,939	32,246	15,139

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. M. Coulter, J. R. Morris, A. G. Ernst and others have incorporated the Mayside Dairy Company. Capital stock, $35,000.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Powell Creek Farms, to deal in poultry, dairy products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000.

Camden, N. J.—The Cape May Fish & Cold Storage Company, to deal in fish and other sea foods, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000.

Chicago, Ill.—The Eagle Fish & Oyster Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $2,000 by Fred D. Silber, Martin J. Isaacs and C. J. Silber.

Bartlett, Texas.—The Bartlett Ice & Gin Company, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by C. C. Wilson, A. S. Clark and H. H. Van Noy.

Jacksonville, Texas.—John Brown and R. W. Baker of Palestine, Texas, G. C. Sloan and A. E. Fitkin of New York, have incorporated the Jacksonville Electric & Ice Company. Capital stock, $60,000.

Rockwood, Tenn.—M. Stowers of Harriman, Tenn.; E. B. Stowers, C. A. Wallinger and others have incorporated the Rockwood Ice & Coal Company, with a capital stock of $12,000 and have purchased the ice plant of the Coca Cola Bottling Works.

St. Louis, Mo.—The International Brokerage & Clearing Company, to do a general merchandizing business and to operate cold storage plants and warehouses, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are: Philip B. Fouke, Albert M. Ahern, D. J. Halley, F. H. Pingree and N. R. Darragh.

ICE NOTES.

Lake Worth, Fla.—A four-ton ice plant will be installed by the Lake Worth Fish Company.

Yellville, Ark.—W. C. Stephenson has sold the electric light and ice plants in Yellville to the City.

Boeville, Texas.—It is reported that C. H. McDowell is interested in the plan to establish a creamery at this point.

Meridian, Miss.—The organization of a company is being planned by Charles M. Rogers for the purpose of establishing a cold storage plant.

Port Arthur, Texas.—The installation of additional machinery to increase the capacity 30 tons, is contemplated by the Port Arthur Ice & Refrigerating Company.

St. Louis, Mo.—An eight-story cold storage plant will be added to the present building of the Booth Cold Storage Company at Main and Ashley streets. This building will cost $130,000.

Baraboo, Wis.—Arrangements are being made by the Johnston Fuel & Warehouse Company for the erection of a grain elevator and cold storage plant at the corner of Walnut and Lyn streets.

San Antonio, Texas.—Plans have been prepared for the Mission Ice & Fuel Company for the erection of an additional building. An ice vault to give increased capacity of 1,000 tons will be installed. It is estimated improvements will cost $25,000.

RUSSIA THE GREATEST MARKET FOR REFRIGERATION.

(From "Russia," a Journal of Russian-American Trade.)

(Continued from last week.)

Russia's Need of Artificial Refrigeration.

If some of the details already noted seem discouraging, the American reader should promptly lay aside any such impression, for there are almost always special obstacles to contend with in a foreign trade that has to meet rather stringent requirements within the receiving country, and an especially keen competition from other countries.

Russia's need of an immense system of refrigeration and cold storage is so great and so urgent that the relatively trifling obstacles already mentioned should not stand in the way of the most energetic efforts on the part of Americans to supply this equipment. Like other countries of the temperate zones, Russia has found that the growth of her cities, involving large populations which have to be fed with supplies brought in from considerable distances, requires a new mode of handling those supplies to avoid disastrous waste, and to bring supplies to the consumers in sound and palatable condition. And it happens that the Russian sources of food supplies such as butter, eggs, poultry, and a large proportion of meat and fish are for the most part hundreds or thousands of miles removed from the centers of consumption.

The first artificial cold storage plant on a large scale was built at Muehlgraben, the seaport of Riga, by an English company, the Union Cold Storage Company of London. This plant was erected for the purpose of caring for Siberian exports of butter, eggs and poultry; and it proved so successful that the London company erected a number of other large cold storage plants in European and in Asiatic Russia where the butter transported to Riga for later export was stored en route.

Butter and eggs in particular, suffer from the lack of proper refrigeration during the period of their transportation from Siberia to the center of consumption. For the most part Siberian eggs are sent westward by rail in ordinary cars, and on reaching their points of destination within Russia, as at Moscow, for instance, eggs often have to wait for days in cars or in storehouses at ordinary summer temperature before they are taken charge of for storage or sale.

The losses on eggs handled in this fashion are naturally very large, sometimes reaching during the period of transportation alone, 60 per cent. of the value of the original whole shipment. The average distance the eggs travel toward the west is about 1,500 miles; and the losses are not only those due to too high a temperature in the warm months, but to freezing during the bitter cold of the winter. When it is realized that Russia's export of eggs, representing only the sound part of the great numbers transported from the east, has an annual value of about $45,000,000, the merely commercial urgency of adequate keeping systems is apparent.

Siberian butter, which was exported in 1914 to the bulk of about 150,000,000 pounds and the value of some $40,000,000, fares better than eggs in the transport from Siberia. It is usually packed in casks, and the cars in which it is carried are cooled with natural

INSURE YOUR ICE CROP

The best insurance against loss of ice crop through change in weather conditions or a short season, is the installation of a G-W Ice Handling Equipment.
Increases efficiency—Cuts Harvesting Cost.

ICE TOOLS

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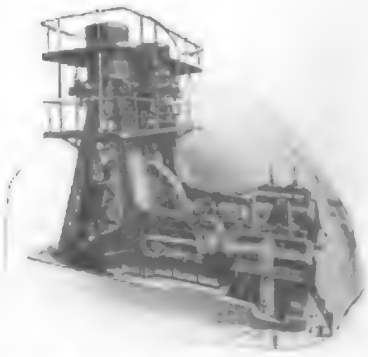

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You must secure a machine built for hard usage—one that goes and keeps going when you need it most.

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BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Helmsdorf.
MILWAUKEE: Union Transfer Company.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rants.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.
PORTLAND, ORE.: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co., Edwin Knowles.
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.; Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer & Storage Co.
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

ice which is renewed at various railway stations along the line to the west.

The Losses on Meat.

The meat, except poultry, supplied to Russian consumers is livestock forwarded by rail, and slaughtered in the town or city where it is to be consumed. The results are unsatisfactory from almost every point of view. A railroad car with a capacity of about 26,000 pounds of meat, holds not over ten living cattle whose dressed weight is about 14,000 pounds; and not all of this weight represents edible meat. As the cattle have to be brought hundreds and often thousands of miles the loss in weight of the cattle during transportation is a serious item; and the transportation is slow, being only about 100 miles for each twenty-four hours.

Obviously, the proportion of dressed and edible meat obtained from the weight of shipment of livestock must work to raise very much the price of the final product. One consequence of this is that in Russian cities during the warm season the price of meat is seriously high if not prohibitive to the poorer population. Frozen meat, which would of course be obtainable during the winter, is, as every one knows, far less desirable than meat which is slaughtered and then "chilled"—so that it keeps for very long periods without undergoing the loss caused by freezing.

(Continued on page 41.)

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

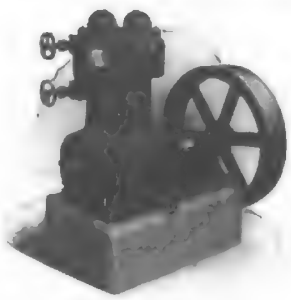
(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 21, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4@4½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¼@3½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½@5c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 9c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 11c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil 13@14c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90@98c. per lb.; green olive oil 95c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 12½@13c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; cotton oil, 82c. per gal.; soya bean oil, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 9@9½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 9c. per lb.; house grease, 8¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 12½c. per lb.; brown grease, 7½@8c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 8@8¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 45c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 34½c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 30@31c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 43½c. per lb.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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have a distinctive character all their own—in Workmanship, Durability, and Efficiency.

They embody many features not found in other Machines, and yet they are sold at a conservative price—by reason of our large output.

If you are looking for a reliable Machine—one that will give you satisfactory results under the most exacting conditions—you cannot afford to overlook the YORK line of Ammonia Compression and Absorption and Carbon Dioxide Machines.

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Write for information and prices.

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Have you ever examined our

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type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

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Corned Beef
Tongues

ANNOUNCING

Baker Packing Company

of Chicago

FREDERICK G. BAKER
President

THESE are times of change, of the flashing of new ideas upon the screen of business progress. This is a day when men are looking for better methods that make for better merchandise, bigger sales and larger profits.

New trade lanes are being opened, short cuts to the consumer discovered. Everyone is ready to meet and greet the man, the organization and the institution that points the way to greater progress and greater profit for those who fall in line with it.

Baker Packing Company is a new institution, backed by more than twenty years' experience in the most advanced packing methods of the day.

In the preparation and canning of its meats and in the scientific drying and packing of its sausage it has the whole of packing history at its command.

It has solved the problem of proper balance in the triangle of producer, purveyor and public.

In its big, modernly equipped plant at 4856 to 4864 South Halsted Street, in the very heart of Chicago's great packing district, it is prepared to produce and will produce, under federal supervision, a line of canned meats, dried sausage and allied products of truly unusual merit.

It is an institution of ideas and ideals which is destined to exert a wide influence upon the industry of which it now becomes an important part.

In making this initial announcement, Mr. Frederick G. Baker invites the most searching analysis of Baker Packing Company methods and merchandise.

Under the trade name "DELICIA" you will find a line of dependability, saleability, profit, progress and satisfaction.

"The Name Tells," and we are now ready to show to the wholesale dealer and through him to the retail merchant, how convincingly the goods behind that name will tell the story of true superiority in Baker Packing Company Products.

Frederick G. Baker
President.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NEW HOG DEHAIRING MACHINE.

The attention of those interested in hog slaughtering is called to the advertisement of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company which appears on another page of this issue. This firm, whose "Boss" machines are favorably known by all packers, is manufacturing a new dehairing machine said to be just right for the small packinghouse. Wonderful results are claimed for this machine. It cleans hogs while in full view and in a most thorough and satisfactory manner, according to those who have tried it.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company will give further information on this or their larger dehairing machines to any applicant.

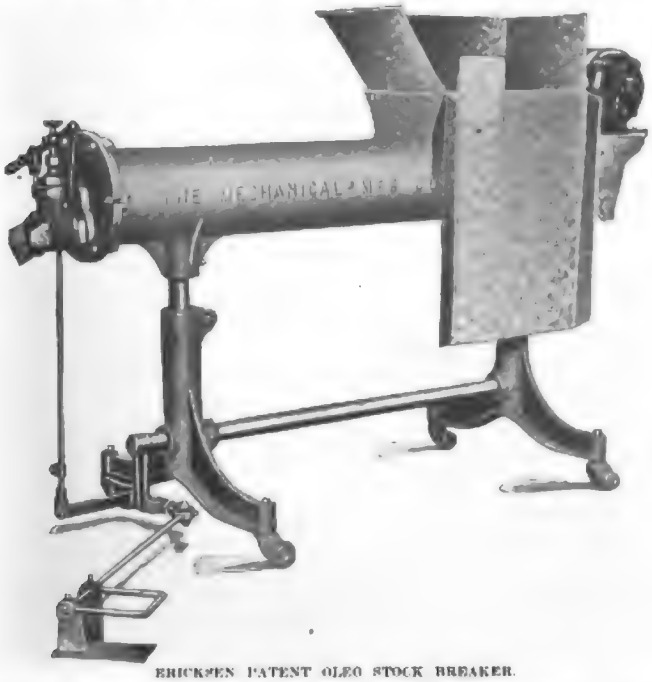
MACHINE TO BREAK OLEO STOCK.

In these days of food sanitation and packinghouse efficiency many mechanical developments are being made which are aimed to serve both ends, cleanliness and operating economy. One of the most interesting of recently developed packinghouse devices is the Ericsen Patent Oleo Stock Breaker, an illustration of which is shown here.

This machine is used for breaking oleo stock without its coming in contact with human hands. The stock is shoveled from the seelers into the machine, and from there on to the filling table, and is so thoroughly mixed that a pressing much more uniform than that possible with the old method is secured.

In addition, it eliminates one man in the average press room gang. The man who fills the cloths operates the valve.

The machine is portable and self-contained, mounting its own motor, requires but one horse power for its operation, and weights 1,600 lbs. All parts coming in contact with the stock are galvanized. The feed head can be quickly unclamped and the mixing device quickly and easily removed to allow thorough cleaning, which is another good point. This machine is made by the Mechanical Manufacturing Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



ERICKSEN PATENT OLEO STOCK BREAKER.

ARCTIC ICE MACHINE SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery by the Arctic Ice Machine Company, Canton, Ohio, are reported as follows:

The Alliance Sanitary Milk Company, Alliance, Ohio, complete 5-ton ice-making tank piping for new hardening room.

Samuel F. Ren, Sewickley Heights, Pa., 1-ton refrigerating machine for country residence.

Wagenheim & Hoffman, 7 North Kentucky avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., 2-ton refrigerating machine, wholesale and retail meat market.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, Meadowbrook, W. Va., 3-ton distilled water ice-making plant and 12-ton refrigerating machine for drinking water system, with automatic control.

P. A. Wallsen, Badger, Iowa, 1-ton refrigerating outfit for meat market.

Charles Hornback, Norwalk, Ohio, complete 5-ton refrigerating outfit for meat market.

M. W. Salomon & Sons, Inc., New Orleans, La., complete 3-ton refrigerating plant for wholesale grocery.

Wm. J. Patterson, 2919 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., complete 3-ton refrigerating plant, fancy groceries and meats.

Mississippi Creamery Association, Jackson, Miss., 10-ton refrigerating plant for creamery.

Pennsboro Ice & Power Company, Pennsboro, W. Va., 5-ton raw water ice-making plant; gas engine driven.

The Home Dairy Company, Bellaire, Ohio, 5-ton refrigerating plant for creamery and ice-cream plant.

Poythress & White, Meridian, Miss., general store, 5-ton refrigerating plant.

Maxim Kagan, Reval, Russia, 125-ton refrigerating equipment for cold storage plant; purchased for the Russian government.

Kaye, Bros., Booneville, Miss., 10-ton raw water ice-making tank.

Kunner Bros., Butler, Pa., complete 5-ton refrigerating outfit for meat market.

C. A. Pearson, Albert City, Iowa, 1-ton refrigerating machine for meat market.

John F. McCort, Audubon, Iowa, 3-ton refrigerating plant for meat market.

Feeney's Cafe, Tacoma, Wash., 2-ton refrigerating machine for restaurant.

The Clarington Creamery Co., Clarington, Ohio, 5-ton refrigerating plant for creamery and ice cream plant.

Mitchell, Fletcher & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., grocery, 3-ton refrigerating plant.

Holm & Getty's meat market, Des Moines, Iowa, 5-ton refrigerating machine.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, manufacturers of rubber goods, 100-ton refrigerating plant for water cooling system.

Peterson Bros., Fort Dodge, Iowa, 3-ton refrigerating outfit for meat market.

The Akron Pure Milk Company, Akron, Ohio, creamery and ice cream, 60-ton refrigerating plant, using compressors direct connected to gas engines, running at a speed of 180 r.p.m.

Falstaff Manufacturing & Mercantile Company, New Orleans, La., wholesale liquor dealers, 5-ton regriferating plant.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, manufacturers rubber goods, 35-ton refrigerating plant for drinking water system.

Emerson Brantingham Company, Minneapolis, Minn., wholesale implement dealers, 1-ton compressor and high side for drinking water system.

The Clover Leaf Dairy Company, Toledo, Ohio, 12-ton refrigerating equipment for a dairy and ice-cream plant.

The Consumers Ice Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., ice factory, 80-ton raw water ice-making system; electric driven.

A. J. Lyon & Company, Meridian, Miss., wholesale grocers, 10-ton double pipe ammonia condenser and fittings.

The Mather Spring Company, Toledo, Ohio, spring manufacturers, three stands of double pipe brine cooler, 10 pipes high, for oil cooling.

The Miller Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, manufacturers of rubber goods, 100-ton refrigerating equipment for air conditioning apparatus; electric driven.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, Pullman Station, Chicago, Ill., paint and dye manufacturers, 50-ton refrigerating machine and brine tanks for use in connection with the manufacture of dyes.

Iowa State Fair Association, Des Moines, Iowa, 5-ton refrigerating machine for display purposes.

C. Parry Vauclain, Newton square, Pa., private dairy, 1-ton refrigerating equipment.

Michael O'Conner, Scranton, Pa., cafe and saloon, 1-ton refrigerating equipment.

Joseph Heim, Penang, Straits Settlements, 5-ton distilled water ice-making plant.

Marchal & Marthaler, St. Paul, Minn., 3-ton refrigerating plant.

Carver County Products Company, Hazelton, Minn., creamery and ice cream, 2-ton refrigerating equipment.

Wilson & Johnson, Rockwell City, Iowa, grocery and meat market, 3-ton refrigerating outfit.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., wholesale tobacco dealers, 4½-ton refrigerating equipment for drinking water system.

Fred Ketterer's Sons, 672 South Broad street, Trenton, N. J., meat market, 5-ton refrigerating equipment.

Fetel Holden Company, Dayton, Ohio, 10-ton refrigerating system for hotel refrigeration.

The Miller Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, manufacturers of rubber goods, 4-ton refrigerating equipment for experimental purposes.

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Chicago Section

Hogs at 11.65 and going to 12 cents. Going some!

—

John J. Mulville has been elected a member of the Board of Trade.

—

Looks like the he Delilahs have somebody's number; and they belong!

—

When all is said and done, you've gotta hand it to the man behind!

—

Board of Trade memberships are selling around $6,500. They'll go to $10,000!

—

The cleverest of them say, "You have to hand it to—Ridgway!" No joke, either!

—

It's an old, old, old gag, but—the war would be over here, if some of these mallards were in office.

—

H. Brenner, of Detroit, the hides and tallow man, was the guest of "Tankage" Tomkins this week.

—

You may not feel just right, but fer the luv o' Mike don't go around wid a face on yuh like a boiled owl.

—

"I will be nominated," or elected, as the case may be, usually means at the wind-up "I ain't," eeder or needer.

—

Looking through unprejudiced specs at this European war thing, honestly, is there any choice, everything considered?

—

Arthur Cutten, well-known and popular member of the Board of Trade, is said to have made a big clean-up in wheat.

—

What's the matter with John J. Mulville, anyhow? Does anybody know? No, he's all right! "Short Rib Jack'" Who's beefin'? Cough up!

—

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 16, 1916, averaged 11.75 cents per pound for domestic beef.

—

Mr. Uptub, on being introduced to Miss Oldben, stunned as he was, heard her say glucosely: "Good evening, Mr. Uptub!" Uptub replied, as in a dream, in a tanyard dog tone of voice: "Good night!"

—

Fish? Who takes any notice of a fish story these days—anyhow? Even so, "They toil not, neither do they spin!" But Gee! The poor things have to live anyhow! Didn't God create 'em? Have a heart!

—

When your heart gives symptoms of being a gizzard, go get in the deepest part of the lake away from the life saver, and do it before the water gets too cold. But then, it occurs to us that God hates a coward, as old John Moran used to say. The question is, which is the cowardly way?

—

Apropos of the farmer or livestock raiser hearkening to the packer, reminds us of the Scot who consulted a lawyer. Blackstone gave Scotty all the dope, and when through Scotty made for the door. Blackstone said: "Hey there! D'ye no think I charge for my advice?" "Sure you do," said Scotty, "but I'm no gan ta tak it!"

—

Writing to The National Provisioner on the provision situation W. L. Gregson says: "Until new large European orders came into the market during the last half of the week packing interests in different sections had begun to show a little more anxiety to clear out their present stocks of meats before the cheaper hogs arrive, but lard holdings seemed to be more concentrated and the feeling was steadier in that article than in the balance of the product. It looks as if the market will continue steady to strong until present stocks are much reduced, but if, as is being freely predicted in livestock circles, we are to have a downward revision in live hog prices between now and March 1 of from two to three cents per pound, it is not likely the present values of either spot or future provisions can or will be maintained more than thirty or forty days."

—

W. G. Press & Company say: "The September and October provision futures are quite active after a period of dullness, but the cash trade has been good. Loose lard is selling 12½c. under September, which is quite unusual. This gives an idea of the strong cash situation in lard. Stocks of provisions in store in Chicago on September 15 show a bullish situation on the nearby deliveries. Since the report was published the Belgian Relief is said to have taken 15 million pounds of meats and 15 million pounds of lard, and in addition to the above about 6,000 barrels of pork has been reported sold to them out of the 9,761 barrels held in store in Chicago as of September 15. Because of the big amount of hog products taken out of store since the 15th of September, predictions of another liberal decrease in stocks of provisions on September 30 can be safely made. The present prices of lard and cured meats are of course high, even with conditions warranting high prices, therefore it would seem difficult to predict much higher prices for provisions. Of course, there will be a revision in hog prices going into the winter's packing season, which is not far off, and this will probably cause a decline in the deferred deliveries, but the way the Belgian Relief have been taking our hog products, any further demand would tax our meat resources and maintain the present high prices."

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported to The National Provisioner up to September 20, 1916:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 1,299 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,450 lbs.; Bolivia, 500 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,025 lbs.; Chile, 1,108 lbs.; Colombia, 610 lbs.; Cuba, 6,534 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 350 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,620 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 740 lbs.; England, 1,381,047 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,172 lbs.; Haiti, 2,924 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,659 lbs.; Mexico, 2,025 lbs.; Newfoundland, 12,833 lbs.; Panama, 13,608 lbs.; Peru, 634 lbs.; San Domingo, 439 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 21,054 lbs.; Venezuela, 4,578 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 350 dz.; Cuba, 8,000 dz.; Panama, 7,500 dz.; Venezuela, 600 dz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 734 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,705 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,987 lbs.; British India, 128 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,490 lbs.; Chile, 456 lbs.; Colombia, 111 lbs.; Costa Rica, 280 lbs.; Cuba, 4,001, lbs.; Danish West Indies, 684 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 216 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 547 lbs.; England, 320,433 lbs.; French West Indies, 911 lbs.; Haiti, 1,111 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,481 lbs.; Mexico, 608 lbs.; Panama, 5,377 lbs.; Peru, 2,876 lbs.; San Domingo, 458 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 11,475 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,186 lbs.

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WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

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Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

CANADIAN PACKER GETS BIG ORDER.

It is reported from the West that P. Burns & Company, the big Calgary, Alberta, meat packers, have obtained a $3,000,000 ham and bacon contract from the French War Office in competition with Chicago firms. He also secured another large French contract for chilled beef and cured meat. Deliveries are to be made between October and March. Meat packers and cattle buyers in Winnipeg believe that Burns will be able to secure 350,000 hogs, which he will require to fill his French government contract, in western Canada, but he will have to meet keen competition of the Davies Company of Toronto, which has an army of buyers out.

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W. G. PRESS & CO.
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PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Sept. 11	25,720	1,970	26,134	18,398
Tuesday, Sept. 12	8,067	1,814	11,297	17,000
Wednesday, Sept. 13	16,178	2,416	21,474	21,065
Thursday, Sept. 14	4,912	1,191	14,883	26,455
Friday, Sept. 15	1,893	470	14,851	21,289
Saturday, Sept. 16	912	44	9,568	3,649
Total last week	58,722	7,883	98,207	108,316
Previous week	37,681	7,105	64,758	62,945
Cor. week, 1915	8,487	4,815	102,811	77,023
Cor. week, 1914	54,755	4,020	81,705	117,709

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Sept. 11	4,838	219	4,170	3,958
Tuesday, Sept. 12	2,801	147	720	4,271
Wednesday, Sept. 13	4,947	100	2,104	3,547
Thursday, Sept. 14	3,132	152	510	7,478
Friday, Sept. 15	1,081	120	1,681	7,362
Saturday, Sept. 16	123		720	302
Total last week	16,922	778	9,913	26,918
Previous week	10,837	597	17,416	13,940
Cor. week, 1915	6,782	158	22,270	8,360
Cor. week, 1914	20,789	834	19,089	23,593

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 16, 1916	1,608,299	5,962,422	2,093,147
Same period, 1915	1,581,089	5,020,702	3,306,449

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Sept. 16, 1916	370,000
Previous week	236,000
Corresponding week, 1915	326,000
Corresponding week, 1914	300,000
Total year to date	20,528,000
Same period, 1915	18,239,000
Same period, 1914	16,169,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Sept. 16, 1916	242,500	283,200	353,300
Previous week	142,300	153,400	222,300
Same period, 1915	193,900	246,800	300,600
Same period, 1914	217,500	215,300	355,800

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Sept. 16, and same period a year ago:

	1916	1915
Cattle	5,334,000	4,891,000
Hogs	16,081,000	14,493,000
Sheep	7,050,000	7,063,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER

Week ending Sept. 16, 1916.

Armour & Co.	18,300
Swift & Co.	12,000
Wilson & Co.	6,700
Morris & Co.	4,500
Hammond Co.	5,400
Western P. Co.	8,100
Anglo-American	3,400
Independent P. Co.	5,400
Boyd-Lunham	3,700
Roberts & Oake	2,900
Brennan P. Co.	4,400
Miller & Hart	2,400
Others	14,000
Totals	91,800
Total last week	60,400
Total corresponding week, 1915	82,400
Total corresponding week, 1914	63,800
Total for year 1916 to date	5,161,000
Corresponding period, 1915	4,050,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.75	$10.65	$8.00	$10.30
Previous week	9.65	10.80	7.75	10.65
Cor. week, 1915	1.05	7.25	7.45	8.75
Cor. week, 1914	9.30	8.80	5.70	8.50
Cor. week, 1913	8.50	8.35	4.55	7.05
Cor. week, 1912	8.10	8.20	4.25	7.10
Cor. week, 1911	6.85	6.91	4.00	5.90

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$10.00@11.25
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@10.35
Fair to good steers	7.50@ 8.50
Range steers	7.50@ 8.75
Stockers and feeders	6.50@ 7.75
Good to choice heifers	7.00@ 9.00
Fair to good cows	5.50@ 7.50
Butcher bulls	6.00@ 7.25
Canners	3.00@ 4.25
Cutters	4.75@ 5.25
Bologna bulls	6.00@ 6.40
Good to prime calves	8.00@12.75
Heavy calves	6.00@10.25

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$11.20@11.50
Fair to fancy light	11.00@11.45
Prime med. weight butchers, 220-250 lbs.	10.80@11.35
Prime heavy weight butchers, 250-320 lbs.	10.80@11.30
Heavy mixed packing	10.35@10.75
Rough heavy mixed packing	9.80@10.35
Pigs, fair to good	8.25@ 9.85
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	9.25@10.75

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8.00@ 9.15
Fair to choice ewes	6.00@ 7.50
Breeding ewes	7.25@ 7.50
Wethers, fair to choice	7.00@ 8.00
Western lambs	10.00@10.75
Feeding lambs	10.00@10.60
Native lambs	9.00@10.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	$28.00	$28.05	$28.00	$28.05
October	26.85	26.85	26.75	†26.75
December	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.40
January	23.72	23.90	23.65	†23.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.47	14.50	14.45	14.47
October	14.50	14.50	14.42	†14.45
December	13.95	14.00	13.90	13.90
January	13.75	13.85	13.70	†13.72
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
September	14.75	14.75	14.70	14.70
October	14.40	14.40	14.30	†14.30
January	12.75	12.82	12.75	†12.75

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	28.05	28.05	28.05	28.05
October				26.20
December	23.40	23.65	23.50	†23.52
January	23.50	23.65	23.47	†23.47
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.45	14.50	14.45	†14.50
October	14.45	14.45	14.35	†14.42
December	13.90	13.92	13.70	†13.75
January	13.62	13.62	13.52	†13.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
September	14.70	14.75	14.70	†14.72
October	14.20	14.20	14.05	†14.12
January	12.62	12.62	12.60	†12.60

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	28.05	28.07	28.05	†28.07
October	26.75	26.90	26.75	†26.80
December	23.60	23.70	23.55	†23.65
January	23.50	23.57	23.42	23.57
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.52	14.57	14.50	14.57
October	14.45	14.52	14.40	14.50
December	13.75	13.90	13.67	13.87
January	13.55	13.65	13.47	†13.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
September	14.40	14.60	14.32	†14.52
October	14.17	14.20	14.05	14.20
January	12.62	12.67	12.55	†12.65

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September				†28.07
October	26.90	26.95	26.90	†26.95
December	23.75	23.82	23.65	†23.65
January	23.55	23.70	23.55	†23.62
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.62	14.72	14.62	14.70
October	14.50	14.67	14.50	14.60
December	13.90	14.05	13.90	13.97
January	13.62	13.75	13.62	†13.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
September				†14.00
October	14.22	14.30	14.22	14.27
January	12.60	12.70	12.60	†12.65

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	28.05	28.07	28.00	†28.00
October				†26.80
December	23.60	23.75	23.60	†23.75
January	23.50	23.62	23.42	†23.62
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.70	14.72	14.65	†14.72
October	14.55	14.65	14.55	†14.65
December	13.95	14.00	13.92	†14.00
January	13.57	13.60	13.52	†13.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
September	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55
October	14.15	14.15	14.22	14.15
January	12.60	12.70	12.60	†12.70

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	28.02	28.05	28.02	†28.05
October				26.80
December	23.85	23.90	23.80	23.87
January	23.65	23.72	23.62	23.62
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.72	14.75	14.70	14.70
October	14.62	14.65	14.60	14.60
December	14.02	14.05	14.00	14.02
January	13.60	13.65	13.57	13.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
September	14.60	14.60	14.42	14.42
October	14.20	14.20	14.17	14.17
January	12.72	12.75	12.67	*12.67

†Bid. *Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	18	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	22	@25
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	22	@26
Pork Chops	25	@28
Pork Shoulders		@18
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@20
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 8
Leaf Lard		@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 7
Tallow	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs	@29
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)	@65
Kips	@22½

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	15 @15½
Good native steers	13½@14
Native steers, medium	12½@13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½@12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@32
Steer Loins, No. 1	@26
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	12½@15½
Cow Short Loins	17½@18
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@13
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@14½
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@10
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@14½
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12½
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@11
Cow Chucks	@ 8½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10
Medium Plates	@ 9½
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13½
Steer Navel Ends	@ 9
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7 @ 7½
Hearts	8½@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12½@15
Light Carcass	17½@18
Good Carcass	18½@19½
Good Saddles	20 @21
Medium Racks	@13
Good Racks	15 @16

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs	@16
Round Dressed Lambs	@18
Saddles, Caul	@18
R. D. Lamb Fores	@16
Caul Lamb Fores	@15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@20
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@13
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Mutton Legs	@15½
Mutton Loins	@10
Mutton Stew	@10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@22½
Leaf Lard	@15½
Tenderloins	@32
Spare Ribs	@12½
Butts	@19
Hocks	@11
Trimmings	@15½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@18
Tails	@ 8
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@15½
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@15
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@14
Hams	@18½
Calas	@14½
Bellies	@18
Shoulders	@15½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11½
Choice Bologna	@13
Frankfurters	@15
Liver, with beef and pork	@11
Tongue	@15
Minced Sausage	@15
New England Sausage	@18½
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@18
Special Compressed Sausage	@15½
Berliner Sausage	@15½
Oxford Lean Butts	@24½
Polish Sausage	@14
Garlic Sausage	@13
Country Smoked Sausage	@15
Country Sausage, fresh	@16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@14
Pork Sausage, short link	@14½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@25½
Luncheon Roll	@18
Delicatessen Loaf	15
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@28½
German Salami	@27
Italian Salami (new goods)	@28½
Holsteiner	@20½
Mettwurst	@20½
Farmer	@24½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.60
Bologna, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kits	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛@½s	2.60@10.45
Polish sausage, kits	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛@½s	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kits	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛@½s	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Blood sausage, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ⅛@½s	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$10.15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200 lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8 oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars ½ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@21.50
Plate Beef	@21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@21.00
Mess Beef	@20.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@ —
Rump Butts	@23.50
Mess Pork	@30.00
Clear Fat Backs	@29.00
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@27.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@17
Pure lard	@16¾
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@12½
Lard, compound	@12½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@84
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@16¼

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces; half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ⅛c. to 1c over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 50@60 lb tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ⅛c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@17¾
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@17½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@17¼
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@14
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@14¼
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14¼
Extra Short Clears	@15¾
Extra Short Ribs	@15¾
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@16¾
Butts	@13¾

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@20
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@19¾
Skinned Hams	@21¾
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@14
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@16
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@26
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19¼
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@20¼
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@16½
Dried Beef Sets	@29
Dried Beef Insides	@32½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@28½
Dried Beef Outsides	@28
Regular Rolled Hams	@28
Smoked Rolled Hams	@30
Rolled Calas	@21
Cooked Loin Rolls	@35
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@13
Beef extras, rounds	@20
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@15
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit		@ 3.20
Hoof meal, per unit	3.00	@ 3.05
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.75	@ 2.80
Ground tankage, 12%		@ 3.20
Ground tankage, 11%	3.10	@ 3.15
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.95	@ 3.00
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.75	@ 2.85
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	25.00	@26.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00	@28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00	@23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	100.00@175.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00@ 31.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00@ 31.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	48.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38 40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50 52 lbs. av., per ton	70.00@ 75.00
Long thigh bones, 90 95 lbs. av., per ton	90.00@100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	33.00@ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@14.62
Prime steam, loose	@14.45
Leaf	@ 14
Compound	@ 12
Neutral lard	@ 15

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12½@12¾
Tallow	@11 nom
Grease, yellow	8½@ 8¾
Grease, A white	9¾@10

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13¾@14
Oleo oil, No. 2	13½@13½
Oleo stock	12½@13
Linseed, bbls.	@70
Corn oil, loose	8¾@ 8¾

TALLOWS.

Edible	10½@10¾
Prime City	10 @10¼
Prime Country	9¾@10
Packers' Prime	9¼@10
Packers' No. 1	9¼@ 9½
Packers' No. 2	8½@ 8¾

GREASES.

White, choice	9½@ 9¾
White, "A"	9 @ 9¼
White, "B"	8¾@ 8¾
Bone	@ 8½
Crackling	@ 8¾
House	8 @ 8¼
Yellow	8¼@ 8¾
Brown	7½@ 7½
Glycerine, C. P.	@45
Glycerine, dynamite	42 @43
Glycerine, crude soap	30 @33
Glycerine, candle	32 @35

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	75½@76
P. S. Y., soap grade	75 @75½
Soap stock, bbls., concen. 62@65% f. a.	4½@ 4¾
Soap stock, loose, reg. 50% f. a.	@ 2¾

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.27½@1.32½
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.25 @1.30
Red oak lard tierces	1.52½@1.55
White oak lard tierces	1.80 @1.85
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. I. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11¾@15
Borax	6¾@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	—@—
Plantation, granulated	@ 6¾
Yellow, clarified	@ 6¾
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.38
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 2x0 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

A System of Accounts for Retail Merchants

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE. The first installment of this article described the value of a good system of accounting and outlined the books necessary. The second installment described the general cash book, ledger, income book, sales and credit tickets. The third installment showed the record forms necessary, and just how to make them up. This installment describes the various accounts in detail.]

ACCOUNTS AND THEIR EXPLANATIONS.

Real Accounts.

1. CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK.

Charge this account with the total receipts of the month and credit it with the total disbursements as shown by the cash book. The balance should agree with the cash book balance.

2. NOTES RECEIVABLE—TRADE CUSTOMERS.

Charge this account with all notes, time drafts, and acceptances held against others, and credit it with the same when paid or otherwise disposed of. The balance will show the uncollected notes receivable.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE—TRADE CUSTOMERS.

Charge this account with the total of the charge tickets of the month, and credit it with the cash payments by customers (taken from the cash book at end of month) and with notes receivable, discounts, returns, and allowances (from the journal and credit slips). Balance of this account must agree with the sum of the balances of trade customers' accounts.

4. RESERVE FOR BAD DEBTS.

Credit this account with an estimated amount, based on charge sales, sufficient to provide for losses, and charge the account with the balances of personal accounts when hope of collections is abandoned.

5. PREPAID INSURANCE.

Charge this account with all insurance, fire, burglary, fidelity, plate glass, liability, etc. At the end of each month charge the proper accounts (Nos. 35 and 44) with their proportion, the balance being an asset as "Prepaid Insurance."

6. ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE.

Charge this account at the end of the period with all accrued interest (not yet paid) on notes, etc., due from others, crediting "Interest Account." When the interest is received it is credited to "Accrued Interest Receivable."

7. STORE PROPERTY.

Charge this account with the purchase price of the store property. Do not charge repairs to this account, unless they are in the nature of permanent improvements. A fair amount should be periodically credited to "Reserve for Depreciation."

8. WAREHOUSE PROPERTY.

Charge this account with the purchase price of the warehouse property. Do not charge repairs to this account, unless they are in the nature of permanent improvements. A fair amount should be periodically credited to "Reserve for Depreciation."

9. RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION ON STORE AND WAREHOUSE.

Credit this account with the amount of depreciation on store and warehouse, and charge same to "Rent Income" (No. 44).

10. STORE EQUIPMENT.

Charge this account with the value of all equipment such as counters, shelving, scales, measures, etc., used in the conduct of the business. A fair amount should be written off periodically for depreciation.

11. OFFICE EQUIPMENT.

Charge this account with office furniture, desks, safe and other office appliances (not included in 34). A fair amount should be written off periodically for depreciation.

12. DELIVERY EQUIPMENT.

Charge this account with the cost of automobiles, wagons, horses and harness. This account must not be charged with repairs to automobiles and wagons, horseshoeing or anything of this nature. A fair amount should be written off periodically for depreciation.

13. NOTES PAYABLE—TRADE CREDITORS.

Credit this account with all notes given to trade creditors or time drafts accepted in their favor and charge the account as the same are paid. Balance of this account shows the amount of notes payable outstanding.

14. NOTES PAYABLE—BANKS.

Credit this account with all notes given to banks and charge the account as the same are paid.

15. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE—TRADE CREDITORS.

Credit this account with merchandise bought on account, the amount being carried to this account monthly from the total of the Invoice Book and charge it with all merchandise returned and reductions (Journal), and payments made and discounts taken (Cash Book). Balance of this account must agree with the sum of the balances of trade creditors' accounts.

16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE—OTHERS.

Credit this account with amounts owing to creditors other than trade creditors.

17. ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE.

Credit this account at the end of the period with interest accrued (not yet paid) on notes, etc., due others, charging "Interest Account." When the interest is paid it is charged to "Accrued Interest Payable."

18. ACCRUED SALARIES AND WAGES.

Credit this account with salaries and wages earned and unpaid at the end of each month and charge the proper expense accounts. When payment is made this account is charged and closed out and the balance of the pay roll charged in the regular way.

19. ACCRUED TAXES.

Credit this account with the taxes due up to the end of each month, charging the proportionate amounts to the accounts in which they belong. When the taxes are paid this account will be charged.

20. PROPRIETOR'S DRAWING ACCOUNT.

Charge this account with all withdrawals of cash (not salary). At the end of the period the amount of this account is closed into proprietor's capital account.

21. MORTGAGES PAYABLE.

When a mortgage is placed upon real estate (or assumed at the time of purchase) this account is credited. When paid it is charged.

22. PROPRIETOR'S CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

This account represents the proprietor's net capital. At the end of the period the net profit is credited to this account. The amount of his drawing account is then closed into this account. The balance of the account is his net capital at time of closing.

In the event of a partnership each partner's net capital would be shown in his respective account and the net profit (or loss) carried to the credit (or debit) of their accounts in agreed proportions. In the event of a corporation this account represents the amount of the issued capital stock and the profit or loss is carried to "Surplus" account.

(To be continued.)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1916.

To the Retail Merchant:

The Federal Trade Commission has found that the majority of retail merchants do not know accurately the cost of conducting their business, and for this reason they are UNABLE TO PRICE THEIR GOODS INTELLIGENTLY.

There must be decided improvement in this direction before competition can be placed upon a sound basis and before we can expect a decrease in the heavy business death rate among retail merchants.

With the object of aiding retail merchants to improve their accounting methods we have outlined a simple system of accounts which provides for supplying the information necessary to properly direct a retail business. I commend it to your attention and feel satisfied that if you will read it carefully you will find many helpful suggestions.

It has been prepared under my direction by Mr. Robert E. Belt, Chief Accountant, and Mr. R. W. Gardiner, Assistant. Trusting we may have your hearty co-operation, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman.

ALLOWS SUNDAY MEAT SALES.

The mayor of Topeka, Kan., has ruled that dealers may sell meat and milk on Sunday, on the ground that these are "necessities." He admits that this ruling is a violation of the city ordinance forbidding Sunday sales of meat, but justifies it on the ground of necessity in hot weather. Grocers are the class of dealers seeking this exemption, and their clerks are fighting Sunday opening.

YESTERDAY'S MEAT CHEAPER.

Butcher—Well, yer know, mum, meat's very dear today.

Mrs. Gubbins—Ho! Then gimme a pound o' yesterday's steak, please.—Sydney Bulletin.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market in Monsup, Conn., conducted by John Rowitz, has been destroyed by fire.

Taylor & Frimann have purchased the meat market in Nodaway, Iowa, formerly conducted by S. J. Means.

Robey Trader has sold his meat market in Pulaski, Iowa, to Wm. Carpenter & Son of Sheldon, Mo.

George A. Akley, for many years a butcher in Hempstead, N. Y., died from pneumonia. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

A large public market will be opened shortly in Pragers' Department Store, San Francisco, Calif.

Morris Silverman, a meat and grocery dealer of 1209 Carson street, Southside, Pittsburgh, Pa., has gone into bankruptcy.

Another meat market has been added to the chain of stores conducted by Victor S. Bazley. This market has been opened in Toledo, Ohio.

August Hauser, aged 55, butcher, died at his residence, 506 Sycamore street, Columbus, Ohio. He is survived by his widow, three daughters and four sons.

F. C. Shoop's meat market in Amesville, Ohio, has been purchased by Carl Linscott.

A. J. Ford, for the past five years manager of the Knights Market in Nonantum Square, Newton, Mass., has opened a meat market of his own at 267 Centre street, Newton.

Charles Hunt, for many years engaged in the meat business, died at his home in Winsted, Conn.

A meat market has been opened at Marlow, Okla., by J. E. Chambers.

The Eldridge & Whitney meat market at Perry, Okla., has been purchased by W. W. and J. D. Dearborn.

A meat market has been opened in Greenfield, Mo., by G. S. French.

Fred Bowley, formerly a butcher, died at his home, 118 Shore Road, Astoria, N. Y.

Herman Eichkoff has sold the old Davidson butcher shop in Ainsworth, Nebr., to W. C. Estabrook.

A. W. Mahoney has purchased the Quality Meat Market, Sac City, Iowa, from Tony Miller.

Kubler & Hill have purchased the Schuster Meat Market in Rapid City, S. D.

Naffzinger & Son have become the owners of the Palace Meat Market in Lexington, Nebr.

M. Lang has sold out his meat market in Lushton, Nebr.

W. T. Karlson has closed up his meat market in Gresham, Nebr.

H. W. Garlock has moved his meat market to a new location in Viel, Okla.

C. B. Watson has sold his meat market in Fulton, Kan.

The meat and grocery market of Ed J. Kaffer will be moved to 104 North Fifth street, Salina, Kan.

A new provision store has been opened at 711 Charlotte street, Utica, N. Y., by the Oneida County Creameries Company.

A. C. Fedderson has sold his meat market at 116 Third street, Davenport, Iowa, to M. F. Hoyer.

The first public market in Corvallis, Ore., has been opened.

Deward Beadle has been succeeded in the meat business at Custer, Mich., by C. G. Franz.

Hamady Bros. have moved into their new store building in Flint, Mich.

W. J. Hayhes opened a meat market in Townsend, Mont.

A meat market has been opened in the Hickman Building, Spiro, Okla., by F. W. Watkins.

J. L. Smith has purchased the meat and grocery business of Henry Crabbe, in Portland, Ore.

Rufus Gregory has purchased the meat business in Lowell, Mich., formerly conducted by Lee E. Jones.

Lavigne Bros. are remodeling the interior of their store in Ishpeming, Mich., and putting in a new cooler.

F. R. Fairlamb, veteran butcher and marketman, died at his home, 1113 Brook Road, Richmond, Va.

Jerry Jenson is the new owner of the John Miners' Meat Market in Ledyard, Iowa.

Chris. Larson of Jewell, Iowa, has purchased a meat market at Malcolm, Iowa.

A meat market will be opened on the north side of Monmouth street, Red Bank, N. J., by Hawkins Brothers, who operate a chain of meat markets.

William R. Charleton, aged 59, prominent in the meat shipping circles in Washington, Pa., died after a short illness. He was born in Manchester, Va., and is survived by his widow and four daughters.

A meat market will be opened in connection with the bakery at Tatoka, Ill., recently purchased by J. W. Alexander.

A meat market has been opened on Depot street, Linden, Texas, by Nipper & Williams.

Halleck & Sall have been succeeded in the meat business at Crowley, La., by Sall & Roller.

The Cash Meat Market at Minneapolis, Kan., has been purchased by Charles Lockard.

A meat market has been opened in Luling, Texas, by Allen & Moses.

Wallace Dickey's meat market at Perkins, Okla., has been damaged by fire.

Fire damaged the grocery and meat market at Merrill, Wis., conducted by Henry Radtke & Sons.

Gus Hoffman has purchased a meat market in Sargent, Nebr.

Hinchik & Lukasek have purchased the J. H. Kucera meat business in Leigh, Nebr.

Jacob Severin has sold his meat market in Utica, Nebr., to Claude Nelson.

John Longage has sold his meat market in Butler, S. Dak., to Henry Fiebelkorn.

Kadow Brothers bought the Flanagan Brothers Meat Market in Antigo, Wis.

Lester Johnson has purchased a meat market in Upton, Wyo.

R. V. Hoffman bought a meat market in Auburn, Iowa.

Anton Stemac has sold his meat and grocery business in South Range, Mich., to Blash Stimac.

E. B. Welsh bought a meat market in Oxford, Iowa.

Dan Brown has been succeeded in the meat business at Madison Lake, Minn., by Herman Hermanson.

T. H. Worthington bought a meat market in Pipestone, Minn.

H. W Thompson opened a meat market in Twin Valley, Minn.

Hammond & Close have erected a new building for their meat business on the corner of Davison and Richfield road, Flint, Mich.

The Dubey Meat Market in Long Rapids, Mich., has been purchased by J. C. O'Brien, of Alpena, Mich.

S. J. Culver's Meat Market at 547 Mississippi street, Minneapolis, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

A new office for the Bertch Market, Grand Rapids, Mich., is being fitted up. The space occupied by the old office will be utilized as an addition to the store space. Other improvements are being made.

George Anderson, formerly in the meat business, died at his home in Castleton, N. Y., after a brief illness.

Nathan Zigler has moved his stock of meats into his new building on Pierce street, Sioux Falls, S. D.

A meat and poultry market has been opened at 257 George street, New Brunswick, N. J., by the Lowenthaul Economy Market.

John H. Strobecker has sold his meat market in Shelburne Falls, Mass., to George Wheeler of Hinsdale, N. H.

The meat market on Myrtle street, North Adams, Mass., formerly conducted by Michael Burke, has been purchased by Messrs. Gagnon & Deguire.

Henry Petrolla and Paola Petrolla, who conduct a meat and grocery market in Rochester, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,099.91.

Madden Currier & Son, of Sandylake, Pa., will open a butcher shop in Mercer, Pa., in the near future.

Frye & Company opened the first section of their new meat market at 1422-24 First avenue, Seattle, Wash., to be known as Frye's New Olympic Public Market. The old Olympic Market at 119 Pike street, Seattle, will be abandoned.

A. J. Ford has opened a meat and provision market at 297 Centre street, Newton Corner, Mass.

REFRIGERATION IN RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 33.)

With few exceptions the slaughterhouses in the large towns and cities are not provided with refrigerators or cold storage, and therefore the fresh meat has to be sold immediately. Slaughtering and sale under these conditions is of course complicated by great losses, and in consequence, the meat market in Russia is extremely variable.

Also, as to meat markets, there are very few in Russia provided with cold storage, and such as exist were built shortly before the war broke out.

Owing to the absence of cold storage houses, the present system for assembling at the large railway centers the enormous quantities of perishable goods which are brought to them is wholly insufficient. None of the railway stations in Siberia or European Russia is properly equipped for holding or storing these goods. The only cold storage built for these purposes in interior Russia was at the Moscow-Kasan Railway Station in Moscow in 1912.

The conferences and educational work of the Refrigerating Committee have excited much interest in the larger towns and along the railroads which bring in perishable supplies. It was found to be a fact that butter, eggs, poultry and fish brought from villages to railroad stations often remain for weeks in the open air waiting for railway cars. The representatives of towns, who have put themselves in touch with the refrigerating committee have shown much interest in the plans for building cold storage houses in the larger towns; this provision, in their opinion, would permit the establishment of fair prices for the goods, and would tend to create an all-the-year-round market and supply for these perishable animal foods. The system is of course very familiar in the United States, where cold storage has done a great deal to distribute the available supplies over the whole year, and to do away with the extremes of price which are so burdensome to the poorer classes.

The advantages of dealing with perishable foods in this fashion has strongly appealed to the representatives of Russian shipping and forwarding firms, who have proposed building cold storages for assembling goods from the interior of Russia for export. This is, of course, the familiar function undertaken by the Union Cold Storage Company of Riga. It has been pointed out by way of measuring the possibilities of profitable expansion of cold storage, that the seventy-two governments of European Russia have seventy-two capital cities ranging in population from 75,000 to 2,000,000; and that each of these cities could undoubtedly afford, and would greatly gain, from the erection in it of adequate cold storage and refrigeration plants.

(To be concluded.)

New York Section

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, was in New York during the week for a few days.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 16, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.06 cents per pound.

—

Benjamin Fischer has been appointed trustee and Leon Dashew attorney in the bankruptcy case of George C. Harrell, a butcher of No. 482 Amsterdam avenue.

—

Aaron Walter, of 350 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, a retired provision dealer of Manhattan, and a resident of South Brooklyn many years, died on Saturday of a complication of ailments at the age of 76.

—

Commissioner Hartigan of the city weights and measures bureau has summoned 300 retail butchers in connection with his attempt to prosecute all dealers selling wrapped meats without marking the net weight, as required by State regulations. This State law is now being contested in the higher courts.

—

Herman Braunschweig, one of those connected with charges of attempting to bribe city meat inspectors to pass unfit meat at certain kosher slaughtering plants in the Johnson avenue district of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty before Justice Cropsey this week and was remanded for sentence. Trial of the case against another of those indicted began this week.

—

Dr. Mary E. Pennington, of the United States Department of Agriculture, was in town this week arranging for the shipment of eggs in specially-equipped cars to test the comparative efficiency of different methods of refrigeration. Dr. Pennington has been arranging for an extensive investigation in this field, as she has in other fields affecting poultry, produce, etc.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 16, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat. Manhattan, 443 lbs.; Brooklyn, 11,569 lbs.; Queens, 8 lbs.; total, 12,020 lbs. Fish. Manhattan, 227 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10 lbs.; Queens, 20 lbs.; total, 257 lbs. Poultry and Game. Manhattan, 3 lbs.

John R. White, former auditor for the New York district branch house department of Wilson & Company, died on Wednesday morning at the home of relatives in this city. His death was due to heart trouble. He had been with the S. & S. Company, predecessors of Wilson & Company, for fifteen years. Some months ago he resigned to accept the position as head of the auditing department of Gunns, Limited, the big Toronto packers. His health began to fail, however, and he was compelled to resign and return to New York. The funeral takes place at 9:30 this morning from the residence on Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.

MEAT PACKING IN THE SOUTH.

(Continued from page 17.)

"Thus he and his family will be relieved of the burden of killing and danger of loss through unfavorable weather, while the by-products of the stock may be preserved and used instead of going to waste, as at present. As we look at it, this addition to our plant should be of particular benefit to the poorer classes of tenant farmer, who will thus be encouraged to raise a few hogs for his own use."

The idea of building the plant was originally advanced by Mayor McCuistion, who is largely responsible for its success.

Type of Small Municipal Abattoir.

The following additional information regarding the mechanical equipment of the plant, which is typical of others in operation, may be interesting in this connection:

It is built of wood, corrugated iron and concrete and cost about $10,000. The structure, as will be seen, is two stories high, with the engine room and office on the first floor and the reduction, killing and cooling rooms above. Adjoining the main building are the stock pens, with run-ways to facilitate unloading. The capacity of the plant is 50 head of cattle a day and about 25 hogs or sheep. Separate pens are provided for each consignment of stock from the farm or butcher.

Up to the present the service charge is a little less than the cost of butchering by old methods, but it includes inspection, refrigeration for four days and delivery to the butcher, besides the unsanitary and unsightly slaughter-houses are thereby eliminated. The charge at this plant is $1.25 a head for cattle and 75 cents a head for calves, sheep and hogs. The system of inspection is directed by the President of the State Veterinary Association.

The killing room has concrete floors and is well lighted and ventilated. Modern appliances are used, including an overhead trolley system, by which the animals are handled in and out quickly and easily. The room is also equipped with a scalding vat and the usual slaughtering and cleaning tools, besides means are provided to preserve the blood from the slaughtered animals, which is later used in the reduction plant.

After leaving the inspectors' hands in the slaughterhouse, the carcasses are removed to the chill room by trolley, where they are held for twelve hours at a temperature of from 30 to 40 degrees Fahr. They are then conveyed to the cooling room, where a temperature of about 40 degrees Fahr. is maintained. The walls of these rooms are insulated with two layers of lith board, 1½ inches thick, and the ceiling and floors are covered with two-inch material, both finished with two coats of Portland cement.

The coil rooms, containing direct expansion piping, are located above the chill and cooling rooms and are also insulated with lith board of the same thickness. To insure dry pure aid and preserve the meat in its original condition, drip pans are placed directly under the coils and meltage from pipes is discharged from the plant.

The refrigerating machinery consists of two single-acting ammonia compressors, belt-driven, with 7½ x 10-inch cylinders, having a rated capacity of 10 tons a day, with two stands of double-pipe ammonia condensers, 14 ft. long and 8 pipes high. The piping system consists of 1,500 feet of pipe.

The rendering room, which adjoins the cooling room, contains a rendering machine, grease tank, overhead trolleys and hoists, which are used to produce tallow and what is known as "tankage," a valuable ingredient of fertilizer.

(Concluded next week.)

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

and early September butt brands at 23c.; this price was last obtained for June and Julys. Later three cars September butt brands sold at 23½c.; but trading did not stop here until late Saturday another packer who salts his butts and Colorados together sold a car August butts and Colorados at 23½c.; while another sold a car August and early September butts alone at 23¾c. and a third one a car of similar take-off butts at 24c., which is an advance of a full cent in the past week. Native steers were also active and one packer reports selling a car early Septembers at 25½c., and another car at 26c. The same packer also sold about 11,000 old January, February and March native steers at private terms. These hides were recently offered at 21½c. Spreads were moved by an up-town packer to the extent of a car; Mays selling at 25½c., while another packer sold 4 cars August, September, October and Novembers at 27½c., estimated to be about a car a month. A Jersey City packer also reports selling a car June Spreads at 27c. and a car Decembers at the same figure and a car a month July to November inclusive at 27½c. The same packer sold a car butts and Colorados at 22½ and 23c., respectively. Cows all weights are quiet and nominally quoted at 23½@24c. and native bulls are steady at 21½@22c. asked as to salting. Small packer hides are quiet and waiting. Nothing going on in the way of business. Tanners do not seem to be very anxious for this class of stock. Native cows all weights are quoted at 22½@23c. nominal and native bulls at 21½c. asked.

CALFSKINS.—The market on packer and city calfskins continues steady and firm with a good demand. Sellers are closely sold up and report only light receipts now going forward. One packer sold a car of 5 to 7's at $3.15; 7 to 9's at $3.65, and kips 12 to 17 lbs. at $4.85 for veals and $4.65 for buttermilks. Also a lot of a little less than a carload of 5 to 7's sold at $3.15. A car of Pittsburgh city calf at 32½c. and 10,000 Philadelphia city calf at $2.95, $3.45 and $3.95, which is a 5c. advance over previous sales. N. Y. cities are nominally quoted at $3.15, $3.65 and $4.15. Country calfskins are steady but not in active demand. Sellers are quoting these at $2.80@2.85; $3.30@3.35, and $3.80@3.85.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is quiet and very little interest is shown by buyers for summer stock. Straight eastern cities are quotable at $6.75@7. Fronts are slow at $4.50@4.75; butts, $2.50@2.70. A car of

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Over 60% of Federal orders come from Federal users—surely this is a remarkable indication of satisfactory service.

It is interesting to hear from owners themselves why they are so enthusiastic over Federal performance.

Steffey Bros. of Chicago write: "We can state and be honest that if we had to choose between paying three times the present price of Federals and going back to teams we would, knowing what we do at the present time, give you just three times what we paid for our Federal trucks in order to keep away from horses."

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Write for our new "Blue Book of Traffic."

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK CO., Detroit, Michigan

There's no motor truck built better than the Federal

about 800 English horse, 60 lbs. average, sold on spot at $7.50 selected; and 75c. less for No. 2's.

COUNTRY HIDES. The country market has a firmer tone and there is somewhat more activity shown during the past week. A sale is noted of a car of back salting Pennsylvania steers at 19½c. selected. Also a dealer reports selling 5,000 Ohio and middle west extremes from now to the first of the year at 22½c. Ohio Extremes are reported selling in Boston around 22½c. Buffs are being held at 20c. selected for strictly short haired with bids of 19½c. declined. Southern hides are firmer and dealers asking 19@19½c. flat for far southerns and 20@20½c. flat for northerns 25/60's. Extremes are quoted at 20½@20¾c. for far southerns; northerns recently sold at 21½@22c. Canadians and New Englands are quiet but steady. All weights are held at 19@19½c. as to sellers. Tanners' ideas not over inside for business. Lights alone 21@21½c. asked. New York State hides last sold at 19c. flat for all weights but most sellers are now talking these at 19½c. flat for business.

DRY HIDES. Considerable business has been consummated during the past week on common varieties as was intimated in our previous report with a general clean up of practically all late arrivals at a ¼@½c. advance. It is estimated that fully 8 to 10,000 Bogotas sold at 33½c., which is an advance of a ¼c. over previous trading; about 3,000 Puerto Sabellos sold at 32¾c. and 6,000 Central Americans at 32½c. Guatemalas also moved to the extent of 1,000 at 34c. for cities and 33c. for countries. A small lot of about 430 flint dry Peruvians sold at 32½c.; 1,000 dry salted Porto Ricans sold at 25c. which is an advance of 1½c. over previous trading; a lot of about 200 dry salted San Domingos sold at 24c. Mexicans were quite active with sales noted of about 3,200 Tampicos at 32½c. and 2,800 dry salted Mazatlans at 30c. flat. Some fair sized arrivals have come into this port early in the week on steamers "Esperanza" and "Jelling."

WET SALTED HIDES.—There continues to be an active demand from Europe for River Plate frigorificos at extremely high prices. Prices now being realized have never known to be paid before by either European or American buyers. A sale of 8,000 La Plate steers and 8,000 Armour steers are reported at 25¾c. for Liverpool, both middle September salting. La Plata also sold 4,000 steers at 26c. for Europe. Fully 41,000 hides moved in one day to at steady to strong prices to Liverpool, as follows: 5,000 Armour late September steers at 25¾c.; 4,000 Sansinena steers, similar take-off, at 25¾c., and 32,000 Campanas up to October 20th salting at 12⅞ pence. An American tanner is reported operating in frigorifico cows with sales reported of 2,000 La Plata cows at 25¾c.; 4,000 Smithfield cows at 25¾c., and 3,000 Sansinena cows at 25¾c. Some sources report a sale of La Plata steers at $50 Argentine gold or 27c. C&F New York. La Plata is offering 4,000 steers, 28 kilos average, under salt September 14, at 26¾c. Armour de la La Plata reports declining a bid of 26¾c. for steers up to first of the year, but would readily accept 27c. for business. Spot lots of hides are firm with a sale noted of several thousand Rio Janerios at 16½c. New York reweight basis. 2,000 Havana regulars, 40 to 45 lbs. average, sold at 19¾c. Some Havana, around 50 lbs. average, are reported obtainable at 19c. Mexicans are steady and range from 20½@21c. for Vera Cruz, etc., straight city rastros last sold at 22½c. Brazils are firmly held at 21½c. for Bahias. A sale is reported of about 750 Holland kosher spready cows, 50 to 60 lbs. average, at 23c. C&F New York.

Boston.

The market has a firmer tone and holders of hides in the country are asking strong prices for current stock. Ohio extremes are offered from 22@22½c. according to percentage of hair, etc., with a few dealers asking a quarter to one half cent more. Any offerings of good hides for 22½c. are readily taken up. Tanners in this vicinity, as a rule, are going slow because they think that labor conditions are going to improve. Also the leather market is rather slow except for the export trade. Ohio buffs are offered at 20@20½c. selected. The southern hide market holds steady, with dealers asking 19@19½c. flat for far southerns and 20@20½c. for northerns. Northern southern extremes are held at 21½@22c. Canadian and New England extremes are offered at 21@21½c. Probably 21½c. would buy heavies of the best quality.

The market on New England skins holds steady but quiet. Tanners in this vicinity are, as a rule, not operating over 50 per cent. The reason for this is the let up in the demand for finished leather and the scarcity of good quality skins for Russia leather. A few 4 to 5 pound skins are being offered at $2.50. It is probable that this price has not been obtained, and that the holder would sell at $2.40; 5 to 7's are firmly held at $2.90; 7 to 9's are offered at $3.40, and 9 to 12's at $3.90. Dealers are not looking for any change in conditions until the shoe business picks up, which it is momentarily expected to do.

Johnson-Morse Can Co. **LARD PAILS**
Wheeling, W. Va.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Common to prime steers	$6.50@10.10
Oxen and stags	6.50@ 8.10
Bulls	4.75@ 7.00
Cows	2.75@ 6.80

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime per 100 lbs.	9.00@14.00
Live calves, grassers	@ 7.00
Live calves, fed	@ 8.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime	10.00@11.75
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	7.50@ 8.00
Live sheep, ewes	5.50@ 7.50
Live sheep, culls	@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11.30
Hogs, medium	@11.30
Hogs, 140 lbs	@11.30
Pigs	@10.30
Roughs	@ 9.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	13 @14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	@15
Choice Western, heavy	@14½
Choice Western, light	@14
Common to fair Texas	12½@13
Good to choice heifers	14 @14½
Common to fair heifers	@12½
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	@11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	10 @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	18 @20	@20
No. 2 ribs	15½@17	@18
No. 3 ribs	13 @15	@16
No. 1 loins	18 @20	@23
No. 2 loins	15½@17	@20
No. 3 loins	13 @15	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@17	@19
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@16	@18
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@15	15 @16
No. 1 rounds	11 @15	@15
No. 2 rounds	12½@13	@14
No. 3 rounds	11½@12	@13½
No. 1 chucks	@12	@13
No. 2 chucks	@10½	@12½
No. 3 chucks	@ 9	@12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@21
Veals, country dressed, per lb	@19
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	@16½
Grassers and buttermilks	@13½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@14¾
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@14¾
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@13¾
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@15¾
Pigs	@16¾

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@18½
Lambs, choice	@17½
Lambs, good	@16½
Lambs, medium to good	@16
Sheep, choice	@15
Sheep, medium to good	@14
Sheep, culls	@12½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@20½
Smoked hams 12 to 14 lbs. avg	@19½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked picnics, light	@15
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14½
Smoked shoulders	@15
Smoked bacon, boneless	@20
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@18
Dried beef sets	@28½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb	@24½
Pickled bellies, heavy	@16

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@25
Fresh pork loins, Western	20 @23
Frozen pork loins	17 @19
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@18
Shoulders, Western	@16½
Butts, regular	@19
Butts, boneless	@22
Fresh hams, city	@20
Fresh hams, Western	@19
Fresh picnic hams	@15

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@24c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@16c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@15c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @85c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	a pound
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@17c.	a pound
Blade meat	@15c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 4
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 7
Shop bones, per cwt	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp.,* wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@60
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@13
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18½	20½
Pepper, Penang, white	22	24
Pepper, red	22	25
Allspice	6	8½
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	7½	9
Cloves	19	22
Ginger	18	21
Mace	65	00

SALTPETRE.

Refined	25 @26

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .28
Branded skins	@ .32
Ticky skins	@ .32
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.80
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.80
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.80
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.75
Branded kips	@3.40
Heavy branded kips	@4.40
Ticky kips	@3.40
Heavy ticky kips	@4.40

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Spring broiling, 2½ to 3 lbs., each	30 @35
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best	27 @28
Old toms, scalded	25 @26
Dry-picked, old toms	27 @28

CHICKENS

Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under, lb.	30 @
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	30 @
Western, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	@29
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@29
Western, corn fed, 17 lbs. and under to doz.	@28
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@28
Western, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	@27
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@27
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	30 @32
Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	27 @28
Western, dry pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@27
Western, corn fed, 4 lbs. to pair	@25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry pkd.	@23½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@22½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@19½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@18½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@22½
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked	21 @22
Old Cocks, per lb.	@15
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S. W., large	@21
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	5.25@5.50
Long Island fresh ducklings	@22
Geese, Western, fancy	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	21 @22
Fowls	@21
Roosters, old	—@—
Turkeys	—@—
Geese, per lb.	—@—

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	33½@34
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	34½@35
Creamery, Firsts	32½@33½
Process, extras	29½@30
Process, Firsts	28½@29

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	37 @38
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	35 @36
Fresh gathered, firsts	32 @34
Fresh gathered, seconds	29 @31
Fresh dirties, No. 1	27 @28
Fresh chex, prime to choice	25 @26

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 3.40
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house dal. New York	nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	nom. 3.45 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom@2.70 and 35c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	@ 3.85
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot guar. 25%	@ 3.85

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Des Moines, Ia., 616 Cherry St.
Duluth, Minn., 106 W. Michigan St.
Fargo, N. D.
Memphis, Tenn., 194 No. Front St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 32 Central Mkt.
Mobile, Ala., 120-122 No. Water St.
New York, 620-624 W. 36th St.
Oakland, Calif., 364-368 Second St.
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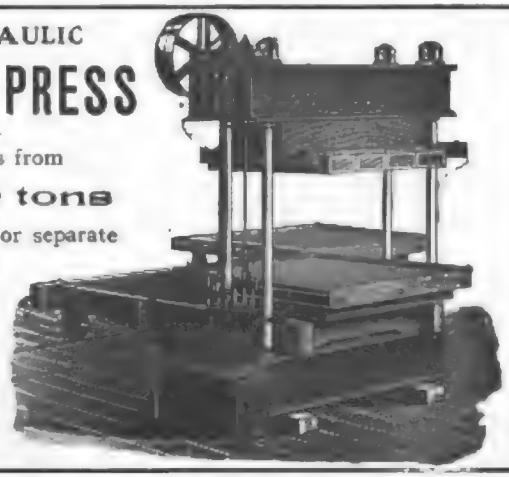

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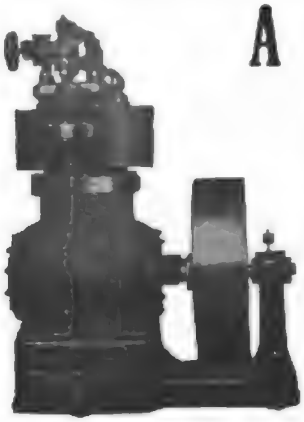

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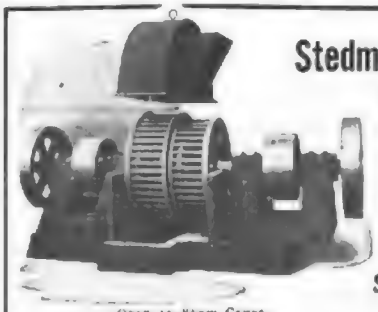
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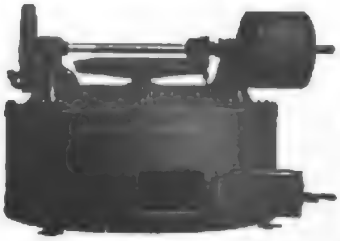

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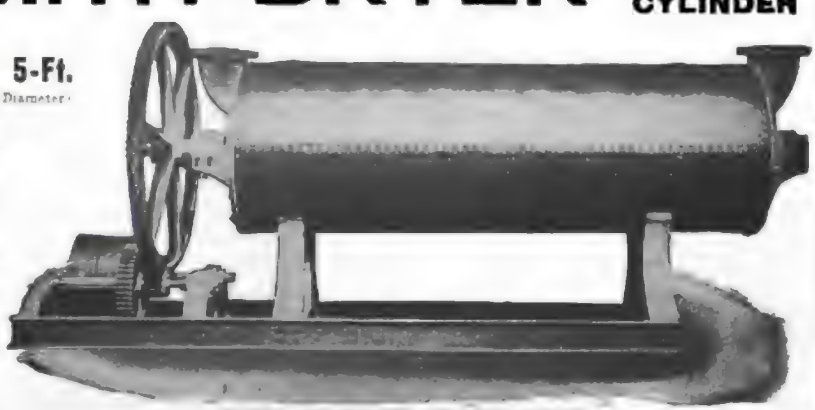

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Vol. 55 THE No

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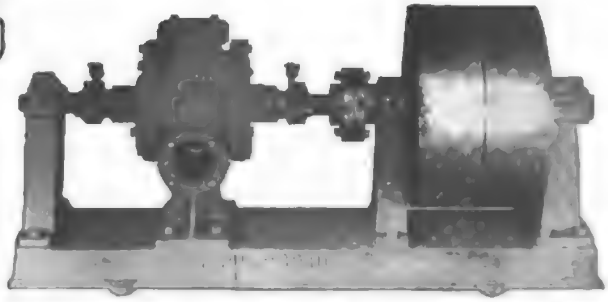

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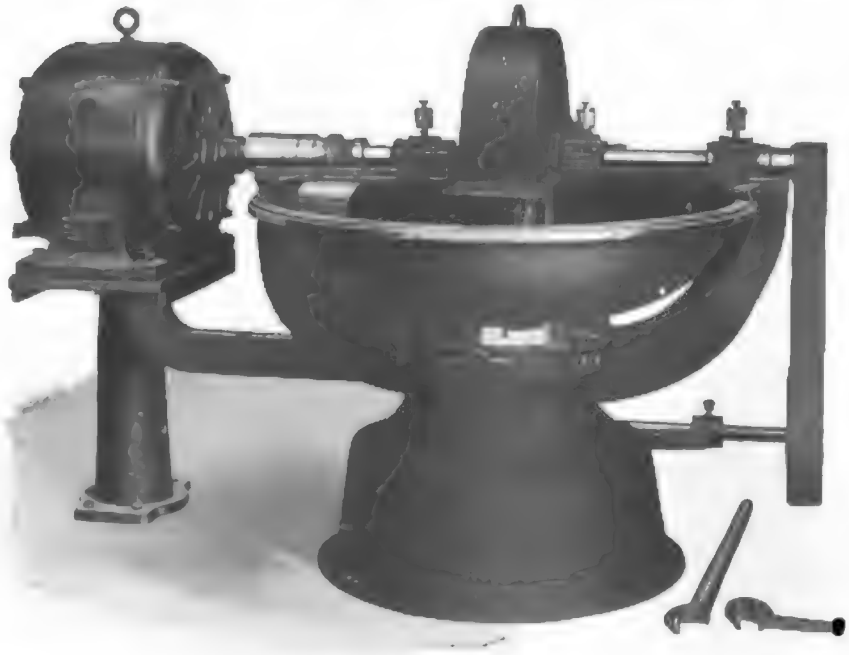

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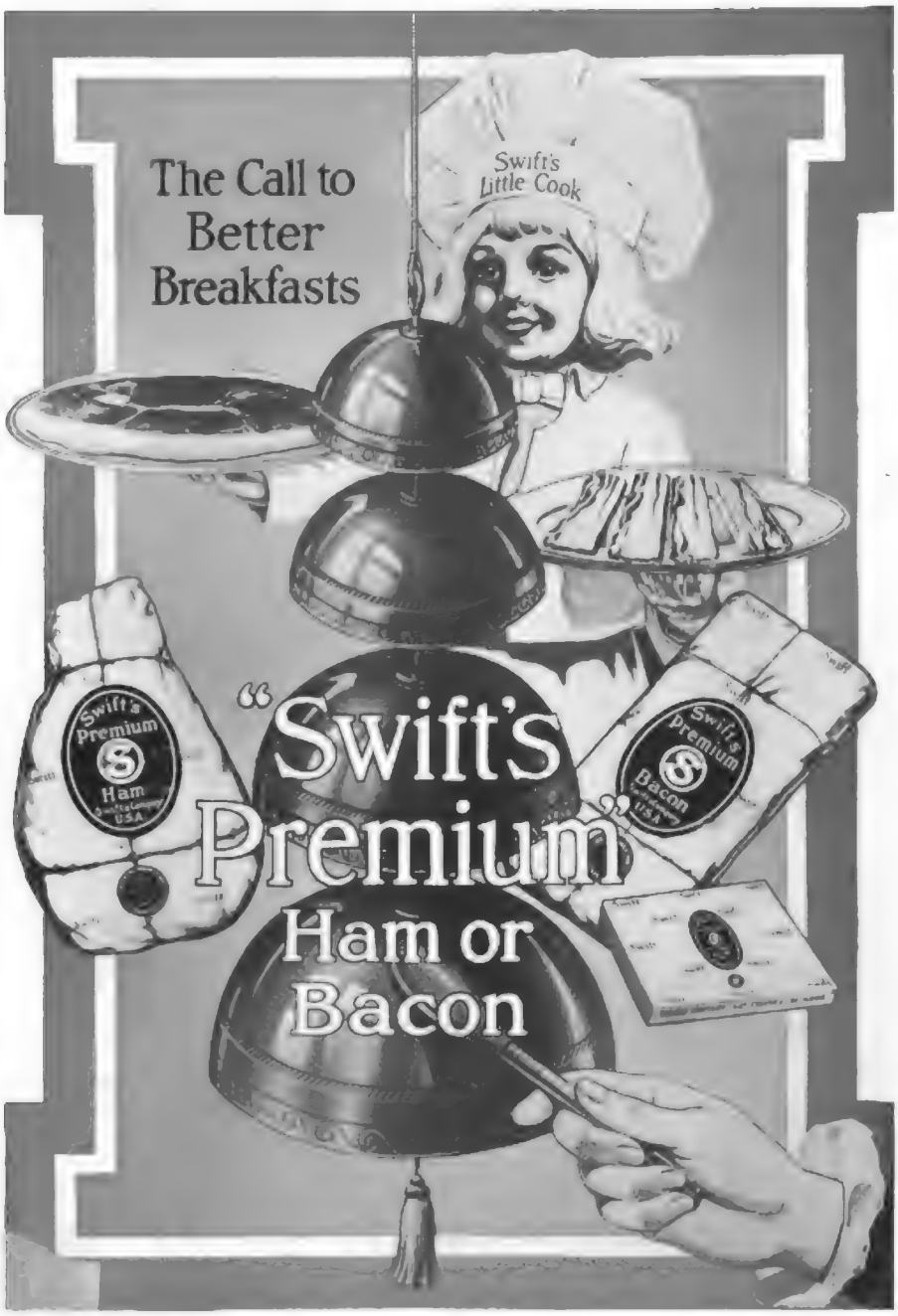

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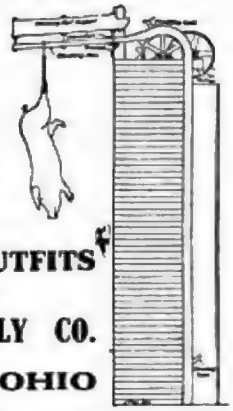

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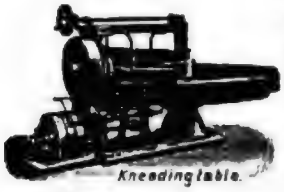
Remember: it's Holland!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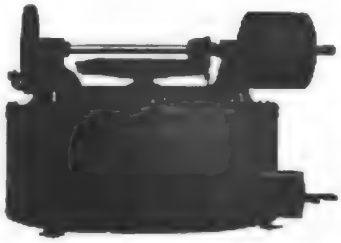

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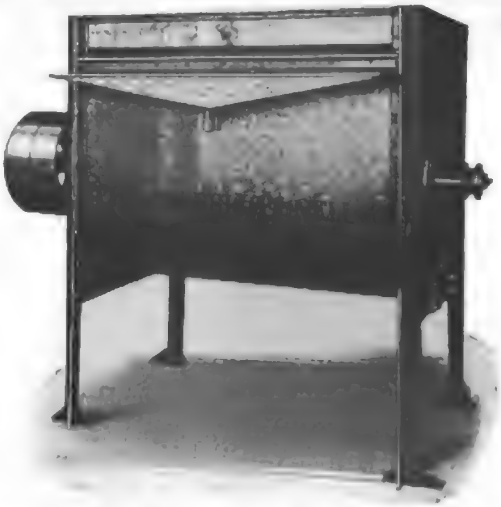

Cleans off all the slime and removes the pin worms, making the paunch acceptable for edible lard and sausage.

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One-third to one-half pound lard and three-quarters to one pound sausage for every paunch kept out of the grease tank.

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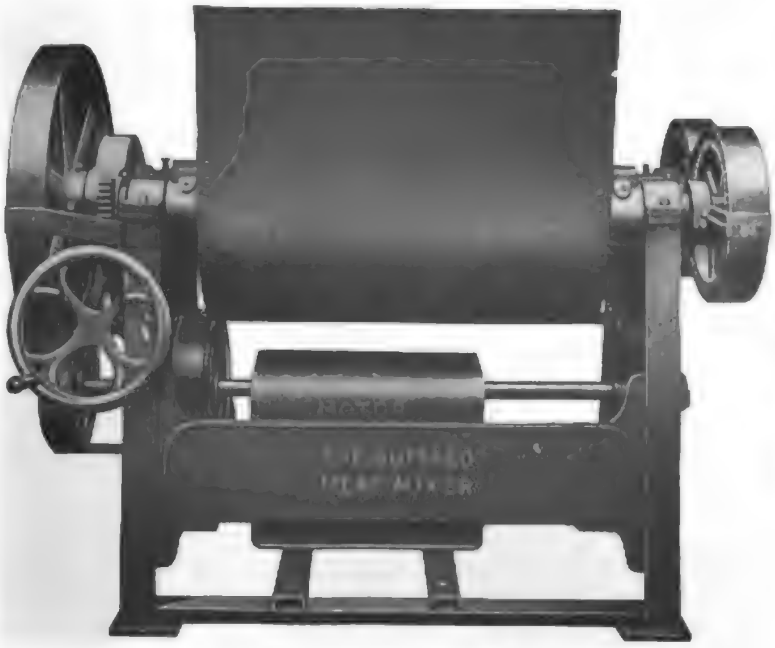

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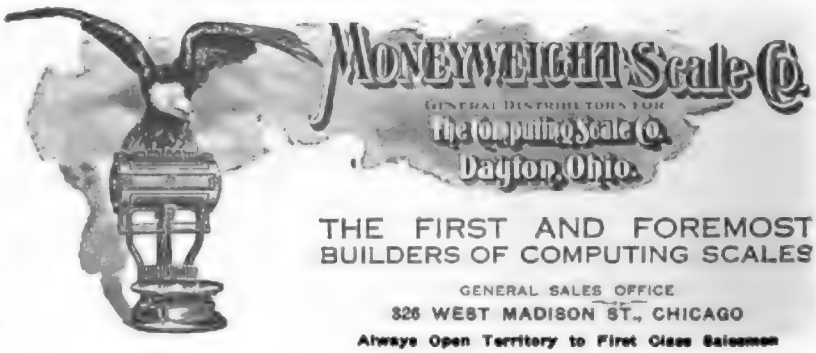

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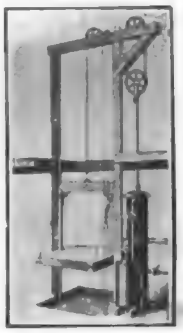

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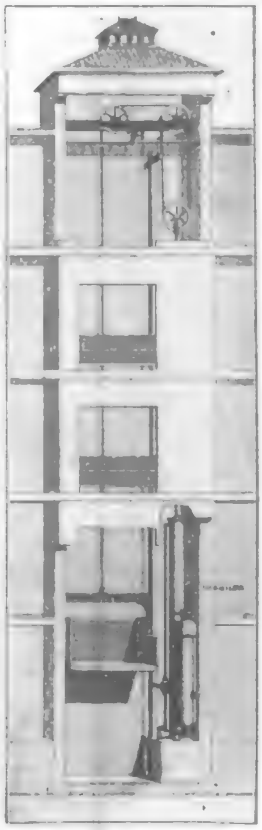

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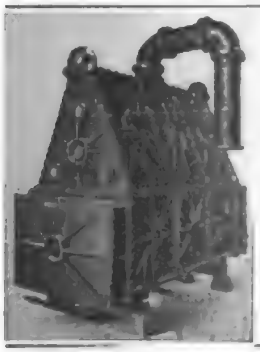

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THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 55. New York and Chicago, September 30, 1916. No. 14.

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Exports of meat and dairy products for the month of August, according to preliminary government reports, were two million dollars greater in value than for the same month a year ago. Exports for the calendar year to date exceeded those of the same period of 1915 by just that amount.

Export totals for August were $18,946,250, compared to $16,902,231 in August, 1915. The increase was chiefly in bacon, due to Belgian war relief orders; six million pounds more than a year ago went out. Canned beef exports were also twice as large as a year ago. Exports of oleo oil and cured beef were also greater. But exports of fresh beef were 20 million pounds less, or only one-sixth of the same month's totals last year, while exports of lard were 3 million pounds less, and exports of hams and shoulders one million pounds less.

For the eight months since the beginning of the year exports of bacon totaled 50 million pounds more, and exports of hams and shoulders 2 million pounds more than for the same period of 1915. Everything else showed a falling off. Exports of fresh beef for the eight months were 57 million pounds less; exports of canned beef, 24 million pounds less; lard, 23 million pounds less; cured beef, 11 million pounds less; oleo oil, 9 million pounds less.

A synopsis of export quantities and values for August is as follows, compared to a year ago:

	Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1915.
Beef, canned, lbs.	6,210,321	3,560,839
Beef, canned, value	$1,471,202	$575,442
Beef, fresh, lbs.	4,028,661	25,759,662
Beef, fresh, value	$544,165	$3,534,569
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,701,511	2,325,803
Beef, pickled, etc., value	$327,253	$265,172
Oleo oil, lbs.	8,917,904	8,593,414
Oleo oil, value	$1,245,027	$1,031,000
Bacon, lbs.	63,340,554	37,430,581
Bacon, value	$6,625,879	$4,738,422
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	19,312,181	20,463,755
Hams and shoulders, value	$3,178,646	$2,759,020
Lard, lbs.	21,983,811	24,846,920
Lard, value	$2,971,101	$2,510,040
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,555,101	1,629,739
Neutral lard, value	$219,630	$157,294
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	4,742,162	4,395,036
Pork, pickled, etc., value	$526,041	$454,360
Lard compounds, lbs.	3,923,220	4,270,243
Lard compounds, value	$464,494	$348,063
Total value, month	$18,946,250	$16,902,231

For the eight months of the year the figures compare as follows:

	8 mos., 1916.	8 mos., 1915.
Beef, canned, lbs.	35,628,543	59,802,715
Beef, canned, value	$7,791,856	$9,313,075
Beef, fresh, lbs.	131,554,486	188,787,794
Beef, fresh, value	$16,294,043	$24,430,428
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	20,394,543	31,041,295
Beef, pickled, etc., value	$2,215,501	$3,345,012
Oleo oil, lbs.	54,559,213	63,786,582
Oleo oil, value	$7,150,987	$7,747,223
Bacon, lbs.	375,103,112	326,163,620
Bacon, value	$52,655,431	$43,280,938
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	192,262,353	190,206,635
Hams and shoulders, value	$28,865,614	$26,406,947
Lard, lbs.	292,342,646	315,518,440
Lard, value	$35,562,887	$34,437,994
Neutral lard, lbs.	20,971,344	21,647,266
Neutral lard, value	$2,050,435	$2,469,022
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	80,425,520	41,517,008
Pork, pickled, etc., value	$9,275,271	$4,417,073
Lard compounds, lbs.	50,502,760	45,008,230
Lard compounds, value	$5,411,726	$3,845,149
Total value, 8 mos.	$174,572,770	$172,159,923

LIVESTOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An estimate of the number of cattle, hogs and sheep in Great Britain and Ireland in 1916 is made up from government reports and other authentic sources of information by the London Meat Trades' Journal as follows:

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.
England and Wales	6,215,780	2,467,900	17,251,120
Scotland	1,226,000	147,000	7,639,000
Ireland	4,970,441	1,298,289	3,793,705
	12,412,221	3,913,220	28,683,825
Total in 1915	12,130,775	3,783,904	28,182,088
Increase	281,446	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	178,765	128,263

It will be noted that the number of cattle has actually increased about 2 per cent., which may seem surprising in view of war conditions and the drain on meat supplies.

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OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT INCREASES.

Official governmental reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of August, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 316,959 pounds colored and 11,587,720 pounds uncolored, or a total of 11,904,679 pounds. This was two and three-quarter million pounds more than for the same month last year, and an increase of three and one-quarter million pounds over the preceding month. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year are as follows:

August, 1915	9,116,134
September	12,804,695
October	11,772,494
November	12,374,818
December	14,586,422
January, 1916	11,592,490
February	13,036,201
March	16,404,621
April	14,164,008
May	11,582,659
June	11,796,808
July	8,722,207
August	11,904,679

WHAT MEAT EXPORT FIGURES MEAN.

Figures which show the number of pounds of beef and pork exported during the war are sufficiently impressive, but it is hard for us to realize just what they mean. During the last fiscal year this country exported about 231,000,000 pounds of fresh beef. This is equivalent to over 345,000 cattle weighing 1,200 pounds apiece and dressing 56 per cent. of beef. In addition to this about 100,000,000 pounds of canned, dried and other beef was exported for which we can't calculate the equivalent in livestock. In the same twelve months this country exported 998,000,000 pounds of pork. If it had all been fresh meat, but it was not, it would represent the carcasses of 6,237,500 hogs averaging 200 pounds and dressing 80 per cent. These figures do not pretend to represent the exports with exactness, as that is impossible, but they may help to give us a better idea of what our export trade means, a feeble interpretation of the figures but perhaps better than none.—National Stockman & Farmer.

BEEF IN BERLIN ONLY 70 CENTS.

Reports from Berlin by wireless are that the reduction last week in the prices of breadstuffs was followed by a lowering of the meat prices in Berlin. Roasting beef was reduced from 75 cents to 70 cents a pound; other beef, from 66 cents to 58 cents; veal, from 52 cents to 43 cents.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

Sheep in Other Countries.

Algeria.—As far back as 1887 Algeria had 10,900,000 sheep, but the number declined, with great fluctuations, to 8,300,000 in 1912, although as late as 1908 the number was 9,600,000.

Argentina.—This country possesses a third more sheep than the United States does, or about 80,000,000. In the latest census year, 1908, the number was 67,000,000; in the next preceding census year, 1895, it was 74,000,000; and in the next preceding one, 1888, it was 67,000,000. According to the Argentine official estimates the number of sheep in that country has remained stationary from 1911 to 1914. It may be, however, that the maximum number of sheep has not been reached, because Argentina has vast areas not now utilized that can be used for sheep grazing.

Australia.—This country perceptibly leads Argentina in number of sheep in 1913, since the estimate for 1913 is 85,000,000 head. This number, however, is far below that of 25 years ago. In 1890 there were 98,000,000 sheep in Australia, and in the following year the largest number on record was reached, or 106,400,000. A long period of decline followed, ending with 1902, in which year the Australian sheep numbered 54,000,000. Subsequently there was recovery to the extent of 93,000,000 sheep in 1911, from which year a marked decline followed to 83,000,000 sheep in 1912, followed by an increase to 85,000,000 sheep in 1913. A recent trade report states that the drought of 1914-15 reduced the sheep to 72,000,000.

Australia is subject to droughts that are destructive to a great number of sheep in one season. There were fewer sheep in 1912 than at any time since 1905, and fewer than in any year previous to 1897, certainly as far back as 1890.

Austria.—A declining number of sheep is the Austrian record, or a drop from 3,200,000 in 1890 to 2,400,000 in 1910.

Hungary.—A steady decline from 11,200,000 sheep in 1884 is recorded to 7,600,000 sheep in 1906, but there has been steady gain subsequently, except in one year, to 8,500,000 sheep in 1911, a number considerably under that of 1884.

Belgium.—Few sheep have been possessed in this country. For 1895 the number was 236,000, and for 1910 only 185,000.

Brazil.—For only one year can an estimate for sheep be found and that is for 1914—an estimate of 10,653,000 sheep.

British East Africa.—Sheep gained from 4,300,000 in 1908 to 7,400,000 in 1911, but there was a drop to 7,000,000 in 1912, for a cause not ascertained.

British South Africa.—In this vast region there are extensive areas suitable for sheep raising, and hence has been possible the enormous increase of sheep from 16,000,000 in 1904 to 33,000,000 in 1911, according to the censuses of those years, followed by an increase to 36,000,000, as estimated in 1912. This notable progress has been made in spite of sheep parasites and diseases and droughts.

Bulgaria.—This is one of the few countries that exhibits a continuous increase in number of sheep. From 1892 they increased from 6,900,000 to 8,700,000 in 1910, according to censuses.

Canada.—High-water mark was reached in Canada in 1908, when, according to the estimate, there were 2,800,000 sheep. Perhaps, however, they were overestimated, since the census record for 1891 was 2,600,000 sheep; for 1901, 2,500,000; and for 1911, 2,200,000 sheep, all on farms and ranges. In 1915 the estimate is 2,000,000 sheep. It is plain, therefore, that in Canada, according to the censuses, sheep have decreased since 1891, and also, according to estimates, since 1911.

Chile.—This country had, it is estimated, 4,900,000 sheep in 1913, or a greater number than in any preceding year. Eleven years previous the number was estimated at only 2,500,000, or half the number of 1913. A strong rate of increase is indicated subsequent to 1911.

Colombia.—The only estimate of sheep is 746,000 for 1893.

Cuba.—The census of 1899 found only 10,000 sheep, or about one-eighth of the usual number before the preceding insurrection. No information has been published concerning number of sheep since 1899.

Denmark.—Steadily the number of sheep has declined in Denmark from 1,247,000 in 1893 to 727,000 in 1909.

Finland.—This is another country with declining number of sheep. From 1890, when the sheep numbered 1,054,000, the number declined in 1907 to 904,000. In 1910 the decline was to 769,000. Lambs under 1 year old are apparently excluded throughout.

France.—Again in this country a steady and persistent decline of sheep is observed. Their number in 1890 was 21,700,000, in 1900 it was 20,200,000, in 1910 it was 17,100,000, and in 1913 it was 16,200,000.

German East Africa.—The 3,000,000 sheep and goats in 1903 increased to 3,600,000 in 1904, but from that year the decrease was to 2,800,000 in 1911, or less than in 1903.

Germany.—A very decided decreasing movement is evidenced by the German record. From 13,600,000 sheep in 1892 the decline was to 9,700,000 in 1900, and afterwards rapidly to 5,500,000 in 1913. In 21 years the sheep of Germany have diminished about 60 per cent.

Greece.—From an estimated number of 4,600,000 sheep in 1902, the decline has been to about 4,000,000 in 1913.

Italy.—Apparently sheep have very much increased in Italy from 1890 to no later a year than 1908, or from 6,900,000 to 11,200,000 sheep. There is no information subsequent to 1908.

Japan.—This country possesses a mere handful of sheep, which increased from 2,462 in 1899 to 4,095 in 1908, and afterwards declined to 3,308 in 1912. The Japanese system of agriculture has small place for cattle and sheep.

Madagascar.—The little information concerning sheep on this island states that their number increased from 264,000 in 1908 to 400,000 in 1910.

Mexico.—According to the census of 1902, Mexico had in that year 3,424,000 sheep, and there is no information for any other year.

Netherlands.—The record for this country is a declining one. In 1890 the sheep numbered 819,000, and steadily, but with some fluctuations, the number declined to 607,000 in 1904. The estimates for this period were made for December, but an estimate for June, 1910, makes the number of sheep 889,000.

New Zealand.—This important sheep-producing country has steadily increased its sheep, although fluctuations are apparent. From 1891 to 1913 the sheep increased from 18,000,000 to 24,000,000. This industry seems to be strongly established in New Zealand, and offers no evidence of weakening.

Norway.—In 1910 this country had 1,400,000 sheep, which seems to have been the number approximately as far back as 1890.

Paraguay.—There is no information subsequent to 1900, in which year Paraguay had only 214,000 sheep, which had increased from 63,000 sheep in 1890.

Portugal.—For the only two years for which a statement is possible, 1906 and 1908, the number of sheep was about 3,100,000.

Roumania.—In this country sheep increased from 5,000,000 in 1890 to 6,800,000 in 1896, from which year there was a decline to 5,300,000 in 1911.

Russia, Asiatic.—In 1905 Asiatic Russia had 11,000,000 sheep, and the number grew rapidly to 36,000,000 sheep in 1908, according to the Russian report. Such an increase seems incredible. From 1908 to 1911 the number declined to 34,500,000. The estimate of 1905 must have been much too low.

Russia, European.—From 1890 to 1904 the estimated number of sheep in European Russia was about 49,000,000 to 50,000,000, with the exception of a short period during which a loss of about 10,000,000 sheep was reported. In 1905 Northern Caucasia was added to the area for which sheep estimates were made, and this increased the number to 53,400,000. From that year a decline has followed, with some fluctuations, until in 1913 the sheep of European Russia had fallen to 42,800,000. Apparently sheep began to decline in number about 1903.

Servia.—This is a country with increasing number of sheep from 1890 to 1910, during which period the sheep grew from 3,000,000 to 3,800,000.

Spain.—On the whole, a steady increase in number of sheep is reported from Spain. From 1891 these animals increased from 13,400,000 to 15,800,000 in 1912.

Sweden.—Another country of steadily diminishing sheep. From 1,350,000 in 1890 the decline was to 946,000 in 1911, with continuous annual loss.

Switzerland.—Again a country of sheep loss. In 1886 the number was 342,000, and, with diminution from year to year, the number reported for 1911 is 161,000, or less than one-half the number existing 25 years earlier.

United Kingdom.—England has been for many years the world's principal breeding

(Continued on page 28.)

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MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH

Small Local Abattoirs First Step in Its Development

By J. A. Rasbury, Editor "Refrigeration," Atlanta, Ga.

(Concluded from last week.)

How Co-operative Plants Are Conducted.

The co-operative plan of management of meat packing plants, which had its inception in the middle and northwestern states where the system is fully perfected, is meeting with favor in southern communities where there is a desire to make a start in livestock production notwithstanding the complications and possibilities of failure involved.

Specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, have repeatedly called attention to these factors and warned the public of the risks taken in operating plants on this plan.

In the first place, it is said that communities in which co-operative plants are proposed should understand that regulations of the department provide that an authorized Federal inspector be stationed at every plant engaged in interstate business.

Before granting inspection privileges to a plant, however, the government requires the plans and specifications of the plant, including sanitary arrangements, to conform to official standards. By communicating with the department regarding this matter and with officials of the state agricultural college and experiment station or others who are in a position to give official aid, serious mistakes may be avoided by communities which are on the point of organizing such an enterprise.

The importance of this point is evident, in view of the fact that most of the companies recently organized, it is said, were promoted by persons from outside of the communities concerned. The Department of Agriculture is prepared to furnish advice relative to proposed plans, and welcomes inquiries regarding these matters wherever it can be of service to the farmers of any locality or to officials of cities contemplating the establishment of municipal abattoirs.

The following article prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for publication in The National Provisioner may be considered an official pronouncement:

Co-operative Management Extremely Doubtful.

Attention also is called to the importance of considering the complexity of the packinghouse business before attempting to engage in the industry in a co-operative way. As beef and button in the main must be sold fresh and the equipment, refrigerator cars, and extensive selling organization essential to the success of this business obviously make it so complex as to render co-operative management extremely doubtful, such establishments naturally will be confined chiefly to pork packing.

The first consideration is a uniform and adequate supply of hogs, and a reasonably even distribution of receipts during the year is required for the most satisfactory operation of a packing business. Private plants have been abandoned in many places because of an insufficient supply of hogs tributary to them, and it is not uncommon to find smaller packing houses running at a loss during the summer season in order to keep up the organization and equipment necessary for the winter kill.

It should be borne in mind that the statistics showing the total number of hogs in a county or district are not a reliable indication as to the number of hogs available for slaughter. In considering the census statistics of livestock, for example, due allowance must be made for breeding stock and immature animals, and in the case of cattle, dairy cows would not be available for slaughter, although included in the total number of heads reported. There is danger of over-estimating the surplus of stock to be had for killing purposes in the same way that the number of cows frequently is over-estimated in figuring on the possibilities of a creamery in a new location.

Stockholders Must Be Loyal to Plant.

Equally important is the loyalty of the members of the organization, particularly as expressed in their willingness to sell hogs to the company, even though prices elsewhere at times may seem tempting. The co-operative bacon factories in Denmark which have been highly successful require their members to pledge themselves to sell their hogs only to the association for a period of fourteen years. Numerous attempts at similar enterprises in Canada and in Germany have failed largely because of the omission of this important feature of the Danish plan.

There appears to be some question as to the validity of such provision under the anti-trust laws of the United States and of the various states. How far co-operation in pork packing can be conducted successfully in the absence of some such protective feature that will compel support on the part of the membership, at least until the plant is established on a sound basis, has yet to be demonstrated.

In considering the feasibility of a co-operative packing business the number and location of plants already drawing supplies from the locality in question ought to be taken into account. In many cases it will be found that comparatively small plants already are taking considerable numbers of hogs besides those which go to the large market centers.

In Minnesota, for example, there are pork-packing plants which have government inspection, and therefore do an interstate business, at seven points besides St. Paul. These plants in 1914 slaughtered 400,602 hogs and 11,602 cattle. In Iowa there are eight packing points besides Sioux City at which Feedral inspection is maintained, and these plants in 1914 slaughtered 1,439,528 hogs and 77,773 cattle. In Wisconsin, at four points (not including Milwaukee), plants having government inspection slaughtered 82,303 hogs and 2,214 cattle.

These figures indicate that the small plants thus far established at interior points have not been able to divert a large number of hogs from the large central markets. Furthermore, during certain seasons, many of these plants buy more or less hogs on special orders at the large stockyards in order to obtain the number and the grade of hogs required for this trade. Some of the smaller companies state that they can sell a large part of their product to the large packers more advantageously than elsewhere.

Altogether it is manifest that prospective investors should look carefully into the factors which seem to limit the field of these smaller plants. In this way certain mistakes may be avoided and valuable information obtained which will aid in the development of these organizations along wise and safe lines. One or two co-operative companies already have been organized and at least one is in operation. It is suggested that communities contemplating similar enterprises avail themselves of the experience of this pioneer in the field before proceeding along untried lines.

Marketing Products Is a Vital Factor.

It is not to be taken for granted that the products of a meat packing plant always may be marketed quickly, easily and at satisfactory prices. Competition in this field remains keen, and the location of satisfactory markets, together with the devising of effective marketing methods, should receive early attention. The selling branch of such an enterprise is quite as important as any other.

The more successful packing enterprises have developed gradually, having started on a relatively small scale, and experience has not shown that new undertakings of this sort can be begun successfully in as large a way as is planned for some of those which are now under consideration.

Packing plants, especially those which it is proposed to handle upon a co-operative basis, should be under competent, thoroughly experienced management. Men known to be well qualified to fill positions of this sort are not numerous and generally command relatively high salaries.

The amount of capital required to establish and operate successfully a packing business of this kind is considerable, especially in the case of a new concern establishing a trade for its products. It is believed that the size of the investment required for this purpose often is underestimated, and this seems to have been one of the causes contributing to the failure of several packinghouses. The ability to obtain credit sufficient for operating purposes is of great importance and should receive very careful consideration before the establishment of a plant is undertaken.

Begin with a Shippers' Organization.

Authorities on co-operative organization agree that the more simple the processes involved the more certain is the success of a co-operative scheme. As a conservative measure calculated to prepare the way and feel out the possibilities of a community as a field for co-operative packing, it is believed that a simple object and form of organization—such as the car-lot livestock shippers' associations that have proved so successful—are well adapted to the needs of the livestock farmers in many of the localities in which co-operative packing plants are being seriously considered.

The first thing to ascertain is whether the farmers of a community will be able and willing to adjust themselves to the simple requirements of an association for shipping stock together in carload lots to be sold at the large markets. Until such a demonstration has been satisfactorily made it would seem advisable to defer the matter to organizing a complicated undertaking in the packing business. In any case, the careful observance of the precautions herein enumerated cannot be too strongly urged.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice: theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

TEST ON NEW ENGLAND HAM.

The following test on New England ham is given in response to inquiries. It calls for dry-cured pork trimmings, lean and free of fat, bone and gristle. Cure: Per 100 pounds of meat, 4 to 4½ pounds of salt, 2 to 3 ounces of saltpeter, ½ to ¾ pound of sugar; cured in 12 to 15 days. The curing ingredients must be thoroughly amalgamated and thoroughly distributed throughout the meat, preferably by using a barrel rigged up like a revolving churn. Pack tight in packages and head tight, turning the package end for end at intervals while curing. All the ingredients should be pure and practically powdered. No spices are used. Meat must be fresh when put in cure, and curing temperature must be correct. Practically any kind of sausage meat may be cured and carried in this manner to advantage.

This test was made in Canada some time ago, and is given just as made in every particular. Cured lean pork cuttings, 438 pounds; potato flour, 20 pounds; water, 23 pounds; 18 bungs (56 pcs. casing); 1 ball of 5 ply jute. Labor was figured at 50 cents per cwt. Green weight to smoke, 474 pounds; temperature of smokehouse, 160 degrees Fahr. From smokehouse, 458 pounds, after 2½ hours; temperature of smokehouse, 165 degrees Fahr. To cooking water, temperature 200 degrees Fahr., 8:30 a. m.; 178 degrees at 9 a. m.; 170 degrees at 10 a. m.; 164 degrees at 10.35 a. m.; 160 degrees at 11.30 a. m. Weight, 12 hours after, 460 pounds.

The total cost of material and labor was $31.05, thus making the cost of the finished New England ham 6.70 cents per pound. This test showed finished product at actual weight of meat and potato flour. The product was sweet and tasty and firm, being of the correct moisture content.

TANK WATER IN FISH PLANTS.

A reader in the East writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me some information pertaining to the average tank water in fish plants; as, for instance, the amount of solids contained in the water where they cook the fish and offal, and the amount of ammonia units contained in the average fish tank-water and tankage?

Tank water from a fish plant, if in volume sufficient, is well worth evaporating, and may possibly run 10 to 11 per cent. of ammonia. Fish tankage may run about 7 per cent. ammonia and 26 per cent. bone phosphate, or 9 and 20 respectively, all the oil possible being extracted in all cases. Just what the solid content of fish cooking or tank water is we have no record of. Fish scrap dried is quoted around 11 and 15 per cent. of ammonia and bone phosphate respectively.

GLUE FOR HOG AND POULTRY FOOD.

A report from Washington states that the use of glue as a hog feed and hen feed is an expedient which is now being adopted in Germany. This new use of the product, together with a general scarcity of the raw products, has not only resulted in a depreciation of the glue stocks of Germany, but has also caused an enormous increase in the price of glue. The report received from Kehl, Germany, says:

"In regard to the situation of the glue industry in this country, in general it may be stated that the production of glue has diminished very considerably and prices have increased about threefold since the beginning of the war. A good standard quality of leather glue that formerly cost 6 or 8 cents a pound now costs 22 to 25 cents a pound. The most of the glue factories seem to be working on a reduced basis, due to shortage of workers and of materials.

"The rise in price may be attributed to diminished production and increased cost of raw materials. All domestic animals and their products are now sequestrated by the government and subjected to government control and uses. This includes hides and skins and the glue stock that is the product of the hides and skins.

"The production of cadaver meal, which has become an important article of feed for hogs, hens and horses, tends to diminish the amount of available glue stock and to limit the production of glue in this country. Bones are also seized by the government for the manufacture of bone flour.

"Glue, itself, it appears, is being used for feed, which would account, in part, for its scarcity and high price. The National Agricultural Council of Saxony, especially, has occupied itself with this question and, beginning last year, has made experiments in regard to the use of glue for hog feed and hen feed, which experiments are said to have favorable results. It is reported that the glue is first dried under special conditions and reduced to a fine powder and then fed alone or in combination with other ingredients. Any limed bovine glue stock, it is said, which has not been treated with arsenic or other poisonous substances, may be utilized for this glue feed.

"In normal times it is estimated that Germany produces from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of glue per annum, of which the United States purchases 300,000 to 800,000 pounds. The declared value of the exports of gelatine and glue from the Kehl district to the United States, nearly all of which was gelatine, amounted to $122,078 in 1911, $123,608 in 1912, and $97,430 in 1913. The United States also buys important quantities of glue stock in this country.

"The importation of hides and skins into Germany has very largely ceased, the number of available domestic animals has greatly diminished, the uses of glue and gelatine have multiplied both for food and cattle feed, as well as for military purposes. It would, therefore, appear probable that there is no surplus stock of glue in this country which would be available for exportation to foreign countries at the close of the war."

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New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association

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AN ERA OF HIGH PRICES

The rising cost of living has been a popular topic of discussion for so long that it might seem to have been exhausted as a means of arousing attention. But late manifestations in many lines of products have been so marked that it seems that the cry of high prices is to assume a new and portentous meaning during the coming months. For once meat prices are not the "headliner," and the public is beginning to realize that there is something else besides meat that can go up when the law of supply and demand gets to work.

A writer in the Journal of Commerce comments on what seems to him an assurance of a winter of high prices, "thanks to our self-appointed task of feeding a hungry world unable to feed itself. And the worst of it all is that it appears to be generally traceable to no less irresistible a factor than the law of supply and demand."

As an example he calls attention to the tremendous demand for American butter from abroad, which has resulted in shipments the magnitude of which had never been dreamed of by American dairy interests. And this comes right on top of one of the most remarkable manifestations of domestic demand ever recorded in this country.

A similar scarcity appears to prevail in everything else of a staple character among our foods. Canners sold their output as fast as packed, at least their output would hardly meet the requirements of the advance sales, and scarcely a staple opening price was made on any of the leading foods that was not withdrawn within a few days because the offerings were all taken up.

The situation in the flour market and the effect on bread prices is a burning topic of discussion just now. And so it goes.

This pressure of home and foreign demand has long been recognized in the meat trade. In spite of recent liberal supplies of hogs and cattle the demand has been so general that prices have maintained themselves, and only a marked falling off in European orders or an unexpected slump in home consumption will see any marked weakening in prices during the coming winter.

PEANUT OIL POSSIBILITIES

There has been much recent discussion among oil mill operators concerning the possibilities of peanut oil production in the United States, particularly in the cotton oil mill territory. Investigation shows that, to be a profitable article of manufacture under normal conditions, peanut oil must be of a higher quality than that which is now being produced in this country.

Ordinarily it cannot compete in price with cottonseed oil. At the present time, it is true, cottonseed and all its products are so high that peanut oil can be put on the market at about the same price as cotton oil. This has led many mill owners to consider the advisability of making peanut oil, and the increased acreage in peanuts in the South, especially in the territory infested with the boll weevil, is another strong inducement for the development of new outlets for the crop.

In a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture it is pointed out that the relative costs of production are such that, except under unusual conditions, a higher price must be asked for peanut oil than for cottonseed oil. Unless the grade of the peanut product is raised, therefore, they believe there will be little inducement for anyone to buy it.

Investigations by the authors of the bulletin show that, including labor and the interest on the investment, it costs the farmer from $20 to $25 to produce thirty-five bushels of peanuts—the average yield per acre of the Spanish variety which is the one best suited for oil making. At 70 cents a bushel this means a revenue from the nuts of $24.50 an acre. In addition, the hay is worth about $10, making $34.50 in all. This margin of profit is none too large. In fact, the investigators state as one of their conclusions that farmers cannot afford to grow peanuts for sale unless they are reasonably sure of receiving at least 70 cents a bushel.

On the other hand, if peanut oil is to be sold in competition with cottonseed oil, even under the present unusual conditions, the mill man cannot pay more than 70 cents, and at the prices which have prevailed in the past he cannot afford to pay that. At 70 cents a ton of Spanish peanuts costs $46.66 and should yield under careful treatment 90 gallons of oil and 750 pounds of meal. The meal probably can be disposed of for $11.25; the oil at 60 cents a gallon is worth $48.

This leaves the mill man $12.59 a ton, out of which he must meet his manufacturing and selling charges and take his profit. As cottonseed oil frequently sells for about 45 cents a gallon, it is obvious that ordinarily the two oils cannot compete on the basis of price. Another matter which must be considered is that by the methods in use many mills are obtaining a yield of only 65 gallons of oil from a ton of peanuts. With such a yield and with the oil at 60 cents a gallon, a considerable loss may be expected.

The peanut oil imported during the year ending June 30, 1914, was valued at 67 cents per gallon. A small part of this was high grade edible oil, which probably sold for a considerably higher price than the average for all of the oil imported. If a high-grade American oil is placed on the market at a little lower price than that commanded by the best of the imported oils, it is possible that a steady demand for it might be built up which would be quite independent of the cost of cottonseed oil.

In this connection it is pointed out that in the production of a high-grade edible peanut oil, the peanuts must be thoroughly cleaned, shelled, blanched and degermed. In the ordinary cottonsed oil mill this will require the installation of additional machinery, involving an expense which is hardly justified unless there is reasonable assurance of a permanent demand for the product. In the same way, before the farmer goes in heavily for peanuts for oil purposes he must assure himself that the mills will be able to pay a fair price for his crop. This consideration, of course, does not affect the agricultural value of peanuts in other respects.

In view of these facts the specialists in the Department of Agriculture believe that the industry can be promoted best by devoting attention to the production of high-grade oil that will sell on its merits. The low grade oils for use in soap, etc., can be made most profitably from low grade nuts and the waste of peanut shelling and peanut-butter-making establishments.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire damaged the plant of the Eaton Packing Company, Hamilton, Ohio.

The building of an abattoir at Lynchburg, Va., is contemplated by M. R. Scott.

Fire destroyed the offal house of the Greenwald Packing Company, Baltimore, Md.

A branch house to cost $40,000 will be built at Ashland, Wis., by Armour & Company.

The erection of a pork packing plant at Fairfield, Fla., is contemplated by E. L. Lenker and others.

It is reported that $100,000 will be spent by Morris & Co. to enlarge their plant at New Orleans, La.

Contract has been awarded by the city of New Britain, Conn., for the construction of a slaughterhouse.

The eight stand cotton gin of the Texas Cooking Oil Co., Burlington, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The slaughterhouse at 1125 Hamilton avenue, Louisville, Ky., owned by Charles Frank, has been destroyed by fire.

It is reported that a branch house will be established at Salt Lake City, Utah, by the Magnolia Cotton Oil Company, Houston, Tex.

The Planters' Cotton Oil Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., recently incorporated with a capital stock of $125,000, succeeds the Valley Oil Company.

The Keystone Meat Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by S. Simon, H. Simon and F. C. Smaltstig.

Fire in the smokehouse of Morris & Company, at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., damaged building and stock to the extent of $1,000.

E. Grilly, T. J. Grilly and G. R. Hagen have incorporated the N. H. Company, Casper, Wyo., to conduct a general cattle business. Capital stock, $50,000.

Contracts have been awarded by the Yellowstone Packing Company, Billings, Mont., for improvements and extensions to their plant to cost about $70,000.

Contract has been awarded by the Union Meat Company for the erection of a six-story extension to their plant in North Portland, Ore., which will cost $50,000.

The Evergreen Packing Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by E. H. Brady, H. E. Deyo and D. W. Schelter.

Philip McLaughlin, Fred Rothfiser and W. G. Fredericks are the incorporators of Fred Rothfiser & Company, a meat firm of Hammond, Ind. Capital stock, $10,000.

The National Market Company, Orange, N. J., to deal in meat and meat products and to operate slaughterhouses, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

The Akron Hebrew Kosher Meat Company, Akron, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 by Warren F. Sieby, Jacob Muman, Eli Tapper, Frank Rice and John C. Grimm.

The Theo. Gutscher Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by Theodore Gutscher, Wm. J. Laubscher, J. C. Koenigshoff, Wm. G. Lambert and W. McMahan.

Fire at the plant of the Florida Cotton Seed Oil Mills, Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed one large building, a quantity of cottonseed and five box cars loaded with cottonseed. Loss estimated at $140,000. Origin unknown.

The Piedmont Packing Company, Greenville, S. C., recently incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 have the following officers: W. H. Austin, president and treasurer; J. H. Morgan, vice-president and W. D. Browning, secretary.

A packing plant with a daily capacity of 200 hogs will be built by the Carolina Packing Company, Wilmington, N. C., organized with a capital stock of $100,000, with W. W. Love as president; E. A. Hawes, vice-president, and Milton Calder, secretary and treasurer.

Extensive acreage on the Kissimmee Prairie has been purchased by the Kissimmee Island Cattle Company, Jacksonville, Fla., and stocked with cattle. This company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000 with W. J. Kelly as president; Charles L. Gaines, vice-president; J. A. Tripp, secretary, and J. H. Burroughs, treasurer.

FIRST SWIFT WOMAN PENSIONER.

After twenty-five years of service, in which she has not been "late a single minute," Miss Grace Monroe left the service of Swift & Company last week. She was the first woman to receive the benefit of the recently established pension system. Miss Monroe is going to Wyoming, where she says she is going to raise hogs to sell to Swift & Company. She was graduated from a business college in Albany, N. Y., twenty-five years ago, and Swift & Company were her first employers.

Under the pension system, which went into effect August 1, all employees who have been in the employ of the firm for twenty-five years and have reached the age of 50 for women and 60 for men, will receive a pension equal to 50 per cent. of their wages. The maximum is $5,000 and the minimum $240 a year. Miss Monroe owns a 40-acre ranch in Wyoming.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 28, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4@4¼c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¼@3½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 4½@5c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., $15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 9c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 11c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 9¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil 13@14c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 96@98c. per lb.; green olive oil 95c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 12½@13c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; cotton oil, 82c. per gal.; soya bean oil, 8¾@9c. per lb.; corn oil, 9¾@10c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 75@80c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 9¼c. per lb.; house grease, — per lb.; oleo stearine, — per lb.; brown grease, 7½@8c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 43@45c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 34@35c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 30½@31c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 42½@43½c. per lb.

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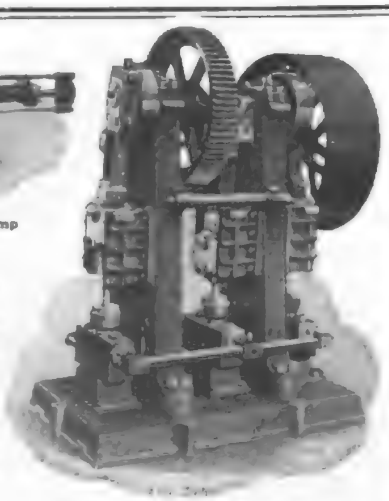

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Values Maintained—New High Levels—Cash Demand Fair—Interior Shipments Liberal —Exports Decreasing.

The action of the provision contract market during the past week has not made for any material change in the position. Prices have been very firm and on pork particularly very high prices continued to be named, but showed some easing the past few days. Some reactions occur in the markets, but there has been no pressure and the offerings have been readily cared for. The higher prices prevailing have not attracted any important increase in the marketing of hogs, which keeps up on a fairly liberal scale.

Stocks are not large and the shipments from packing centers continue so liberal that the position of the market as regards actual supplies on hand is one which encourages confidence on the part of holders. With the exports of all kinds of meats taking such a large proportion of the entire production of the country there is a small percentage left for the domestic distribution. The condition which prevails readily explains why it is that prices for meats of all kinds have been forced to such a level. The exports for the past year and for the period since the war began have been so much in excess of preceding exports that the percentage remaining has been greatly reduced and the only way to make it go around has been to advance the price, which has been the natural result of the extraordinary buying.

Shipments of product from packing points keep large, although not showing the increases which they did at one time compared with last year, as the shipments last year were on a very large scale. Nevertheless the shipments from Chicago for eleven months this season lacking one week have been 103,000,000 pounds more than last year, and the shipments of lard 74,000,000 pounds more The exports have increased 43,000,000 pounds of meats and 15,000,000 pounds of lard, so that the increased Western shipments have been evidently the result of domestic conditions rather than the result of the increase in the export.

The price situation has reached such a point that opinions are beginning to be considerably mixed as to whether the supply may not be distributed into the demand at the price. Hogs continue in the neighborhood of 11c., compared with about 7½c. last year, or a little over 3c. more than a year ago. The price of lard in the meantime shows an advance of about 6⅝c., ribs about 6¼c., and pork about $15.50 per barrel, or a little over 7½c. a pound.

The high price for the hogs is keeping a steady movement, but the supplies in the country being less than last year, there is a smaller supply to draw from and the only way this can be overcome is by the increase in weight. Whether such possibility will develop may depend somewhat upon the profits from feeding. The average weight of hogs for the past week was 221 pounds, compared with 231 pounds last year and 239 pounds two years ago. It is evident from these figures that the inducement of the price is not having the influence on the feeding which some have looked for. The advance in the price of hogs compared with last year is approximately figured as equal to over 30c. a bushel on corn, while corn is only up 15c. a bushel.

In regard to the lard situation there is some difference of opinion at present, although the possibilities of the demand are considered good. With the smaller supply of hogs as indicated by the government there can be only about the same output of lard as last year at the best while the normal results would be for a smaller output. In the question of the supply of cottonseed oil the situation does not look encouraging for any important increase. It is certain that the situation, particularly if foreign demand keeps up, seems to be one which forecasts the probability of a large distribution of lard.

The possibility that the British regulations will restrict the movement of edible fats to neutral countries sufficient to have an influence on the supply is one of the points which is being very carefully thought out. The demand is expected to be influenced to some extent and there are some who believe that the effort being made to bring edible fats and oils from South America and from British possessions from the Far East will have effect on the edible fat market for the Allies. The position was different when the supply of freight room was so greatly needed for munitions, but this pressure has subsided and the supply of freight room available for commercial business is increasing. This is reflected in a gradual decline in rates. Another factor which is of quite a little importance is that the supply of American ocean going tonnage under the American flag has increased nearly 100 per cent. since the beginning of the war. This it is claimed is relieving the pressure on the foreign tonnage in certain directions and permitting foreign tonnage to go elsewhere than America.

LARD.—The market has been a little lower with the West, but trade was light. Prices steadied again with light offerings. Export interest has been quiet. City is quoted at $14.75; Western, $14.90@15; Middle West, $14.90@15; refined Continent, $15.80; South American, $16.15; Brazil, kegs, $17.15; compound, $12¼@12½.

PORK. The market is quiet, but very firm Stocks are small and full prices are obtained. Mess, $30@31; clear, $27@29, and family, $30@31.

BEEF.—The market is strong with limited offerings. Extra India has made another sharp advance, and other grades are very firm. Mess, $20.50@21; packet, $21@21.50; family, $23@24; extra India, $34@36.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to September 27, 1916:

BACON.—Belgium, 3,773,981 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,617 lbs.; Brazil, 3,731 lbs.; British West Indies, 156 lbs.; Canary Islands, 2,303 lbs.; Costa Rica, 651 lbs.; Cuba, 188,922 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 185 lbs.; England, 3,874,896 lbs.; France, 476,071 lbs.; Gibraltar, 25,362 lbs.; Haiti, 3,130 lbs.; Honduras, 535 lbs.; Italy, 10,448 lbs.; Jamaica, 717 lbs.; Mexico, 165 lbs.; Newfoundland, 500 lbs.; Panama, 1,050 lbs.; Peru, 1,060 lbs.; Spain, 159,130 lbs.; Sweden, 75,657 lbs.; Venezuela, 28 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Argentina 655 lbs.; Bermuda, 11,981 lbs.; Brazil, 498 lbs.; British West Indies, 289 lbs.; Canary Islands, 1,090 lbs.; Colombia, 422 lbs.; Costa Rica, 413 lbs.; Cuba, 100,401 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,199 lbs.; Ecuador, 100 lbs.; England, 1,641,318 lbs.; France, 9,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,854 lbs.; Guatemala, 466 lbs.; Haiti, 5,852 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,284 lbs.; Panama, 13,849 lbs.; Peru, 2,616 lbs.; San Domingo, 202 lbs.; Spain, 200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 119 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,981 lbs.

LARD.—Argentina, 5,388 lbs.; Belgium, 8,005,230 lbs.; Brazil, 4,400 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,182 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,394 lbs.; Canary Islands, 16,800 lbs.; Chile, 7,065 lbs.; Colombia, 5,540 lbs.; Cuba, 80,086 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 900 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 695 lbs.; Ecuador, 6,500 lbs.; England, 888,881 lbs.; France, 490,435 lbs.; Gibraltar, 14,000 lbs.; Guatemala, 480 lbs.; Haiti, 63,167 lbs.; Italy, 18,420 lbs.; Mexico, 2,129 lbs.; Netherlands, 736,913 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4,647 lbs.; Norway, 75,000 lbs.; Panama, 7,242 lbs.; Peru, 42,507 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 300 lbs.; Portugese Africa, 500 lbs.; Scotland, 149,525 lbs.; Spain, 55,220 lbs.; Venezuela, 18,268 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Bermuda, 3,790 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,550 lbs.; Costa Rica, 598 lbs.; Cuba, 267,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,747 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 10,267 lbs.; England, 14,000 lbs.; Haiti, 53,936 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,050 lbs.; Mexico, 144 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,805 lbs.; Panama, 25,648 lbs.; Scotland, 17,603 lbs.

LARD OIL.—British South Africa, 70 gals.; Haiti, 3,750 gals.; Italy, 20 gals.; Peru, 600 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Bermuda, 691 lbs.; Panama, 16,390 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Aden, 9,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,650 lbs.; Brazil, 339 lbs.; British Guiana, 24,500 lbs.; British South Africa, 85,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,615 lbs.; Canary Islands, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 13,108 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 8,100 lbs.; England, 120,690 lbs.; France, 19,200 lbs.; French West Indies, 24,800 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Haiti, 25,900 lbs.; Jamaica, 18,240 lbs.; Panama, 9,873 lbs.; Peru, 2,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 900 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 32,500 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Bermuda, 378 lbs.; British India, 240 lbs.; British South Africa, 54 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 15 lbs.; England, 23,400 lbs.; France, 430 lbs.; Jamaica, 59 lbs.; Scotland, 7,200 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Australia, 6,470 lbs.; Bermuda, 471 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,204 lbs.; British West Indies, 231 lbs.; Canary Islands, 1,000 lbs.; Chile, 240 lbs.; Colombia, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 3,750 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 950 lbs.; France, 46,110 lbs.; French West Indies, 920 lbs.; Gibraltar, 4,430 lbs.; Guatemala, 448 lbs.; Haiti, 1,265 lbs.; Honduras, 100 lbs.; Jamaica, 232 lbs.; Panama, 13,756 lbs.; San Domingo, 200 lbs.; Spain, 1,650 lbs.; Venezuela, 616 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to September 27, 1916:

CATTLE. Bermuda, 40 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Bermuda, 5,750 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,200 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,020 lbs.; Canary Islands, 300 lbs.; Colombia, 1,100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,454 lbs.; England, 58,000 lbs.;

Haiti, 7,850 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,900 lbs.; Newfoundland, 50,000 lbs.; Panama, 6,500 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 2,725 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Bermuda, 33,407 lbs.; England, 481,304 lbs.; Panama, 4,617 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 4,560 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 850 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,806 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,500 lbs.; Haiti, 4,180 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,200 lbs.; Netherlands, 52,437 lbs.; Panama, 10,990 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Cuba, 2,985 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 5 lbs.; England, 1,095,931 lbs.; Netherlands, 3,407,233 lbs.; Newfoundland, 77,152 lbs.; Norway, 1,923 lbs.

STEARINE.—Colombia, 19,225 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,200 lbs.; Cuba, 23,265 lbs.; Denmark, 111,954 lbs.; France, 100,821 lbs.; Honduras, 16,335 lbs.; Norway, 15,360 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Netherlands, 432,235 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—British South Africa, 20 gals.

ANIMAL FATS.—Chile, 1,100 lbs.; Colombia, 1,000 lbs.; Honduras, 2,018 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 1,890 lbs.

TALLOW.—British South Africa, 36 lbs.; Colombia, 775 lbs.; Cuba, 1,131 lbs.; France, 76,161 lbs.; Honduras, 1,599 lbs.; Peru, 43,337 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,000 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Argentina, $114; Azores, $14; Bermuda, $318; British East Africa, $48; British India, $55; British South Africa, $446; British West Indies, $212; Canary Islands, $870; Chile, $20; China, $88; Colombia, $40; Costa Rica, $14; Cuba, $1,373; Danish West Indies, $17; Dutch West Indies, $522; Ecuador, $53; England, $27,341; France, $44,200; French West Indies, $46; Guatemala, $75; Haiti, $83; Honduras, $164; Hongkong, $357; Jamaica, $89; Mexico, $90; Newfoundland, $11; Panama, $3,076; Peru, $244; Portuguese Africa, $375; San Domingo, $45; Scotland, $4,692; Straits Settlements, $504; Venezuela, $427.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, $2,674; Bermuda, $174; British Guiana, $148; British West Africa, $594; British West Indies, $79; Canary Islands, $40; Colombia, $529; Cuba, $2,062; Dutch West Indies, $744; Ecuador, $48; England, $12,670; France, $3,080; French West Indies, $229; Gibraltar, $6,316; Haiti, $928; Italy, $2,061; Jamaica, $51; Newfoundland, $50; Panama, $1,673; Venezuela, $12.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, September 21, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake, Bags	Cottonseed Oil, Bbls.	Butter, Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams, Boxes	Tallow, Pkgs.	Beef, Pkgs.	Beef, Bbls.	Lard, Tcs	Lard, and Pkgs.
St. Louis, Liverpool			1649	2185		14			
Orduna, Liverpool	3076		2552	774				136	517
Kroonland, Liverpool				1732			86	850	2102
Mongolia, London				153				785	1500
Bassano, Hull				1090				25	385
Appenine, Cardiff						342	175		
Bergensfjord, Bergen				1811		775		470	
Gothland, Rotterdam								261	
Older, Havre				25					
Chicago, Bordeaux				50					
La Touraine, Bordeaux								25	750
Total	3076		4201	7820		1131	261	2452	5254

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending September 23, 1916, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To	Week ending Sept. 23, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 25, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 23, 1916.
United Kingdom	187	220	12,749
Continent	...	75	4,588
So. & Cen. Am.	695	231	20,111
West Indies	41	339	45,218
Br. No. Am. Col.	13	747	15,570
Other countries	....	21	933
Total	936	1,633	99,169

MEATS, LBS.

To	Week ending Sept. 23, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 25, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 23, 1916.
United Kingdom	12,735,525	14,077,150	548,963,772
Continent	1,116,400	6,237,740	187,831,423
So. & Cen. Am.	36,969	47,569	2,827,080
West Indies	45,146	327,062	10,054,225
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	757,416
Other countries	300	18,506	714,943
Total	14,034,340	20,708,527	751,168,859

LARD, LBS.

To	Week ending Sept. 23, 1916.	Week ending Sept. 25, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 23, 1916.
United Kingdom	3,926,410	3,651,310	226,134,422
Continent	531,300	3,021,776	163,766,580
So. & Cen. Am.	865,402	651,695	34,907,280
West Indies	270,698	159,255	24,244,158
Br. No. Am. Col.	400	46,900	591,189
Other countries	4,220	90,667	1,989,840
Total	5,598,490	7,621,603	463,633,469

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	303	4,174,740	2,646,380
Boston	13	1,293,600	555,110
New Orleans	620	.....	879,000
Montreal	....	8,466,000	1,618,000
Total week	936	13,934,340	5,598,490
Previous week	1,651	8,420,059	4,236,360
Two weeks ago	1,183	11,411,188	12,316,311
Cor. week last y'r	1,633	20,708,027	7,621,193

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '15, to Sept. 23, '16.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	19,833,800	18,067,200	1,766,600
Meats, lbs.	751,168,859	709,696,375	41,472,484
Lard, lbs.	463,633,469	447,975,162	15,658,307

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

TALLOW.—The undertone continues firm, with free bids of 9½c. for city special, while offerings are held at 10c. loose. The trade seems more or less excited over the export situation. Claims that big interests sold more than 1,000,000 pounds of tallow to the Russian government recently, and that there are further orders in the market have naturally affected sentiment. It is said that an offsetting feature is found in the slow English buying, and in the understanding that England is well supplied with oils and greases, but this reasoning alone did not suffice to quiet some of the local interests. At the London auction sale this week there were offerings of 2,200 casks, of which 467 were taken at prices 1s. to 1s. 6d. under those of the previous week.

Rumors have been current that high grade tallow has sold well over the 10c. basis. The idea prevailed that foreign buying was of the good grades. On the other hand some of the soap making people were not disposed to follow the advances, and it is said that some members of this group are supplied with tallow for several months' requirements.

Prime city tallow was quoted in the local market at 9@9½c. nominal, and City Specials, 10c. loose; 150 drums selling at that figure on Thursday.

OLEOSTEARINE.—Under the stimulus of buying for compound lard markets, higher prices have been recorded, and there have been fair sales on the basis of 13½c. A little business for export has been traced.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very quiet, but prices are firm with the general strength in other oils. Extras are quoted at 14¾c., and medium at 13¾@14c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was again very firm with the position of other oils. Prices are quoted at 80@85c.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—The situation is unchanged. Values are very firm with prices responding readily to moderate buying orders. Prime red spot, 9¼@9½c.; Lagos, spot, 9½@9¾c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 12½@13c.

CORN OIL.—The market is very steady. Trade is quiet, and production continues to be readily absorbed. Prices at 9½@9¾c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market shows no change of conditions. Prices are very firm with a steady absorption of arrivals. Spot is quoted at 8½@8¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trade is quiet, with prices maintained. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is firm but very quiet. With the small stocks values are readily maintained. Ceylon, 13@13¼c.; Cochin, 14@15c.

GREASES.—The market has continued firm. With the further advance in tallow there was no pressure on greases, and the tone was very firm. Yellow, 8@8¼c., nom.; bone, 8@8¼c., nom.; house, 8@8¼c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. There were no arrivals of any kind.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 29, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 71,255 quarters; to the Continent, 10,987 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 35,794 quarters; to the Continent, 108,038 quarters; to the United States, 3,828 quarters.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending September 23, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 41,375 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 12 cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 60,774 pounds and averaged 13 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	$1.50	$1.75	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.50	1.75	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.50	1.75	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.50	1.75	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	1.50	1.75	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.50	1.75	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	1.50	2.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	.70	.70	175c.	160c.
Butter	1.75	1.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 28.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams. Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16⅝c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16⅝c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16⅝c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16⅞c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16⅞@17c.

Skinned Hams. Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17½c.

Picnic Hams. Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Clear Bellies. Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 28.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 24@25c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19½c.; city steam lard, 14¾c.; city dressed hogs, 15¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21@22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20@21c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 18@19c.; skinned shoulders, 15c.; boneless butts, 18@19c.; Boston butts, 17@17½c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½c.; lean trimmings, 15@16c.; regular trimmings, 12@12½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 13@13½c.

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COCOANUT OIL PALM OIL
TALLOW GREASE STEARINE

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 28, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Sept. 28, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa, South	218	275
Argentina	—	164
Australia	—	74
Bolivia	—	21
Brazil	262	270
British Guiana	91	91
Central America	126	173
Chile	1	338
Cuba	717	1,433
Dutch Guiana	14	14
French Guiana	—	43
Haiti	13	16
Italy	200	200
Mexico	4	6
Netherlands	4,600	7,667
Norway	—	150
Panama	68	134
Peru	—	2
San Domingo	27	204
South America, other	121	1,470
Uruguay	—	277
Venezuela	—	1
West Indies, other	405	548
Total	6,867	13,571
From New Orleans—		
Mexico	—	15
Panama	100	100
Total	100	115
From other ports—		
Mexico	—	1
Total	—	1

Recapitulation—	Week ending Sept. 28, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1916. Bbls.	Same period, 1915. Bbls.
From New York	6,867	13,571	38,987
From New Orleans	100	115	8,751
From Baltimore	—	—	125
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	—	98
From San Francisco	—	—	47
From other ports	—	1	—
Total	6,967	13,687	48,008

COTTON OIL MILL ANALYSES.

The following report of cotton oil mill analyses for the month ending September 15 is made by P. S. Tilson, chemist, of the Houston, Tex., laboratories:

Cottonseed average analyses:

	Moisture.	Per cent. Oil.	Per cent. Hulls.	Total gals. oil per ton.
Average all samples	12.52	17.80	44.60	47.33
Ave. highest samples	10.90	19.31	45.10	51.50
Ave. lowest samples	13.55	15.67	44.00	41.80

Crude cottonseed oil:

	Refining loss	Color red.	Free fatty acids
Average all samples	9.4	6.7	1.8
Ave. best samples	6.9	5.9	1.0
Ave. worst samples	11.8	7.5	2.0

Cake and meal:

	Moisture.	Ammonia.	Protein.	Oil.
Average all samples	9.24	8.27	42.51	6.45
Ave. best samples	8.50	9.50	46.83	7.23
Ave. worst samples	10.26	6.26	32.18	6.23

Hulls:

	Whole seed and meats.	Oil in Hulls	Total Oil.
Average all samples	Trace	0.36	0.36
Ave. best samples	None	0.25	0.25
Ave. worst samples	0.32	2.03	2.10

Watch page 48 for business chances.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sepptember 28, 1916.—The market since our last report was again active both as to volume of trading and fluctuations. From the closing prices of September 7 the market declined some 16 to 44 points before the decline could be checked. The strong pure lard situation, which influenced quite heavy buying of cotton oil by the compound lard manufacturers, finally checked the decline. From the low levels, on reports to the effect that the compound lard manufacturers were anxious buyers and were paying fancy prices for quick deliveries, the market turned strong and daily sharp advances were scored. From the low levels advances of some 68 to 80 points were scored. From the high levels the market has reacted some but the undertone to-day was strong.

The crude oil markets were only spasmodically active sellers, holding firm to their asking prices. As high as 9.34 was paid before any fair volume could be secured. From the high levels declines to 9.07 were scored, but the volume of trading was extremely light. The fact that seed is not moving as fast as expected, and continues to be held off the market for higher prices, is causing considerable uneasiness amongst the crude mills.

The consuming trade during the past interval has been extremely active; the compound lard manufacturers, as stated before, being the principal buyers, confining their purchases, however, to nearby shipments only. The soap trade, surprising to relate, while not heavy buyers, took on fair quantities. This latter buying was probably influenced by the advancing tallow and grease markets. On September 7 tallow was quoted at 8¾c; to-day's quotation is 10c, and offerings are light. Corn oil, strange to relate, has been quoted above the price of cotton oil. To-day's quotation for corn oil is 10.61c.

At the close of the week the market looks strong. Offerings of crude oil are not heavy. The compound lard trade, however, is reported as brisk, which is only natural in face of the strong pure lard situation. Until the demand for nearby oil is satisfied and some accumulation takes place we cannot expect to see materially lower prices.

	Close Sept. 7. Bid.	Asked.	High.	Low	Close Sept. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Oct.	$10.10	$10.13	$10.62	$9.94	$10.26	$10.41
Nov.	10.01	10.04	10.40	9.90	10.20	10.22
Dec.	10.06	10.07	10.40	9.92	10.22	10.24
Jan.	10.11	10.12	10.42	9.70	10.23	10.24
Mar.	10.33	10.35	10.71	9.95	10.46	10.47

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 29. Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75¾
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.70¾
Commercial, 90 days	4.68¾
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.85¼
Bankers' cables	5.84¼
Bankers' checks	5.85
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	70¼
Bankers' cables	70⅜
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40⅝
Commercial, 60 days	40⅝
Bankers' sight	40¾
Copenhagen—	
Checks	22.60

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., September 29, 1916. Crude cottonseed oil, 70c. bid. Meal, $35. Hulls, $14 per ton. Business very light.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 68½c. Good meal, $32, Atlanta. Hulls, $12.50, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., September 28, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 69c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal quiet at $32. Hulls higher, $9.50@10 loose, $12@12.50 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., September 28, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 68c. bid, 69c. asked; offerings increasing. Prime 8 per cent. meal, $34.25; 7½ per cent. meal, $33.25; 7 per cent. meal, $31.25. Seven per cent. loose cake, $27.75; all short ton, ship side, New Orleans. Hulls higher at $11.25 loose, $13.50 sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., September 28, 1916.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; both buyers and sellers indifferent; 68@69c. bid and asked for prime crude; summer yellow, 74c. asked. Prime loose cake, $32.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

OKLA. CRUSHERS IN CONFERENCE.

Freight rates, the crop outlook and ways and means of meeting the car shortage were discussed at a meeting of the Oklahoma Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Oklahoma City last Friday. It was the opinion of Oklahoma crushers that this year's crop will be from 700,000 to 750,000 bales. Recent favorable weather conditions will have a tendency to increase the production, it was said.

A resolution was passed asking all cottonseed shippers to load freight cars to capacity to tide over the shortage. A report from Texas that seed is selling for $50 and $60 a ton evoked discussion.

"Such prices are not based on any value which could be obtained by crushing seed at present prices of products," declared J. H. Johnston, secretary of the Oklahoma association. "Oklahoma mills have been selling seed to speculators at $45 a ton rather than crush them. The present market justifies a price of no more than $35 to $38 a ton."

The crushers deplored the manner in which the railroads have published cottonseed product rates to Northern markets, and the difficulty in computing rates under the mileage schedule recently adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Distance tables are not included in the schedule, making it necessary to call on the roads for every rate before making a shipment.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of August, 1916, total 18,964 bbls., compared to 62,896 bbls. for August, 1915. The figures for the season ending with August are estimated at 695,400 bbls., compared to 925,625 bbls. for the same period a year ago. This covers exports from all ports and to all destinations outside the United States.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Irregular Market—Some Speculative Liquidation—Lard Less Steady—Refiners Sell Contracts—Crude Oil Offered More Freely at the Advance—Good Southern Weather—Expecting Bullish Cotton Crop Report—Export Situation.

There has been a feeling prevalent in many quarters that cotton oil values could not be maintained at the high levels at this time. The situation is regarded as similar to that which has been observed in previous seasons when many in the trade favored high prices at an ultimate date, but not at the stage when a crude oil movement impended or about to move freely from the South. It is only fair to point out that in cases where such ideas were held, the market did not move in accordance with the arguments. As a specific instance, prices rose steadily last year during the crude oil marketing season.

The present period is not to be favorably compared with last season, however, due to the fact that ruling quotations are very high whereas a year ago the market at this corresponding time was nearly 3½c. or so a pound lower. The force of this reasoning is vitiated by the knowledge that for many weeks last season the real strength of the cotton oil situation did not assert itself until the season was well under way. In answer to this, it might be said that the low prices of cotton oil during the early part of last season permitted of considerable distribution among soap makers which might not have occurred if prices had not been under the basis of tallow and other competing products.

At the best, it is not regarded safe to compare one season with another. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that authorities merely take present prices in consideration and looking ahead they see the equivalent of 3,000,000 barrels of oil to leave the South over a period of several months with a conclusion that current prices will not be held. This view is more popular than for many weeks, although it must be said that the same theory was advanced not so long ago, and the cotton oil market ascended to higher quotations, despite the preponderance of bearish opinions, especially among those in touch with the crude oil situation.

The speculative demand has had much to do with the maintenance of values, while these bearish opinions were being expressed. Prices have been held and surplus offerings bought up so that when consumers had to enter the market, full asking prices had to be paid. In the interim there has been quite a little speculative liquidation, and many contracts have been evened, but an outstanding speculative long account of fair proportions is still believed to exist, offset partially by a speculative short interest and by the hedge sales for refiners.

Whether there will be a repetition of the speculative absorption very soon remains to be seen. Some houses that never have had anything to do with cotton oil in previous seasons, are now frantically bullish. This may or may not be construed as a weak feature of the market. It obviously emphasizes the extent of the speculative demand and in regard to the outside buying of cotton oil, the fact is constantly before the trade that so much money has been accumulated in speculative ventures for higher prices that the buyers are not easily deprived of their confidence.

Of late, the speculative demand has subsided. The occasional weakness in the lard market has not been overlooked, nor has the ideal weather in the south for the movement of cotton and cotton seed. Reports came to hand of seed selling at $50@60 a ton and the impression was that these prices would stimulate a large liquidating movement of seed. A difference of opinion prevailed as the level of cotton oil values warranted by the high cost of seed, yet much was said of

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prices around 9c and 9.20 being fair in view of selling prices for other seed products.

The trade has been prepared for a rather bullish cotton crop report on October 2. This item goes a long way in disturbing consumers of cotton oil who now have before them the prospect of only as much oil as was available last year. Between the coming movement of new crude oil and the current prices of cotton oil, as against the natural anxiety of consumers, healthy position of compound lard and poor cotton crop, it is not unnatural for the mixed market opinions just now. There are prospects of a poor export season and of only limited takings of oil for the soap makers, but these features are in a broad way offset by the better sale for compound lard and by the prospect of a small oil crush this year. Latest reports suggest that the recent restriction on exports to and from neutral countries as laid down by Great Britain does not include cotton oil as was at first supposed.

Closing prices, Saturday, September 23, 1916. Spot, $10.45; September, $10.45@11; October, $10.46@10.49; November, $10.26@10.29; December, $10.24@10.25; January, $10.28@10.29; February, $10.40@10.44; March, $10.52@10.53; April, $10.55@10.70. Futures closed unchanged to 4 higher. Sales were: October, 1,400, $10.49@10.46; December, 1,800, $10.30@10.23; January, 2,900, $10.31@10.26; February, 100, $10.44@10.44; March, 8,000, $10.55@10.50. Total sales, 14,500 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $9.20 nom.; prime crude Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, September 25, 1916. Spot, $10.50; September, $10.50@11; October, $10.60@10.63; November, $10.38@10.40; December, $10.39@10.40; January, $10.41@10.43; February, $10.50@10.54; March, $10.62@10.63; April, $10.65@10.75. Futures closed 5 to 15 higher. Sales were: October, 3,300, $10.62@10.47; November, 2,000, $10.40@10.35; December, 9,900, $10.40@10.33; January, 7,300, $10.42@10.37; February, 400, $10.54@10.47; March, 7,700, $10.64@10.59. Total sales, 30,600 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $9.20 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, September 26, 1916. Spot, $10.40; September, $10.50; October, $10.53@10.55; November, $10.30@10.33; December, $10.30@10.32; January, $10.31@10.32; February, $10.40@10.45; March, $10.52@10.54; April, $15.63@10.66. Futures closed unchanged to 10 lower. Sales were: October, 2,700, $10.57@10.50; November, 1,300, $10.37@10.30; December, 6,900, $10.37@10.29; January, 7,300, $10.37@10.30; February, 300, $10.42@10.40; March, 3,100, $10.55@10.50; April, 400, $10.63@10.62. Total sales, 22,000 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $9.20 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, September 27, 1916. Spot, $10.40; September, $10.40; October, $10.37@10.39; November, $10.09@10.11; December, $10.13@10.14; January, $10.15@10.17; February, $10.22@10.28; March, $10.37@10.39; April, $10.51@10.53. Futures closed 10 to 21 lower. Sales were: October, 3,100, $10.52@10.40; November, 4,400, $10.25@10.10; December, 5,100, $10.30@10.13; January, 11,500, $10.28@10.15; March, 8,600, $10.49@10.36; April, 100, $10.53@10.53. Total sales, 32,800 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., new, $9.07@9.20; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, September 28, 1916. Spot, $10.35; October, $10.39@10.41; November, $10.20@10.22; December, $10.22@10.24; January, $10.23@10.24; February, $10.33@10.40; March, $10.46@10.47; April, $10.58@10.63; May, $10.60@10.61. Futures closed 2 to 11 higher. Sales were: October, 1,200, $10.40@10.29; November, 1,700, $10.22@10.17; December, 4,000, $10.24@10.09; January, 4,400, $10.25@10.12; March, 10,600, $10.47@10.34; April, 200, $10.61@10.60; May, 500, $10.65@10.60. Total sales, 22,600. Prime crude, S. E., new, $9.07@9.20.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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POSSIBILITIES OF PEANUT OIL PRODUCTION

What May Be Done in the United States in This Field

By H. C. Thompson, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, and H. S. Bailey, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry.

(Continued from last week.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This bulletin will be of interest to owners and managers of oil mills, dealers and business men, and to farmers who are growing or who contemplate growing peanuts.

The Preparation of Peanuts for Oil Making.

Where the very highest grade edible oil is desired, it may be necessary thoroughly to clean, shell, blanch, and degerm the peanuts. Peanuts as received from the farmers usually contain considerable dirt, sticks, and trash of various kinds. These materials must be removed by screens, fans, or suction blasts, such as are used in cleaning and shelling establishments, whether the nuts are to be pressed before or after shelling.

Peanuts are usually shelled by machines made especially for this purpose. It is possible that the cottonseed huller can be used for shelling peanuts, but the machine would have to be so adjusted as to give greater clearance space for the peas, to prevent breaking them, and run at a slower speed than for cottonseed.

After the nuts are shelled, the peas are separated from the hulls by means of a fan or suction blast. In the regular shellers the hulls and chaff are separated from the meats by suction as they fall from the sheller. This separation could be made in the same manner as they fall from the cottonseed huller.

In order to get the peanut kernels entirely free from trash and bad nuts, it is necessary to hand-pick them. In the cleaning and shelling plants this is done by passing them over a "picking table," alongside of which are seated a number of women, who pick out foreign matter and decayed nuts as the peanuts pass on a slowly moving belt. The cost of this hand picking usually does not exceed $1 per ton of farmers' stock. The hand picking would not be necessary except for a high-grade oil.

The blanching process consists in removing the red skin. The same operation usually separates the pea or kernel into halves and removes the germ, or heart. Blanching is accomplished by means of blanching machines, consisting of a set of brushes revolving against a corrugated plate. The meats are separated from the chaff and germs by passing them over screens and in front of a fan. The skins are blown out and the germs fall through the screen, which should have round holes seven thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter. It is not feasible to remove all of the red skin, but as much as possible should be removed. The germs should also be removed, as the oil in them is of a lower quality than that in the remainder of the nut.

When using a hydraulic press for expressing peanut oil it is necessary to grind the peanuts and run the ground material through rolls to crush the oil cells. The grinding and rolling, or crushing, can be accomplished by using the grinders and rolls now used in cotton-oil mills.

When using a continuous working machine of the expeller type it is not necessary to grind the material, although the cake would have to be ground for the second pressing.

As the germs are quite rich in oil and the skins contain about 14 per cent., these products should not be wasted. They can be used advantageously in the manufacture of low-grade oils, which can later be refined in a manner similar to crude cottonseed oil or used in making soap. Some of the manufacturers of peanut butter and other peanut products are now selling to oil mills for a

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Machinery for Manufacturing Peanut Oil.

In the manufacture of peanut oil in a cottonseed-oil mill it would be necessary to install additional machinery in order to make a high-grade oil. The oil presses, grinders, filter presses, and conveyors in use in cotton-oil mills can be used for making peanut oil In addition to these machines, it would be advisable to install equipment that is used in peanut cleaning and shelling factories. This equipment consists of cleaning, shelling, and blanching machines and the necessary conveyors, fans, sieves, etc. Dealers in peanut cleaning and shelling machinery can probably furnish all the equipment necessary in preparing peanuts for oil making.

It is probable that machinery made in this country for use in peanut cleaning and shelling plants would be more satisfactory than that used in Marseille. The peanut industry is much more highly developed in the United States than anywhere else in the world, and practically all the machinery used has been designed especially for this purpose.

Analyses of American-Grown Peanuts.

Unfortunately, the number of analyses of American-grown peanuts is small but those given in the following tables are fairly representative. More analyses have been made of the Spanish and Virginia than of any other varieties, because they are the most important commercial types Table I gives the analyses of 12 samples of Spanish and of 19 samples of Virginia peanuts.

TABLE I Analyses of peanuts of the Spanish and Virginia varieties, as grown in the United States

Variety.	Constituents (per cent) Moisture	Oil.	Oil (dry basis).	Ash.
Spanish.				
Sample a	3.8	50.2	52.2	...
b	5.1	50.6	53.3	2.5
c	2.7	52.8	54.3	2.4
d	4.2	47.6	49.7	2.4
e	2.6	49.4	50.7	2.4
f	6.4	48.0	51.0	2.4
g (Mississippi)	3.2	50.1	51.8	...
h (No. Carolina)	3.8	48.2	49.8	...
i (Dis. of Col.)	5.4	52.2	54.0	...
j	6.3	49.0	52.3	...
k	1.4	50.4	51.1	...
l (Louisiana)	4.4	47.4	49.6	...
Average	3.9	50.0	52.5	2.4
Virginia:				
Grade No. 1	3.5	43.0	44.5	...
Grade No. 3	3.5	45.3	47.0	...
Grade No. 1	5.4	41.1	43.5	...
Grade No. 2	6.2	38.1	40.6	...
Grade splits	3.4	46.4	48.0	...
Grade No. 1	3.1	40.1	42.3	2.0
Do.	.5	48.3	48.5	2.0
Do.	.6	47.2	47.4	2.1
Grade No. 2	6.3	44.3	46.6	2.3
Do	2.5	45.1	46.2	2.1
Do.	1.7	45.2	45.9	2.7
Grade No. 3	7.1	43.8	44.2	3.9
Do.	4.0	35.9	37.4	4.4
Do.	3.5	35.2	36.5	3.2
Do.	6.3	29.8	31.6	...
Do.	4.7	36.5	38.3	...
Farmers' stock	4.1	37.2	38.8	...
Do.	3.6	45.7	47.4	...
Do.	4.7	40.0	42.0	...
Average	4.1	41.7	43.3	2.7

It will be noticed that the average percentage of oil for the 12 samples of Spanish peanuts is 52.5 and of the 19 samples of the Virginia variety, 43.3, figured on the basis of dry shelled nuts.

As has already been stated, the weight of shells and trash per ton of farmers' stock is about 600 pounds, so that the average amount of oil in a ton of unshelled Spanish peanuts, figured on the basis of 50 per cent. of oil, is approximately 700 pounds. Similarly, for Virginia peanuts, which have an average oil content of 52 per cent. in the shelled goods and run about 800 pounds of shells and trash to the ton of farmers' stock, there are 500 pounds of oil per ton. The amount of oil present in the average sample of farmers' stock peanuts as received at the mill will usually be slightly less than this, due to the higher moisture content in the raw material.

Assuming that the residual cake will contain 9 per cent. of oil, the theoretical yield would be 630 pounds of oil per ton of farmers' stock Spanish and 430 pounds of oil per ton of Virginia peanuts. The laboratory experiments carried on over a series of years by the United States Department of Agriculture, in which peanuts from various sections of the country were pressed in a half-size expeller, indicate that under ideal conditions it is possible to obtain in a single pressing a cake which has as low as 6 per cent. of oil, and in one or two instances it has been possible to obtain by a second pressing cakes containing less than 5 per cent.

These results apply to both peanuts pressed in the shell and shelled goods. On a larger scale, however, it will probably be impracticable and doubtless undesirable to work for such high yields. The tonnage capacity of the continuous press decreases rapidly when attempts are made to obtain a cake with less than 8 or 9 per cent., and the increased labor and power cost would thus more than offset the increased value of the oil recovered.

Laboratory experiments with the continuous press or expeller, could not be paralleled with similar runs on a hydraulic press, and the only data available are those obtained from analyses of a few isolated samples of cake. These were obtained from cotton-oil mills, where the peanuts were pressed in their regular hydraulic presses. The oil content of these cakes varies between 7 and 9 per cent.

Analyses of the shelled nuts and of the shells of the five standard varieties of peanuts grown on the same soil at Florence, S. C., in 1915, are given in Table II. These peanuts were grown and analyzed by the department. So far as the writers have been able to learn, these analyses are the only ones ever made of the five types of peanuts grown under identical conditions.

TABLE II. Analyses of five varieties of peanuts grown at Florence, S. C.

Variety.	Constituents of shelled nuts (%) Moisture.	Oil.	Crude fiber.	Protein.	Ash.
Virginia runner	3.33	46.58	2.73	29.06	2.76
Virginia bunch	3.28	45.73	2.84	29.52	3.11
Spanish	3.30	49.10	2.30	31.20	2.67
Valencia	3.75	49.60	2.13	33.04	2.67
African	3.45	45.90	2.26	30.30	3.31

Variety.	Constituents of shells (%) Moisture	Oil.	Crude fiber	Protein.	Ash.
Virginia runner	5.23	0.73	78.28	5.07	4.11
Virginia bunch	5.23	3.53	76.00	7.25	3.95
Spanish	5.00	3.20	66.70	8.16	6.81
Valencia	5.80	1.38	70.72	7.23	3.34
African	5.45	2.46	71.70	7.60	3.38

It will be noticed that there is very little difference between the oil content of the Valencia and the Spanish and that these two

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varieties are higher in oil than the other three. The Virginia Bunch, Virginia Runner, and African have nearly the same percentage of oil. The difference in oil content of the five varieties is not very great. In fact, there is as much difference in the percentage of oil in Spanish peanuts grown under different conditions as there is between the different varieties grown under the same conditions, as can be seen by comparing Tables I and II.

It will be noticed that the shells from Spanish peanuts contain less crude fiber and more protein and ash than any other variety. The shells of the Virginia Runner peanuts contain less oil and protein and more crude fiber than any other variety.

(To be continued.)

GOVERNMENT IS RAISING HOGS.

Hog-raising is becoming one of the big industries at the District workhouse farm, at Occoquan, Va. Approximately 700 pigs compose this year's output, and facilities are about completed for raising double this number next year. It is Superintendent Whittaker's plan to slaughter 700 hogs annually for consumption at the institution, and sell about an equal number, which he thinks should bring in about $10,000 in cash to the District every year.

The Occoquan hog plant is one of the largest in the country. There are six large cement feeding pens, each connected by a runway with a five-acre field. Garbage is sterilized before being fed to the shoats and the pens are kept in a high state of sanitation. Prison labor is now being employed in the construction of a slaughterhouse, which will be in operation by hog-killing time this fall.

Another industry shortly to be installed at Occoquan will be that of canning fruits and vegetables. This is being attempted on a small scale at present, and about 5,000 gallons of tomatoes will be canned for use this winter. It is planned, however, to establish a regular canning factory by utilizing the buildings now occupied by the woman prisoners, as soon as the new female department is built on the reformatory tract, adjoining the workhouse property. This will require two years, and by that time it is expected the workhouse orchard, comprising about 6,000 trees, will be bearing. The workhouse now consumes more than $300 worth of dried fruits monthly, and the development of the orchard and operation of the canning factory will enable it to cut down the food bill to a large extent.

CHINESE EGG EXPORTS TO U. S.

Exports of fresh and preserved eggs in 1915 from China were very limited so far as trade with the United States was concerned. It is estimated that 7,000 cases, of 30 dozen per case, were shipped to the United States, writes Consul General Thomas Sammons. This falling off was caused primarily by active buying in November for shipment to London by refrigerator steamer.

Albumen and egg-yolk prices have been extremely high, and this has tended to lessen the movement of fresh and preserved eggs. Another factor has been the limited freight space available and the high freight rates demanded therefor. The freight rate on this commodity in January was $12 per ton, rising to $25 in April. Under prevailing conditions there does not seem to be much to warrant the expectation of a profitable future in the fresh and preserved egg business, although there is growing activity in dried-egg products and in the egg-yolk trade.

The shipment of fresh eggs to the United States decreased from $578,353 in 1914 to $95,201 in 1915, and frozen, salted, and desiccated egg exports fell from $628,496 to $104,566. At the same time the exports of egg yolk from China to the United States increased from $290,720 to $479,537. The increase in exports of albumen from China to the world at large was due partially to larger quantities being shipped to America. The exportation of this article to the United States increased by $410,936 during 1915.

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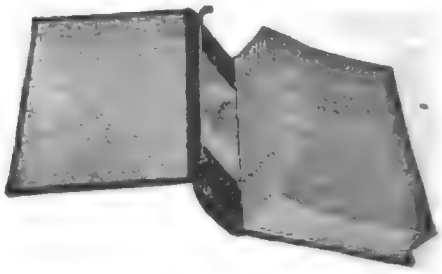

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MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 16.)

ground for pure-bred sheep, and their number has been pretty well maintained for 22 years until 1912 at about 29,000,000 to 33,000,000. From 1912 to 1913 a decline from 28,967,000 to 27,629,000 sheep is reported, so that in 1913 the United Kingdom had less sheep than in any year as far back as 1890. Indeed, a decline in number of sheep is observable since 1909, when the number was 31,840,000.

Uruguay.—The census of 1900 found 18,600,000 sheep, and the census of 1908 found 26,300,000. It is apparent that in number of sheep as well as in number of cattle Uruguay is a rapidly growing country. No information has been obtained for any year subsequent to 1908.

Venezuela.—The Bulletin of the Pan-American Union reports 1,600,000 sheep in Venezuela in 1909. Estimates for various preceding years are apparently wild.

(To be continued.)

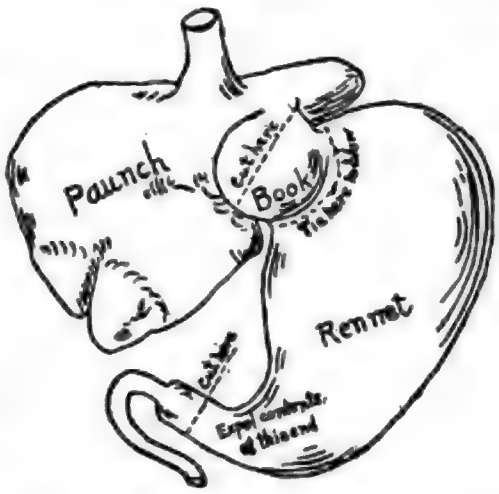
SURVEYING THE MEAT FIELD.

President W. H. White, Jr., of the White Provision Company of Atlanta, Ga., has been making an automobile tour of southern Georgia and Alabama points this month, combining an outing with a survey of the rapidly-growing livestock producing territory in those sections. The cattle and hog situation in this territory is one of growing interest, and Mr. White took this means of ascertaining it at first hand.

Wanted--Calf Rennets

TO BUTCHERS AND PACKERS:

We are in the market for large quantities of Domestic Calf Rennets, prepared for shipment by blowing and drying or in the green state, cut open and packed flat in salt. Butchers and Packers will find it profitable to save the stomachs of all young calves slaughtered, and we will be pleased to hear from any party having a quantity of such goods to offer. We pay the freight charges on all shipments. Circulars giving the most approved methods of handling rennets in either the dry or salt form will be sent on request.



Yours truly,

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc., Little Falls, N. Y.

Manufacturers of

Chr. Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract, Danish Butter Color and Danish Cheese Color. Lactic Ferment Culture for ripening Cream in Butter Making and Milk in Cheese Making. Rennet Tablets and Cheese Color Tablets for Farm Cheese Making.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 29.—Market steady, Western steam, $14.75 nom.; Middle West, $14.90@15.00; city steam, 14¾c. nom.; refined Continent, $15.80; South American, $16.15; Brazil, kegs, $17.15; compound, 12⅛@12½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 29.—Copra fabrique, 149 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 135 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 29.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 175s.; pork, prime mess, 147s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 78s.; New York, 73s.; picnic, 70s.; hams, long, 104s.; American cut, 102s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 95s.; long clear, 90s.; short back, 91s.; bellies, clear, 97s. Lard, spot prime, 81s. 3d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 81s. 9d.; October, 80s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, 49s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 107s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 42s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and a little lower. Demand was not so active and moderate offerings affected the market.

Tallow.

The market was very firm with full prices paid. City specials loose is quoted at 9½@10c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was again very steady with trade light. Oleo is quoted at 13c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Leading was less active with values a little lower on the easier tone of the lard market.

Market closed 2 higher to 3 points lower. Sales, 14,000 bbls. Spot oil, $10.40 bid. Crude, Southeast, $9.07@9.20 nom. Closing quotations on futures: October, $10.41@10.44; November, $10.22@10.24; December, $10.23@10.25; January, $10.25@10.26; February, $10.35@10.40; March, $10.41@10.45; April, $10.50@10.55; May, $10.55@10.60.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 29.—Hogs slow, 5c. higher to 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, $9.80@10.40; light, $9.50@10.60; mixed, $9.50@10.75; heavy, $9.40@10.65 rough heavy, $9.40@9.60; Yorkers, $10.15@10.30; pigs, $6.75@9.65; cattle,, steady; beeves, $6.40@11.25; cows and heifers, $3.40@9.35; Western, $6.15@9.40. Calves, $8.50@13. Sheep, lower; lambs, $7.30@9; Western, $7.15@8.30; native, $6.00@7.70; yearlings, $7.30@9.

Omaha, September 29.—Hogs steady, $9.25@10.25.

Buffalo, September 29.—Hogs lower; on sale, 5,600, at $10.50@10.75.

Kansas City, September 29.—Hogs lower, at $9.50@10.45.

St. Joseph, September 29.—Hogs strong, at $9.75@10.45.

Sioux City, September 29.—Hogs steady, at $9.75@10.25.

Louisville, September 29.—Hogs lower, at $9.40@10.30

Indianapolis, September 29.—Hogs steady, at $10.10@10.90.

St. Louis, September 29.—Hogs lower, at $9.75@10.65.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, September 23, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,978	27,000	34,195
Swift & Co.	9,551	14,000	36,427
Wilson & Co.	7,121	7,000	10,023
Morris & Co.	7,170	5,000	10,641
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,598	7,500	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,338	4,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	3,802	...	...

Miller & Hart, 2,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,100 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 7,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,300 hogs; others, 13,000 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,796	9,700	6,167
Fowler Packing Co.	1,089	.	2,760
Wilson & Co.	5,554	5,787	4,975
Swift & Co.	9,655	9,943	7,744
Cudahy Packing Co.	7,212	6,384	6,160
Morris & Co.	6,292	5,000	5,271
Others	2,056	498	39

Wolf Packing Co., 53 cattle; R. Balling, 6 cattle and 312 sheep; Graybill & Stephenson, 100 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 145 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 125 cattle and 2,141 hogs; Rice & Kirk, 2,534 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 412 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,832	3,750	7,669
Swift & Co.	6,611	5,690	26,162
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,549	6,906	13,765
Armour & Co.	5,558	5,965	21,196
Swartz & Co.	...	555	...
J. W. Murphy	...	3,463	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 170 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 40 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 13 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 25 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 440 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	6,132	3,783	4,343
Swift & Co.	9,463	2,051	4,241
Armour & Co.	6,505	5,114	4,073
East Side Packing Co.	258	1,350	...
Independent Packing Co.	526	292	...
Heil Packing Co.	1	1,473	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	577	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	42	284	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	306	...
Krey Packing Co.	2	685	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	445	...	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 23, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	52,963
Kansas City	39,083
Omaha	27,296
East St. Louis	24,492
St. Joseph	9,931
Cudahy	626
Sioux City	3,951
South St. Paul	7,682
New York and Jersey City	10,611
Philadelphia	3,919
Pittsburgh	860
Oklahoma City	6,302

HOGS.

Chicago	107,578
Kansas City	40,700
Omaha	22,577
East St. Louis	34,678
St. Joseph	20,331
Cudahy	4,004
Sioux City	12,720
Ottumwa	7,062
Cedar Rapids	5,758
South St. Paul	15,200
New York and Jersey City	20,165
Philadelphia	5,214
Pittsburgh	2,205
Oklahoma City	19,911

SHEEP.

Chicago	92,694
Kansas City	23,204
Omaha	64,563
East St. Louis	15,191
St. Joseph	15,867
Cudahy	315
Sioux City	1,307
South St. Paul	4,305
New York and Jersey City	47,052
Philadelphia	8,967
Pittsburgh	1,114
Oklahoma City	1,168

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	900	9,000	1,400
Kansas City	100	1,000	
Omaha	100	2,000	1,600
St. Louis	1,200	1,800	1,700
St. Joseph	200	2,000	1,200
Sioux City	400	2,000	800
St. Paul	400	1,000	200
Oklahoma City	300	1,300	50
Fort Worth	200	500	
Milwaukee		1,109	
Denver	102	363	9,919
Louisville	650	1,800	300
Cudahy		420	
Wichita		131	
Indianapolis	250	8,000	100
Pittsburgh		2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	300	1,071	100
Buffalo	150	2,300	2,000
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	2,400
New York	310	1,635	1,786
Toronto, Canada	392	1,013	3

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	32,000	31,000
Kansas City	38,000	8,000	20,000
Omaha	3,000	3,000	42,000
St. Louis	11,400	7,000	2,900
St. Joseph	4,200	8,000	5,500
Sioux City	11,500	1,000	3,000
St. Paul	17,100	10,000	14,300
Oklahoma City	1,800	2,300	
Fort Worth	4,500	3,500	
Milwaukee	200	262	50
Denver	4,150	730	30,370
Louisville	6,600	4,500	500
Detroit		380	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		140	
Indianapolis	1,650	4,000	
Pittsburgh	3,200	6,000	400
Cincinnati	3,400	5,062	300
Buffalo	5,300	14,000	9,000
Cleveland	1,700	4,000	5,000
New York	4,317	9,000	11,786
Toronto, Canada	4,581	1,038	2,234

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	15,000	23,000
Kansas City	21,000	17,000	10,000
Omaha	10,800	5,000	7,400
St. Louis	8,200	13,000	2,500
St. Joseph	3,700	7,000	5,000
Sioux City	1,600	3,000	1,200
St. Paul	2,400	4,000	750
Oklahoma City	1,500	4,000	700
Fort Worth	4,000	2,500	300
Milwaukee	800	2,030	1,200
Denver	500	540	7,497
Louisville	500	1,000	100
Detroit		1,280	
Cudahy		3,000	
Wichita		3,031	
Indianapolis	1,450	9,000	550
Pittsburgh		2,000	500
Cincinnati	400	3,250	300
Buffalo	650	3,200	3,000
Cleveland	100	2,000	2,000
New York	793	1,520	3,400
Toronto, Canada	941	1,107	678

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,000	30,000	30,000
Kansas City	10,000	11,000	23,000
Omaha	7,800	5,000	30,000
St. Louis	7,200	9,000	3,300
St. Joseph	3,500	4,000	5,500
Sioux City	3,000	3,000	2,000
St. Paul	8,400	6,000	1,400
Oklahoma City	1,200	5,000	300
Fort Worth	4,500	4,500	300
Milwaukee	200	5,895	100
Denver	1,353	462	5,141
Louisville	600	1,500	300
Detroit		5,000	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		1,307	
Indianapolis	1,100	10,000	700
Pittsburgh		2,000	500
Cincinnati	100	4,087	600
Buffalo	800	1,800	3,400
Cleveland	200	2,000	2,000
New York	978	4,038	3,640
Toronto, Canada	944	1,702	776

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,500	15,000	11,000
Kansas City	4,000	7,000	9,000
Omaha	5,100	6,000	27,000
St. Louis	5,500	6,500	1,200
St. Joseph	5,000	5,000	5,000
Sioux City	2,000	2,500	1,600
St. Paul		3,000	
Oklahoma City	700	2,400	100
Fort Worth	3,500	2,700	400
Milwaukee		1,418	
Louisville		3,000	
Detroit		3,200	
Cudahy		1,300	
Wichita		1,883	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Cincinnati	1,400	3,994	1,400
Buffalo	475	2,500	2,800
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	1,823	1,605	1,170

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,500	15,000	11,000
Kansas City	300	5,000	4,000
Omaha	1,400	4,300	3,500
St. Louis	1,300	5,000	700
St. Joseph	300	3,000	500
Sioux City	1,500	2,000	200
Fort Worth	1,500	2,200	
St. Paul	2,000	3,400	1,800
Oklahoma City	800	1,800	

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

large sales have depleted stocks and while buyers are still in the market sales are of less magnitude.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES. A strong and fairly active market was noted in packer hides. Trading was rather general in its distribution and strong and higher figures were usually registered. The market is practically bare of hides of salting back of September. Several killers have moved out their September production on most every line, leaving but few September hides awaiting buyers. The situation has a decidedly firm undertone. Heavy native steers brought 23c. for 7,500 February-March kill. Several trades in current kill of native steers were put through at the new rate of 26¼c. Such transactions totaled 18,000 hides. Bids at that figure are freely made for more and 26¼c. is the lowest offering available. Most producers demand 27c. for native steers. There were rumors around the market that 26¾c. has been realized. Texas steers brought the new price of 24½c. for 10,000 September heavy weights. Further business is possible at that figure as other killers are willing to book. Production is large, this being the season for increased arrivals of this class of live stock. Some of the killers with small unsold stocks of Texas steers talk 25c. About 4,000 light Texas steers sold at 24c. All sellers talk 24¼c. or 24½c. for further movement. Available unsold stocks are small. Butt branded steers made the new rate of 24½c., a lot of 3,000 September hides going at that figure, which was ½c. better than previously realized. Some makers want 25c. on next business, but some hides are still available at the 24½c. price. Colorado steers did not sell. The primary reason for their inactivity was the asked advance of a cent a pound. Killers wanted 24c. in line with the general upward movement in prices of other varieties. Buyers demanded hides at the last sale rate of 24c. owing to fairly ample supplies and rather large slaughter of this class of stock. There the situation hangs fire. Well posted buyers think sellers would be interested in bids at 23½c. Branded cows did not sell. These last moved at 24c. Owing to the strength in Texas steers and smallness of the branded cow slaughter, the cows are held at 24¼@24½c. for further business. Heavy cows sold at 25½c. for a car of St. Louis light average June-July-August and September kill. Two thousand August and September regular heavy cows made 26c. this week. This about clears the market of this selection to December slaughter. Light cows sold at the new price of 25½c. for 1,500 September hides. This is asked for more. Production is large, but recent sales reduced surplus holdings to a low point. Native bulls were not sold. Last sales were at 22c. In view of sale of small packer bulls at 22c., big packer goods are considered worth 23c. All killers are sold out to the end of the year. Branded bulls are quiet and quoted at 18½@19½c. nominal for business as to averages and originating sections.

Later.—The packer market is firm, active and higher. There is a good demand for the moderate offerings available. Sale of 2,000 September Colorados at 24c. looks like the top of the market. Five thousand light average August-September St. Louis light cows brought 25c. Twenty-five hundred September northern light native cows sold at 25½c. There are rumors afloat of an additional movement of heavy Texas steers at 24½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Country hides are firm and active. Tanners are still keen for stock and sellers are figuring on further appreciations being registered before the buying movement is checked. The best hides of the year are coming forward and production is not up to expectations, considering that the harvest hides should be received now. Manufacturers are working close to the supplies of raw materials, in the upper leathers, and finished stocks are small. Considerable improvement is looked for and manufacturers are anticipating such a condition by laying away supplies of the present good quality hides. Prices have advanced a cent a pound this week and as much as a cent more is asked for further business. Tanners are ready to enlarge their lines at the last trading figure, but hesitate somewhat at paying the further advance. All weight ranges are wanted but most interest centers in the 25 to 45 lbs. hides. Skins are also in demand due to the favoritism for the light leathers. City skins moved up a cent and other varieties are quoted nominally higher. Kipskins are in very good call and few are available. Horse hides are bringing good prices as they can be substituted for the heavy weight skins. Hogskins are also selling along as fast as available at steady prices. Heavy steers did not sell locally. Nominal market is considered at 22@23c. for country run of goods owing to the betterment in better flayed steers of packer and small packer origin. Local supplies are small. A car of local small packer June, July and August native steers brought 26c. Heavy cows opened the week with sales at 20c. and later business was put through at 20½c. for current arrivals. Bids late in the week at 21c. are reported for this section in connection with buffs. No sales were effected as holders are inclined to talk 22c. Nominal market is considered at the bid rate of 21c. Buffs sold at 20c. late last week. Movement went across currently at 20½c. and again at 21c for ordinary receipts, which are all short haired. Bids at 21c. are reported for this selection including heavy weight hides and sellers hesitate to book the business. The market is not believed to be above the 21c price as yet. Available supplies are limited and any offerings submitted are for one car lots only. No seconds moved. These are considered worth at least 20c. The situation in the originating sections is strong and active. All weight western hides sold at 20@20½c. delivered basis this week and goods from the better sections east of here made as high as 21c. f. o. b. Country collectors have been moving considerable stuff direct to tanners. Minneapolis reported business in 45 lbs. up hides early in the week at 19¾c. and almost immediately at 20c. for several cars. Twin Cities' markets are fairly well cleared out, and sharp advances are asked for further lots. Ten thousand June, July and August local small packer cows sold at 24½c. for June and 24¾c. for July and August. Extremes sold locally at 22½c. and also at 23c. for regular hides from the good sections, suitable for patent and other fancy leathers. These buyers have standing bids of 23c. around and holders hesitate to apply further lots on their contracts. Branded hides remain quiet but are held firmer owing to the activities in packer branded hides and the strong and active sole leather market. Country run of hides quoted at 18@18½c. flat for business with most lots held higher. Country packer branded hides are firm and bringing 21@23c. as to varieties; outside lately paid for current Pacific coast goods. Bulls are quiet and nominally quoted at 17½@18c. nominal owing to the improvement noted in other varieties of hides. Available supplies are moderate. Country packer bulls are firm. One local small packer sold bulls to the end of the year at 22c., an advance of ½c. over prior business of several months ago. Kipskins are firm and wanted. Supplies are inadequate to fill the demand. Country run of skins last sold at 25c.; nothing offered and nominal market considered close to 27½c. City skins 28½@29c. bid and only one lot available, that being held at 30c.; packers last sold at 28½c., but are considered worth 32c. were any available.

Later.—Country market is firm. Buffs are moving at 21c., sales said to total over 10,000. Bids are in for more at 21c. with 22c. asked. Extremes are sold ahead for four weeks. Bids of 23c. refused and 24c. asked.

CALFSKINS are strong and active. A car of local city skins opened the week with a sale at 34c. and another car sold a few days later at 34½c. Reports were around of movement at 35c., but this could not be confirmed. The market is closely sold up and further business is impossible unless 35c. is bid. Outside city skins are strong and quoted at 33@34c. and country kinds at 32c. Minneapolis sold several cars of country skins at 32c. delivered with kipskins in connection at 24½ and 25c. Deacons are steady. Country kinds quoted at $2.20 and light calf at $2.40. City skins sold at $2.40 and $2.60 for September production.

Later. Calfskins are a center of interest and the market is excited. Trades pending. Packers think tanners will pay 38c. this week.

HORSE HIDES are strong and as active as the limited supplies will permit. Country run lately topped $6.85. This is bid for more and buyers would pay $7 were suitable lots available. Tanners want to secure round lots of hides upon paying advances realizing that next trades will be at still higher figures. City hides are quoted at $7.25@7.50. Seconds quoted at the usual $1 reduction; ponies and glues at $2.50@3 and coltskins at $1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are moving out as fast as available in small parcels to local buyers at 80@90c. for the regular country run with the rejected pigs and glues out at half prices. No. 1 pigskin strips are in rather small supply and held at 11c.; last sales were 10@10½c. No. 2 strips quoted at 9@10c. with the outside asked. No. 3 skins last sold at 5@6c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers are still keen for skins. Wool market is nothing extra but buyers have to have skins to keep their plants going. Current kill of packer sheepskins sold at $1.67½ and lambskins made $1.72½ for all points of slaughter. Efforts to secure 2½c. each higher were fruitless but available stocks are held for those prices. Dry western pelts quoted at 23-23½c. bid for ordinary lots and up to 25c. talked for the light weight Montana skins.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The local packer hide market shows considerable more strength with several sales reported at advanced prices. One up-town packer sold a car a month June to January spready native steers at 27c. for

(Continued on page 41.)

How to Build an Abattoir or Packing House

Many fail. But you need not if you let us help you.

Our efficient corps of Engineers and years of experience are at your disposal and essentially for your benefit. Build and equip right. A modern, sanitary, fire-proof and daylight plant is our standard.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 27.

With 23,595 cattle on Monday, trading was very slow as the supply was sufficient to give buyers a chance to look over the field before deciding upon their action, but when they discovered that the supply of well-finished cattle was light, they became more anxious and a stronger market on this class resulted and on classes ranging between $9.50 and $11 some sales showed a gain of 15@25c. This gain was on a small percentage of the receipts, as the greater percentage consisted of medium to common grades, which being in heavy supply were slow sale, and in many cases at lower prices. On Tuesday, with 8,900 cattle, the supply was sufficient to keep the prices on the medium to common grades down to and in some cases lower than Monday's prices, while the choice well-finished stuff again sold higher; in fact, on Tuesday this class of cattle sold from 15@25c. better than the close of last week. Another good run of 20,000 on Wednesday rounds out three days of liberal receipts, or 52,500 cattle against 57,000 the first three days of last week and practically the same condition in the trade existed as characterized Monday and Tuesday. That the cattle market this week has not suffered a greater decline in face of continued liberal receipts is a tribute to the tremendous outlet that the Chicago market enjoys. While the receipts the first three days are around 5,000 cattle less than the first three days of last week, the fact that the balance of this week being Jewish holidays, thereby curtailing the demand for kosher meat, would practically offset the difference were it not for a continued outside demand. The best grades of cattle, say from $9.50 up, are selling 10 to 15c. higher than the advances made Monday and Tuesday, while the other grades, influenced by the receipts of 3,000 Westerns, are steady with prices, generally speaking, about a dime lower than the close of last week.

While butcher cattle receipts have not been so very heavy here, the Western markets have been well supplied and packers have had considerable of this class of stuff shipped direct. Western range stock also comes in competition with the native butcher-stuff and has been a strong influence in keeping prices down, but when all things are considered, prices have held up well for the season of the year. Today (Wednesday) the general trade, while a little slow on account of a plentiful supply and rainy weather, is about steady. The bull market shows a decline of 10@15c. as compared with the close of last week on the medium to good butchers and bologna grades. Canners and cutters are selling well; in fact, the demand this week seems to be fairly active at prices around 10@15c. lower than a week ago. The calf market was 25c. lower on Monday, which decline was regained on Tuesday, some prime vealers touching 13c.

Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week are around 79,000, or about 5,000 more than for the same period a week ago, and is in excess of the run for the same period of last year, which indicates that the fall run of hogs has started. Wednesday's prices were on a basis of 25c. lower than Tuesday, or a decline of 30@40c. per cwt. for the week. The extreme top at the opening of Wednesday's market was $11 as compared with $11.25 on Monday, while later the same hogs would not bring over $10.90. The Eastern demand is not strong enough to prevent this decline. Bad weather will soon cause an increase in receipts, which together with the lessened Eastern demand, as noted above, will give the packers the opportunity they have been watching for. Wednesday's sales were made largely on the following basis: Prime shipping grades of all weights, $10.75@10.90 with an extreme top of $11; good mixed, $10.30@10.50; mixed and weighty packing, $10@10.25; plain rough packers and "grassy" kinds, $9.75@10. Pigs range from $8.25@9.25 with a few heavier kinds as high as $9.50.

The sheep and lamb trade seems to have lost some of the snap that characterized the market a short time ago, but receipts have been quite liberal at all points, supplies coming chiefly from the Western range, and no doubt the market will occupy somewhat of

(Continued on page 43.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 27.

The market for the past week or ten days has been characterized by an extraordinary heavy run, particularly for this season of the year. This is not only the case here, but at the other markets and the consequence has been a sharp decline in prices on all grades except possibly on strictly prime cattle. Unfortunately we have not received many choice cattle, by this we mean those that would sell for $10.50 or over. Our receipts for the week are approximately $36,000 with 9,900 on the southern side. The top was made on Tuesday on a string of 1,294 lb. yearling cattle which brought $10.75; in the same lot was a carload of black cattle averaging 1,031 which brought $10.60. We have had a world of cheap cattle on our market this week, the range on them being from $6@7, and quite a good many common steers, selling from $5@5.50. The bulk of the better grades ranged from $7.50@8.50. Butcher cattle are slow sellers and except for a few choice yearlings, the market while not exactly lifeless, has been slow. Vealers are in demand and for the best kinds are selling up to $11.75.

Hog receipts, while not exactly liberal, are showing improvement in volume. We had right at 47,000 for the week ending today. The quality of the hogs is fair, but as for some weeks past we are receiving very few of the heavy, well finished kind. The market is about 30c. lower than a week ago. The quotations at this writing are: Mixed and butchers $10.30@10.80; Good heavy $10.75@10.90; Rough $9.50@9.85; Lights $10.25@10.65; Pigs $8@9.50; Bulk $10.35@10.80. Outside order buying is not very heavy, most of our offerings going to the packers.

The sheep receipts for the week are 16,300, and as in hogs, while the run is light yet we note an increase over several preceding weeks. Quality is lacking. We have had a few lots of good lambs which sold this week up to $10.50, but the bulk of them sold between $9@10. The indications are that strictly prime lambs would sell at steady prices, but the medium and common kinds are unevenly lower than a week ago. Mutton ewes, of the best kind are selling around $7.25, and yearlings at $8@9. It would require a strictly good light yearling to bring the top price.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 26.

The morning estimate today called for 22,000 cattle, but only 21,000 arrived, which was ample under the circumstances. Prices were steady to 10c. lower, and the market slow. Butcher grades, good fed steers, and choice stockers and feeders were steady, but middle grades were sticky. A number of lots of good fed cattle were here today, of all weights, top heavy steers $10.75, best yearlings $10.70, other sales at $10.25 and $10.50. Steers taken out 60 days ago at 8c. a pound were returned and sold at $8.75; the tops of these brought $9.50 last week, and the deal made money. A Missouri feeder tried the market with one load, which brought $10.25, and ordered more cattle in for tomorrow's market, indicating satisfactory results today. Grass cattle are shading downward, best weighty steers from $8@8.75, weights around 1,100 lbs. $6.80@7.25, lighter steers $6@6.65, grass cows $5@6.50, best veals $11, heavy calves sharply lower than last week.

Early hog estimates overran, 19,000 head arriving, market 10@20c. lower, sorted hogs to shippers reaching $10.75, not many above $10.65, packers' top $10.45, bulk of sales $10@10.60. According to the packers' estimate there were 6,000 light hogs in the run today, including 2,000 pigs, which indicates the use of a fine-tooth comb in swelling the receipts, the idea apparently being to get in before the break, regarded by some as imminent. Of course, feed shortage accounts for a large part of the light weight unfinished hogs.

Sheep receipts were 19,000, following 23,000 yesterday, and prices were steady, top $10.30, bulk of the Utahs, Idahos and Colorados $10.15 and upwards. Arizonas around $9.75, natives $10. Offerings of Westerns have to submit to a sort of about 30 per cent., which makes a good many feeding lambs available for buyers, and they are selling from $9.50@10.25, the latter price for choice light weight Westerns. Feeding ewes are selling at $5.50@6.75, breeders $7@9.25, although not many get above $8.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 26.

Receipts of cattle last week were the heaviest so far this year, 47,200 head, and fully 95 per cent. of the arrivals were Western rangers. Very few corn-feds are coming, hardly enough to offer a very satisfactory line on prices. There has been considerable decline, however, and values look all of 30@50c. lower than they were two weeks ago. Very good yearlings as well as heavy cattle are selling at $9.75@10.25, and the fair to good kinds largely at $8.50@9.50, the common to fair warmed up and grassy grades going all the way from $6.75@8.25 and on down. Interest has centered chiefly in the Western range cattle, and the heavy receipts have been responsible for a 10@25c. lower range of prices for all except strictly choice beeves. Choice to prime beeves sold today at $8.85@9, but right good 1,150@1,300-pound beeves are going at $7.60@8.25, fair to good steers sell to both packers and feeder buyers at $6.75@7.50, and the common to fair kinds are going at $6@6.60 and on down. Cows and heifers have also suffered a 15@25c. decline, and poor to choice she stock is selling at $4.25@6.75, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock at $5.50@6.25. Veal calves are steady at $8@11, and bulls, stags, etc., unevenly lower at $5@6.50.

Notwithstanding the rather limited receipts of hogs, 26,500 head last week, there has been a decidedly lower trend to values and a decline of 30@35c. has occurred since one week ago. Both packers and shippers still favor the light and butcher weight hogs while discriminating sharply against the rough, heavy loads. Today, with only about 5,800 hogs here, the market was a nickel lower than Monday. Tops brought $10.75, as against $11.10 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trade was at $10.15@10.25, as against $10.50@10.75 a week ago.

Sheep receipts were heavy last week, the heaviest so far this season, and heavier than at any of the other markets. The supply was 149,000 head, and they were practically all Western range stock. The big supply has forced values down several points, and fat lambs as well as feeder grades are around 25c. lower than a week ago, while aged stock is selling in practically the same notches as a week ago. Fat lambs are now selling at $10@10.25; yearlings, $7.25@8.50; wethers, $6.50@7.75, and ewes, $6.25@7.10.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 23, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,759	4,566	4,272	5,342
Jersey City	5,356	3,740	27,606	14,685
Central Union	3,496	897	14,980	158
Totals	10,611	9,140	47,052	20,185
Totals last week	8,740	11,566	36,085	20,831

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Louisville, Ky.—Geo. W. Cuscaden and others are the incorporators of the Cuscaden's Ice Cream Works. Capital stock, $10,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Atlantic Fish & Oyster Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $4,000 by Fred Nekola, Julius A. Smercina and John Brockmerer.

Charlotte, N. C.—L. Haslerud and W. R. Foreman, of Charlotte, N. C., and W. J. Shuford, of Hickory, N. C., are the incorporators of the Charlotte Creamery Company. Capital stock, $50,000.

Kingsport, Tenn. The Clinchfield Coal & Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $12,000 with W. B. Townsend as president; G. P. Roller, vice-president; H. W. Johnson, secretary and W. S. Pearce as manager.

ICE NOTES.

Bryan, Texas. A bottling plant will be built by the Bryan Ice Company.

Dade City, Fla.—A creamery will be established at this point by E. Tomax.

Richland, Ga.—Fire which originated in the boiler room destroyed the Richland Ice plant.

Lake Butler, Fla.—A cold storage plant for meat will be installed by the Lake Butler Ice & Electric Company.

Vera, Fla.—An ice and electric light plant will be established at this point by N. J. Norman of St. George, Ga.

San Antonio, Texas.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the creamery dairy plant at Austin and Eighth streets.

Portland, Ore. The new cooler, a seven story building, being erected by the Union Meat Company, is nearing completion.

Valdosta, Ga.—It is reported that a large refrigerator system will be installed in Swift & Company's warehouse at this point.

Davenport, Iowa.—The Kohrs Packing Company has let a contract for the erection of a cold storage plant to cost $35,000.

Richmond, Va.—A one-story, brick addition will be built to the plant on Marshall street; owned by the Richmond Dairy Company. This addition will cost $5,000.

Okewah, Okla. The installation of an ice plant in connection with the water and light systems is contemplated by the Water and Light Department; A. E. Finney, supt.

St. Paul, Minn.—A cold storage plant, five stories, 80x100 feet, concrete construction, and to cost $100,000, will be erected at St. Clair and Spring streets, by the J. T. McMillan Company.

Corydon, Ind.—Fire destroyed the C. S. Sharp cold storage plant here. A large quantity of meat and lard was burned. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $30,000.

Stanfield, Ore.—Fire destroyed the building at this point owned by E. W. McComas and W. J. Clarke, of Pendleton, in which was located a creamery, cheese factory, ice plant and ice cream factory.

Green Bay, Wis.—A two story, 50x135 feet, cold storage plant for fish will be erected by the Fisher Fish Company. The plant will have a capacity of 500,000 pounds of fish, and it is estimated that 50,000 pounds of fish can be handled daily when the plant is finished.

REFRIGERATION IN RUSSIA.

(Continued from last week.)

Government Refrigeration Plans.

The Imperial Government has planned and in part carried out large schemes for applying refrigeration and cold storage both to the army centers and to some of the railroads. The head of the army supply department of the Ministry of War, General Shuwayeff, took great interest in the idea, and owing to his interest the War Ministry decided to build a large number of cold storages at the centers for supplying food stuffs for the army, and also in many fortresses, both for this purpose, and for the safety of powder and other ammunition. Five or six plants were completed before the war began, but the larger proportion of the plants ordered have been temporarily abandoned, largely because the contracts, which had been made chiefly with German firms, were cancelled.

The plan of the Ministry of Ways of Communication for supplying refrigerating facilities to the railway line Samarkand-Orenburg-Moscow-Petrograd (mainly for the keeping of meat, fish and fruits) was approved in June, 1914; but the outbreak of the war interfered with carrying out even the preliminary work. It was proposed also that the Siberian Railway should ultimately be equipped in the same fashion. Several privately owned railway companies, including the Moscow-Kasan and the Ryazan-Ural, have already begun to construct cold storage plants, and intend to push their schemes to completion as soon as possible.

The use of natural ice for refrigeration is almost universal in Russia, but outside of certain special forms of cold storage, natural ice refrigeration has shown some decided limitations on its efficiency.

One of the most remarkable and one of the earliest Russian developments in the way of refrigeration were the great natural ice cellars devised for industrial purposes and called "freezers"—in Russian "kholodnik," "morozika," or "vikhod." These are used for the salting and freezing of fish; and are situated at the fishing centers along the coast of the Caspian, Azov, and Black Seas, and at the estuaries of the Volga and Don Rivers. The temperature necessary in the ordinary type of freezer for the salting of fish is 48-50 degs. F. This type of freezer is called "vikhod."

For lower temperatures the ice is crushed and salt is added to it to form a freezing mixture. In the the more elaborate freezers this mixture of ice and salt is regularly used and the temperature in the freezing chambers can be reduced to zero; in the rooms for the keeping of frozen fish the temperatures are maintained within a range from 12 to 22 degs. F. In the most elaborate freezers, containing several cold rooms, it is possible to freeze six or seven tons of fish in one night, while the rooms for keeping the frozen fish will contain about 50 tons. The cost of freezing and keeping fish for a period of nine months is about $9 a ton.

In shipping salted and frozen fish from these storage centers to the larger cities such as Moscow, Warsaw and Petrograd, the fish is packed in a special way. Each fish, thoroughly frozen, is separately wrapped in oiled paper, and then in ordinary paper. Finally, the whole quantity of fish is arranged in layers in barrels, each layer separated from the next by a layer of sawdust. When the last layer of fish is covered by sawdust the barrel is sealed and wrapped in rough sacking. This method of packing preserves the frozen state of the fish during the four or

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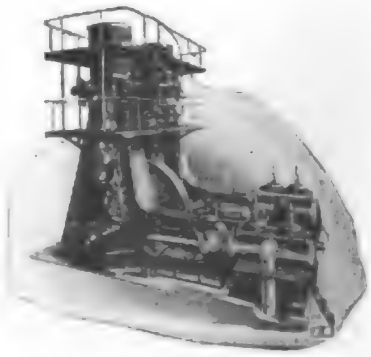

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SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.; R. B. Whitacre & Co.
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five days of transport to the capitals in ordinary cars by quick trains. The cost of packing amounts to about $6 per ton.

The Economic Argument for Refrigeration in Russia.

In looking at the general problem of food protection and storage in Russia by refrigeration of the artificial kind, one must keep in mind not merely the purpose of preserving food in better condition, and that of serving better the interests of the masses of population in the larger cities and towns.

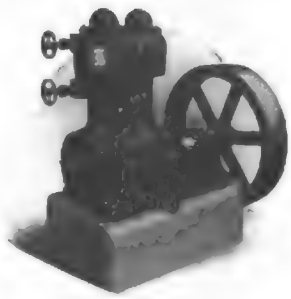
Russia's immense production of animal food substances constitutes a vast source of wealth. The extent of that production shows that she is naturally fitted to supply the rest of the northern world with a far greater amount of such food than she now does. The eggs and butter of Siberia already represent an export trade of about $90,000,000 a year, when it is realized that this trade might be doubled or more than doubled if the avoidable losses were prevented by refrigeration, it is clear at once that refrigeration is for Russia a very urgent and extremely important question. Up to the end of 1913, Russia had a total of much less than 500 refrigerating machines, most of them being of very small capacity.

Before the war, Russia had imported 88 per cent. of the total capacity of here refrigerating machines and 86 per cent. of the total number of machines. These figures seem to indicate that for years after the war Russia will be dependent upon foreign refrigerating machinery. Of the five plants in Russia manufacturing refrigerating machinery before the war, one was so slight that it could not withstand the competition with the others; two plants were restricted almost exclusively to machinery of the Westinghouse-Leblanc type for the navy; another plant practically abandoned its work. This left the firm of Krull of Reval the only active firm. Obviously its maximum output cannot be much more than "a drop in the bucket" of the total demand after the war.

The facts already set forth ought to make American firms and engineers engaged in refrigeration work feel that for them there is an especially large and important opportunity in Russia after the war. No other country is nearly so well provided as is the United States with refrigerating machinery and with the plants for constructing more. Further, Mr. Rooley's expressed belief that branches in Russia are indispensable to doing refrigeration business there should not be taken as a serious discouragement.

There are various ways, especially by means of connections with engineering firms in Russia, by which the necessary personal touch can be secured, and American engineers can be sent over to install and operate American machinery when engagements with the Russian purchaser have been concluded. Again let it be said, that the proper refrigeration and cold storage of Russian foods is a hugely important economic question for Russia; and that its solution will greatly increase the fluid natural resources of the Empire.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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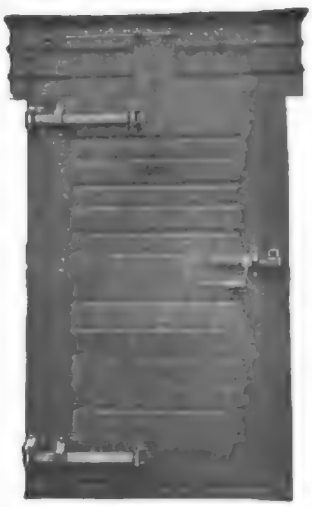

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YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports the installation of the following refrigeration equipment since its last report of August 19:

Wishart Ice Machine Company, Springfield, Ill.; a half-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This machine was installed for the Novelty Candy Company, 5162 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The Pacific Dairy Machinery Company, Merced, Cal.; a half-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for the C. E. Scott Dairy Company, of Merced, Cal.

W. E. Scott & Co., produce, Weatherford, Tex.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Jas. E. Stack, Pontiac, Ill.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant will be used in cooling chocolate.

Columbia Produce Company, Nashville, Tenn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; one 600-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a cross compound Corliss valve engine, and high-pressure side complete, also an 80-ton shell and tube brine cooler, 14 Baudelot coolers, two steel storage tanks, each 25 feet long, 8 feet wide and 5 feet deep, and one shell and tube heater, 71 inches in diameter and 17 feet long.

Morgenthaler Brothers, ice manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 293-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a cross compound Corliss valve engine, and high-pressure side complete, together with miscellaneous material.

Pierce Oil Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.; one 15-ton absorption refrigerating machine complete, also a 225-ton shell and tube brine cooler. This installation was made in Sandy Springs, Okla.

Port Commission of Seattle, East Waterway Terminal Storage, Seattle, Wash.; two 116-ton horizontal double-acting belt-driven refrigerating machines and one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, together with condensing side complete, also 50,500 feet of direct expansion piping, together with the necessary headers, laterals, and equipment for operating on the flooded system. This refrigerating system is used for operating their fish freezing and various storage rooms.

F. H. Carpenter, ice manufacturer, Sour Lake, Tex.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting rope-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, including 4 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 25-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Puritan Ice Cream Company, Youngstown, Ohio; one 35-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a 20-ton raw water flooded freezing system, together with the necessary apparatus for equipping their present freezing system to operate by our improved raw water method, and 3,000 feet of 1¼ inch direct expansion piping for miscellaneous storage rooms.

Northern Cold Storage Warehouse Company, Duluth, Minn.; one 90-ton horizontal double-acting belt-driven refrigerating machine and a 100-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

A. J. Nye, Orlando, Fla.; one 60-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine. This installation will be used for precooling oranges.

German Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; one 15-ton absorption refrigerating machine complete, also refrigerating system, including a 30-ton shell and tube brine cooler, and a 2-ton freezing and distilling system.

Securities Guaranty Company, Greensboro, N. C.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also a 25-ton raw water flooded freezing system. This plant was installed for the Co-operative Ice Company, of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Diamond Glue Company, Chicago, Ill.; one 75-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including 4 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Washington Cafe, Bremerton, Wash.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. L. Hodges, general storage and small ice manufacturing plant, El Centro, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

St. Joseph Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, including 2 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 35-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

King County Morgue, Seattle, Wash.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Sac City Produce Company, Sac City, Ia.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Yakima County Horticultural Union, North Yakima, Wash.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Anderson & Falkenberg, meats, Yankton, S. D.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Chas. Hewitt & Sons Company, wholesale groceries, Des Moines, Ia.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. W. Wilcox, general store, Broomfield, Colo.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Colorado Supply Company, general store, Pueblo, Colo.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Vassar-Swiss Underwear Company, Chicago, Ill.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant will be used for cooling drinking water.

Goodrich Dairy Association, Goodrich, Mich.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Coco-Cola Bottling Company, Memphis, Tenn.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, including one "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condenser.

Horton Ice Cream Company, 205 East 24th street, New York, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Childs & Company, 110 West 34th street, New York, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Sheffield Farms, 170 Manhattan street, New York, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Las Vegas Mercantile Company, general store, Las Vegas, N. M.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Nau Brothers, butchers, Shaymut, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Kubister & Arnold, meats, San Andreas, Cal.; a one-ton vetrical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Jones & Hoskings, meats, Calexico, Cal.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Rhodes Brothers, five and ten-cent store, Seattle, Wash.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Independent Packing Company, Seattle, Wash.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. E. Shannon, apple storage, North Yakima, Wash.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Torrington Hospital, Torrington, Conn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Seymour Ice Cream Company, Seymour, Ind.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by the C. M. Robinson Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Timken Detroit Axle Company, Detroit, Mich.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation will be used for cooling air and drinking water.

Kitchi-Gammi Club, Duluth, Minn.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Elmer Smith, creamery, Thackery, Ohio; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by the C. M. Robinson Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thomas O'Brien, general store and saloon, Lebec, Calif.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

City Grocery Company, Rogersville, Tenn.; one quarter-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

University Supply Store, Sewanee, Tenn.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Corn Products Refining Company, Edgewater, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also 3 atmospheric Baudelot coolers, each 20 feet long, 30 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

Hotel Devan, New York, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete; machine direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine.

Kitchen & Company, 175 Maple avenue, Rosebank, S. I., N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Iceland Skating Rink, New York, N. Y.; two 35-ton vertical single-acting chain-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete, including 7 "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also six double pipe countercurrent brine coolers.

Hillsboro Hotel Company, Tampa, Fla.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. S. Van Gorden Pure Milk Company, Indiana, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting

(Continued on next page.)

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

GAMBRELLING AND SCRAPING BENCH.

Another mechanical device designed to make packinghouse operations more efficient, safer and more economical is the hog gambrelling and scraping bench shown in the illustration herewith. It was designed and perfected by The Brecht Company. The angle-iron frame work, while strong and rigid, is well designed and not heavy or clumsy in appearance. The members of the frame work are bolted together and the bench can be shipped knocked down.

The top is made of channel irons, properly spaced so as to permit of good drainage. A 4-inch facing strip projects above the top on both sides, preventing the water from splashing on the feet of the workmen. The "cast-off" is of galvanized iron, well braced. The running boards are of 2 x 6-inch planking, the only wood used in the entire construction.

BRECHT CRESCENT HOG GAMBRELLING AND SCRAPING BENCH.

This equipment is made in standard widths, length and height to suit conditions, by The Brecht Company of St. Louis and New York.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Geo. Pulakos & Sons, confections and ice cream, Erie, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

The H. H. Clausen Company, confectionery and bakery, Augusta, Ga.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Bishop Dairy Plant, Juliustown, N. J.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a 15-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

New York Hippodrome Corporation Philadelphia, Pa., road show; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a 10-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

New York Hippodrome Corporation, Boston, Mass.; road show; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 10-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, Dayton, Ohio; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant will be used for cooling air and experimental purposes.

Columbia Ice Cream Company, Chicago, Ill.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Department of Interior Office Building, cooling drinking water, Washington, D. C.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Erie Pure Milk Company, Erie, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

James Barry, dairy, Houston, Tex.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a one-ton freezing system.

Hotel Des Artistes, New York, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

The City Market, El Paso, Tex.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

H. M. Powers, ice cream, Flint, Mich.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

H. M. Steiler, meat market, Albert Lea, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Jacksonville Cattle Company, abattoir, Jacksonville, Fla.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Lansburg Department Store, Washington, D. C.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This plant will be used for cooling drinking water.

Hunter & Sunderland, meat market, St. Marys, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

F. M. Smith, drugs, Holyoke, Colo.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Westfield State Sanitarium, Westfield, Mass.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Geo. A. Shaver, ice cream, Eaton, Ohio; one 4-ton and one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high-pressure side complete.

Oppenheimer & Sons, Augusta, Ga.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Lion Specialty Company, chocolate cooling Chicago, Ill.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Supplee Alderney Dairy, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete. This machine was installed in their Zeiglerville, Pa., branch.

Ruseto & Company, Chicago, Ill.; one horizontal ammonia purifier.

Gastonia Ice & Coal Company, Gastonia, N. C.; two "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, each 18 feet 2 inches long and 8 pipes high, made of 2-inch and 3-inch pipe.

United Dairy Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; one "Shipley" flooded double pipe ammonia condenser, 18 feet 2 inches long and 8 pipes high, made of 2-inch and 3-inch pipe.

Rettig Brewery Company, Pottsville, Pa.; four double pipe countercurrent brine coolers.

H. D. Foss Company, Boston, Mass.; 4 atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 19 feet 6 inches long and 14 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

Gypsy Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla.; 65 coils of atmospheric low pressure gasoline coolers, each 20 feet long and 9 pipes high, made of 2-inch full weight pipe; 65 coils of atmospheric intermediate gasoline coolers, each 20 feet long and 10 pipes high, made of 2-inch full weight pipe; 15 coils of double pipe gasoline coolers, each 18 feet 5 inches long and 8 pipes high, made of 3-inch and 5-inch pipe, and 5 coils of double pipe gasoline coolers, each 18 feet 5 inches long and 6 pipes high, made of 3-inch and 5-inch pipe.

Geo. A. Wise & Bros., Washington, D. C.; two "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long and 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch full weight pipes.

Rittenhouse Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.; two York standard double pipe countercurrent ammonia condensers, each 19 feet long and 12 pipes high, made of 1¼-inch and 2-inch pipe.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for $1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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Chicago Section

Who could renig on that Cincinnati bunch, anyhow?

The Creator must have lost that model of "Salt" Williams!

Why Fred Burrows? Simply because—well, can you beat him?

After all is said and done, Bill Gregson is worth talking to, anyhow. Knows his business, all right!

Chicago Board of Trade memberships will go to $10,000 shortly, and stick there—where they belong, anyhow.

In the shuffle it's hard to keep track of the leaders. At that, who are they anyhow? ALL leaders, and that's no josh! Cum on, fellers!

Judd Williams will represent at the convention Pop Ap' Gwyllyyms, the father of the Williams patent crusher and pulverizing machine. Now be good!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 23, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.74 cents per pound.

At that, live hogs are out of all reason. They may hit seven cents, but never, never this side of the "Say your little piece to Salt Peter" cinch we old-timers are getting close to. Remember Kathleen Mavourneen? "It may be for years, and it may be forever!"

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association will remember William J. Calhoun, former Minister to China, who was the principal speaker at the banquet of 1910. Mr. Calhoun died on Tuesday, September 19. He was born in Pittsburgh, October 5, 1848, and had lived in Chicago since 1899. He had a splendid record.

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner concerning the provision situation as follows: "A much lighter Eastern hog demand favored more decided efforts here to lower live hog values, and increased receipts in the Southwest were also influential in that direction. Aside from the usual fall jobbing routine the cash trade was quiet, and both ribs and lard were delivered on open September contracts during the week. The feeling in nearby deliveries continues firm and operators hesitate in selling the January at the discounts, in spite of the apparently well-defined downward trend in hog prices. General surrounding conditions seem to favor lower hog prices next week, and naturally the pruning process is expected to have its influence on the deferred deliveries."

W. G. Press & Company say: "The provision futures have displayed unsteadiness for the last day or so, due to the liberal receipts of hogs in all markets and the much lower hog market. The range in hog prices in quite wide, from $1@1.25 per 100 lbs.

Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Meat Packers' Association will be held at CINCINNATI Oct. 9, 10 and 11

Get Ready to Go

You know that "Cincinnati Bunch!"

There seems to be a general feeling that the hog market is on the eve of a good break, and a dollar a hundred could be taken off the price in two or three sessions. The run of cattle in all markets has been very liberal, and the receipts are expected to continue heavy. Grass cattle are coming to market very freely, as is usual at this period of the year. The coolers are well filled with cheap beef, and this is causing the dullness in the fresh pork trade. A continuation of this dullness will depress hog values, and we feel that with the hog market under pressure entering the winter packing season in October, provision futures will seek lower levels. We still think the deferred futures are a sale on all good bulges, but any new orders for foreign account, which usually come when least expected, will put new life into the nearby deliveries, which would have some influence on the deferred. The market is in a peculiar situation at the present time. We are due for a break in hog values, but at the same time the stocks are being reduced by the big trade."

PACIFIC LIVESTOCK SHOW.

The Sixth Annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition will be held at Union Stock Yards, North Portland, Ore., December 4-9, 1916. Owing to the splendid manner in which the Oregon Bankers' Association, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the State of Oregon and the different breeders' associations have made appropriations, the show this year will take rank with the largest livestock expositions in the United States. Between $20,000 and $25,000 will be given in cash premiums for livestock. The Shorthorn and Hereford Associations of America have made total appropriations of $5,000, which being matched by the Exposition makes premiums of $10,000 for those two breeds alone and insures the strongest kind of competition in this class. Close to $5,000 is being offered in the dairy division; $2,500 is being given in the sheep classes, while hogs are recognized to about the same extent. The draft type of horses are given over $1,200. Cattle in carlots are recognized to the extent of $2,500. The student judging contest, to be participated in by all of the Agricultural Colleges of the Northwest, again receives $300.

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHIEN & McLAREN
Architects
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LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2014-5.
References:
Armour and Company — Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
The Cudahy Packing Co. — Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co., Inc. — United Dressed Beef Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr. Wm. H. Kuehens, Associate Engr.
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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous SUPREME Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.
Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.
SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.
Less power and less coal = less expense.
Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts.
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U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
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Guaranteed to Meet B. A. I. Requirements
Plants at Chauncey, New York and San Francisco, Calif.
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Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago
Agents

BONE CRUSHERS

WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
Works: ST. LOUIS — CHICAGO — 268 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO

HORSE MEAT HIGH IN GERMANY.

Horseflesh, once the cheapest and most popular food of the poorest classes in Vienna, costing less than 6 cents per pound, now costs 48 cents. In Berlin the price is 60 cents. Horse-meat sausages, which before the war cost only a cent, cannot now be got for less than 8 or 10 cents. Even this once-despised meat product is now at a premium.

WATCH OUR "WANT and FOR SALE" PAGE FOR BUSINESS CHANCES

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 18	27,021	2,108	30,720	33,166
Tuesday, Sept. 19	9,668	1,374	15,111	29,853
Wednesday, Sept. 20	23,745	2,222	26,182	23,071
Thursday, Sept. 21	6,082	1,160	17,512	21,228
Friday, Sept. 22	2,669	271	16,658	10,526
Saturday, Sept. 23	800	50	8,500	5,000
Total this week	69,945	7,194	114,681	122,547
Previous week	58,222	7,883	98,207	106,346
Cor. week, 1915	48,704	6,120	74,544	89,324
Cor. week, 1914	40,406	5,568	91,713	172,171

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Sept. 18	3,935	293	2,669	6,030
Tuesday, Sept. 19	2,083	141	345	7,635
Wednesday, Sept. 20	4,432	138	894	3,017
Thursday, Sept. 21	4,157	133	872	9,894
Friday, Sept. 22	2,390	54	1,380	3,348
Saturday, Sept. 23	200	10	1,000	500
Total this week	17,797	769	7,180	30,524
Previous week	16,922	778	9,013	26,018
Cor. week, 1915	8,402	663	20,814	11,868
Cor. week, 1914	20,500	727	15,493	61,736

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 23, 1916	1,748,366	6,078,671	2,806,643
Same period, 1915	1,634,087	5,152,000	2,386,217

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Sept. 23, 1916	385,000
Previous week	372,000
Corresponding week, 1915	264,000
Corresponding week, 1914	354,000
Total year to date	20,925,000
Same period, 1915	19,503,000
Same period, 1914	16,454,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Sept. 23, 1916	295,100	270,800	406,000
Previous week	257,700	271,500	343,900
Same period, 1915	210,000	170,200	419,300
Same period, 1914	224,200	290,100	502,900

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Sept. 23, and same period a year ago:

	1916	1915
Cattle	5,845,000	5,101,000
Hogs	17,251,000	14,069,000
Sheep	7,448,000	7,488,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Sept. 23, 1916:

Armour & Co.	27,600
Swift & Co.	14,000
Wilson & Co.	7,000
Morris & Co.	5,600
Hammond Co.	7,300
Western P. Co.	7,700
Anglo-American	4,400
Independent P. Co.	8,200
Boyd-Lunham	4,100
Roberts & Oake	3,100
Brennan P. Co.	5,300
Miller & Hart	2,500
Others	13,400
Totals	110,000
Total last week	91,800
Total corresponding week, 1915	55,660
Total corresponding week, 1914	77,100
Total for year 1916 to date	5,274,000
Corresponding period, 1915	4,715,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$9.50	$10.85	$7.85	$10.60
Previous week	9.55	10.65	8.00	10.90
Cor. week, 1915	9.00	7.25	5.80	8.60
Cor. week, 1914	9.40	8.75	5.15	7.60
Cor. week, 1913	8.65	8.50	4.25	6.90
Cor. week, 1912	7.95	8.55	4.00	6.90
Cor. week, 1911	6.85	6.50	3.00	5.80

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	$9.00@11.00
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@10.25
Fair to good steers	7.50@ 8.50
Range steers	7.00@ 8.75
Stockers and feeders	6.50@ 7.75
Good to choice heifers	7.00@ 9.00
Fair to good cows	5.50@ 7.50
Butcher bulls	6.00@ 7.35
Canners	3.00@ 4.50
Cutters	4.50@ 5.25
Bologna bulls	6.00@ 6.50
Good to prime calves	9.00@12.75
Heavy calves	9.00@10.25

HOGS.

Prime light butchers	$10.80@11.25
Fair to fancy light	10.70@11.20
Prime med. wt. butchers, 220-250 lbs.	10.80@11.20
Prime heavy wt. butchers, 230-320 lbs.	10.70@11.15
Heavy mixed packing	10.25@10.75
Rough heavy mixed packing	9.75@10.35
Pigs, fair to good	8.25@ 9.85
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	9.75@10.90

SHEEP.

Yearlings	$8.00@ 9.25
Fair to choice ewes	6.00@ 7.65
Breeding ewes	7.25@ 9.75
Wethers, fair to choice	7.25@ 9.00
Western lambs	10.25@10.75
Feeding lambs	9.50@10.50
Native lambs	10.00@10.65

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	$28.12	$28.20	$28.12	$28.20
October	26.85	26.90	26.85	26.90
December	23.90	23.97	23.90	23.95
January	23.75	23.75	23.70	‡23.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.77	14.77	14.70	‡14.70
October	14.65	14.67	14.60	†14.60
December	14.07	14.12	14.07	‡14.10
January	13.62	13.65	13.62	13.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.52	14.52	14.45	14.45
October	14.17	14.25	14.17	‡14.22
January	12.72	12.77	12.72	12.75
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1916.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	28.20	28.22	28.20	28.22
October	26.87	26.95	26.87	‡26.95
December	23.95	24.05	23.95	23.95
January	23.65	23.72	23.65	23.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.72	14.75	14.70	‡14.70
October	14.57	14.67	14.57	14.62
December	14.05	14.12	14.05	‡14.07
January	13.52	13.62	13.52	13.57
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.45	14.50	14.45	14.50
October	14.17	14.22	14.17	‡14.20
January	12.70	12.75	12.67	†12.70
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1916.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	28.12	28.12	28.00	‡28.10
October	27.00	27.00	26.45	‡26.45
December	23.92	23.92	23.75	23.75
January	23.55	23.55	23.37	‡23.37
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.67	14.67	14.40	14.40
October	14.57	14.57	14.30	†14.32
December	13.97	14.00	13.82	‡13.85
January	13.55	13.55	13.42	‡13.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.50	14.50	14.20	†14.27
October	14.13	14.17	13.90	†13.95
January	12.65	12.70	12.52	‡12.55
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1916.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	28.10	28.10	28.10	†28.10
October	26.45	26.60	26.45	†26.60
December	23.70	23.70	23.50	†23.50
January	23.20	23.25	23.10	23.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.40	14.45	14.32	14.45
October	14.30	14.37	14.29	14.37
December	13.75	13.77	13.67	13.72
January	13.35	13.37	13.22	13.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.20	14.35	14.20	†14.35
October	13.87	13.95	13.82	13.90
January	12.50	12.50	12.42	†12.45
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1916.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	28.25	28.50	28.25	‡28.50
October	26.50	26.50	26.35	26.50
December	23.40	23.55	23.40	23.45
January	23.15	23.22	23.10	23.22
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.30	14.52	14.30	‡14.50
October	14.25	14.37	14.32	14.32
December	13.70	13.77	13.70	13.72
January	13.30	13.35	13.27	‡13.32
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.42	14.45	14.42	14.45
October	13.87	13.90	13.85	†13.87
January	12.45	12.47	12.45	12.45
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	28.45	28.50	28.42	28.45
October	26.47	26.47	26.42	26.42
December	23.45	23.45	23.20	23.35
January	23.22	23.22	22.82	22.97
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	14.40	14.50	14.40	14.50
October	14.35	14.35	14.25	14.33
December	13.70	13.72	13.57	13.70
January	13.30	13.30	13.20	13.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	14.40	14.42	14.35	14.37
October	13.86	13.87	13.77	13.82
January	12.45	12.45	12.27	12.40

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	14	@18
Beef Stew	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs	11	@12½
Corned Flanks		@12½
Round Steaks	19	@25
Round Roasts	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy	18	@20
Legs, fancy	22	@25
Stew		@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	20	@22
Stew	12½	@14
Shoulders	16	@18
Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	15	@17
Rib and Loin Chops	25	@28
Shoulder Chops	18	@20

Pork.

Pork Loins	22	@26
Pork Chops	25	@28
Pork Shoulders		@18
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@20
Spare Ribs		@12½
Hocks	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads		@ 8
Leaf Lard		@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters	20	@22
Fore Quarters	14	@16
Legs	20	@22
Breasts	14	@16
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 7
Tallow	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs	@29
Calfskins under 18 lbs. (deacons)	@65
Kips	@22½

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	15 @15½
Good native steers	13½@14
Native steers, medium	12½@13½
Heifers, good	12 @13
Cows	9½@12
Hind Quarters, choice	@17
Fore Quarters, choice	@12

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@32
Steer Loins, No. 1	@26
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2	@19
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@26
Cow Loins	12½@15½
Cow Short Loins	17½@18
Steer Loin Ends (tips)	@21
Cow Loin Ends (tips)	@15
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	16½@19½
Strip Loins, No. 3	@12
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@19
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@10
Rolls	13½@15½
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2	13½@14
Cow Rounds	@11
Flank Steak	@15
Rump Butts	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@10½
Cow Chucks	@ 9½
Boneless Chucks	@10½
Steer Plates	@10½
Medium Plates	@10
Briskets, No. 1	@13
Briskets, No. 2	@11
Shoulder Clods	@13½
Steer Navel Ends	@ 8
Cow Navel Ends	@ 8½
Fore Shanks	@ 7½
Hind Shanks	@ 6½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Trimmings	@11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7 @ 7½
Hearts	8½@ 9
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	7½@ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Livers	@ 7½
Kidneys, each	@ 5½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12½@15
Light Carcass	17½@18
Good Carcass	18½@19½
Good Saddles	20 @21
Medium Racks	@13
Good Racks	15 @16

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 7½
Sweetbreads	@45
Calf Livers	18 @21
Heads, each	@25

Lambs

Good Caul Lambs	@16
Round Dressed Lambs	@18
Saddles, Caul	@18
R. D. Lamb Fores	@16
Caul Lamb Fores	@15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@20
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb	@12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@13
Good Sheep	@15
Medium Saddles	@15
Good Saddles	@17
Good Fores	@13
Medium Racks	@11
Mutton Legs	@13½
Mutton Loins	@10
Mutton Stew	@10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@16½
Pork Loins	@31
Leaf Lard	@15½
Tenderloins	@32
Spare Ribs	@12
Butts	@10
Hocks	@11
Trimmings	@15½
Extra Lean Trimmings	@18
Tails	@ 8
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6½
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9
Cheek Meat	@13½
Hog Livers, per lb.	2½@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3½
Skinned Shoulders	@15½
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 7
Pork Tongues	@15
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bone	@ 6
Brains	@ 5½
Backfat	@16
Hams	@18½
Calas	@14½
Bellies	@18
Shoulders	@15½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11½
Choice Bologna	@13
Frankfurters	@15½
Liver, with beef and pork	@11
Tongue	@15½
Minced Sausage	@15
New England Sausage	@19½
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@19½
Special Compressed Sausage	@16
Berliner Sausage	@16
Oxford Lean Butts	@24½
Polish Sausage	@14
Garlic Sausage	@13
Country Smoked Sausage	@15
Country Sausage, fresh	@16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@15
Pork Sausage, short link	@15½
Boneless lean butts in casings	@20½
Luncheon Roll	@18
Delicatessen Loaf	15
Jellied Roll	@18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@28½
German Salami	@27
Italian Salami (new goods)	@28½
Holsteiner	@20½
Mettwurst	@20½
Farmer	@23½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitts	@ 1.60
Bologna, ⅛o@⅛o	2.00@ 7.70
Pork link, kitts	@ 2.05
Pork links, ⅛o@⅛o	2.60@10.45
Polish sausage, kitts	@ 1.75
Polish sausage, ⅛o@⅛o	2.20@ 8.80
Frankfurts, kitts	@ 1.75
Frankfurts, ⅛o@⅛o	2.30@ 8.80
Blood sausage, kitts	@ 1.60
Blood Sausage ⅛o@⅛o	2.00@ 7.70
Liver sausage, kitts	@ 1.60
Liver sausage, ⅛o@⅛o	2.00@ 7.70
Head Cheese, kitts	@ 1.60
Head Cheese, ⅛o@⅛o	2.00@ 7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200 lb. barrels	$11.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200 lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200 lb. barrels	22.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	85.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars ¼ doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. barrels	@25.00
Plate Beef	@24.50
Prime Mess Beef	—@—
Mess Beef	—@—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@23.50
Mess Pork	@30.00
Clear Fat Backs	@29.00
Family Back Pork	@29.00
Bean Pork	@27.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@17½
Pure lard	@16½
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@12½
Lard, compound	@12½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@56
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@16½

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces, half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 20 lbs., ⅛c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16½@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16 @22½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12½@15½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ⅛c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@18
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@17½
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@17½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@14
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@14½
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@14½
Extra Short Clears	@16½
Extra Short Ribs	@16½
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	@17
Butts	@13½

Bacon meats, 1½c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@20½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@20
Skinned Hams	@21½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14½
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@14½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@18
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@26
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@19½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@21
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 av., and strip, 4@6 avg.	@18½
Dried Beef Sets	@30
Dried Beef Insides	@33½
Dried Beef Knuckles	@29½
Dried Beef Outsides	@29
Regular Boiled Hams	@28
Smoked Boiled Hams	@30
Boiled Calas	@21
Cooked Loin Rolls	@35
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@18
Beef experts, rounds	@20
Beef middles, per set	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	@15
Beef weasands	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium	@60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75
Hog casings, free of salt	@50
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7½
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings	*
Imported medium sheep casings	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 3.20
Hoof meal, per unit	3.00 @ 3.05
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.75 @ 2.80
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 3.20
Ground tankage, 11%	3.10 @ 3.15
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.95 @ 3.00
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.75 @ 2.85
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	25.00 @26.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	27.00 @28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @23.50

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No 1, per ton	100.00@175.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00@ 31.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00@ 31.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	48.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38@40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50@52 lbs. av., per ton	70.00@75.00
Long thigh bones, 90@95 lbs. av., per ton	90.00@100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	33.00@ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@14.42
Prime steam, loose	@14.27
Leaf	@14.12
Compound	@ 12½
Neutral lard	15½@ 15½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12½@12½
Tallow	13½@14
Grease, yellow	8½@ 9
Grease, A white	10½@10½

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	@14½
Oleo oil, No. 2	@14
Oleo stock	12½@13
Linseed, bbls.	@58
Corn oil, loose	9½@ 9½

TALLOWS.

Edible	11½@12
Prime City	10½@11
Prime Country	10½@11
Packers' Prime	10½@10½
Packers' No. 1	9½@10
Packers' No. 2	8½@ 9

GREASES.

White, choice	@10
White, "A"	9½@ 9½
White, "B"	9 @ 9½
Bone	8 @ 9
Crackling	@ 8½
House	8½@ 8½
Yellow	8½@ 9
Brown	7½@ 8
Glycerine, C. P.	@45
Glycerine, dynamite	42 @43
Glycerine, crude soap	30 @32
Glycerine, candle	32 @35

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	77 @78
P. S. Y., soap grade	76 @77
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65% f. a.	4½@ 4½
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	@ 2½

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.25 @1.30
Red oak lard tierces	1.52½@1.55
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @1.65
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. l. hoops	1.90 @2.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11½@15
Borax	6½@ 7½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	—@—
Plantation, granulated	@ 6½
Yellow, clarified	@ 6½
Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.38
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.68
English packing, pure dried vacuum, per sack	1.67
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.81
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	4.31
Casing salt, 280 lbs., 2x@3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.37

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

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Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

A System of Accounts for Retail Merchants

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE. The first installment of this article described the value of a good system of accounting, and outlined the books necessary. The second installment described the general cash book, ledger, invoice book, sales and credit tickets. The third installment showed the record forms necessary, and just how to make them up. The fourth installment and this one describe the various accounts in detail.]

ACCOUNTS AND THEIR EXPLANATIONS.

NOMINAL ACCOUNTS

23. SALES.

Credit this account with the total sales of all merchandise, the charged sales being taken from the total of the charge tickets for the month and the cash sales from the "Cash Sales" column in the Cash Book. Returns should be charged at selling price for all merchandise returned by customers whether for cash or credit. The difference in this account will be the net sales which are transferred to the credit of "Trading Account."

24. SALES ALLOWANCES

Charge this account with any allowance given a customer not contemplated when sale was made. Allowances should not be charged to "Sales," but closed at the end of the period into "Trading Account."

25. MERCHANDISE PURCHASES

Charge this account with the face of the invoices of merchandise before deducting cash discounts. The account is also charged with freight, expressage, and drayage on merchandise purchased. Credit the account with any returns of merchandise made to manufacturer or wholesaler and with any allowances for defects in goods received from manufacturer or wholesaler. The balance of the account is transferred to the debit of Trading Account.

26. SALARIES AND WAGES OF BUYING FORCE

Charge this account with part of salary of proprietor, active partner and manager or buyer and the wages of office force proportionate to the time given to buying. If, for example, the proprietor estimates altogether that he gave one-fourth of his time to buying and three-fourths to selling, then one-fourth should be charged to this account and three-fourths to "Salaries and Wages of Sales Force." Similarly, the estimated number of hours a week given by any member or members of the office force to buying should be charged to this account.

27. MISCELLANEOUS BUYING EXPENSE.

Charge this account with the traveling expense of buying trips and other expense incurred in buying (not covered by account 26).

28. SALARIES AND WAGES OF SALES FORCE

Charge this account with wages and other remunerations of sales persons, order takers, and all others engaged in selling, both as regular and extra force; also with the part of the salary of the proprietor, active partners, or manager, and of the wages of the office force proportionate to the time given to selling.

29. ADVERTISING.

Charge this account with all expenditures for advertising purposes, such as space in newspapers and periodicals, space on street cars and billboards, circulars and postage thereon, advertising novelties, trading stamps, charitable donations, window display, electric signs, etc.

30. MISCELLANEOUS SELLING EXPENSE.

Charge this account with the cost of wrapping paper, cartons, twine, salesmen's order books, and all other items of direct selling expense not covered by "Salaries and Wages of Sales Force" and "Advertising."

31. SALARIES AND WAGES OF DELIVERY FORCE.

Charge this account with regular and part time of employees engaged in delivering and with the part of the wages of other employees, whether on sales force or office force, proportionate to the time given to delivery work.

32. MISCELLANEOUS DELIVERY EXPENSE.

Charge this account with all stable and garage expense, including all repairs, taxes, licenses, upkeep, and with the depreciation charged on the delivery equipment; also charge this account with payments for express, parcel post and contract delivery service.

33. MANAGEMENT AND OFFICE SALARIES.

Charge this account with the salaries of the manager, bookkeepers, office clerks, stenographers, and of other general office help not otherwise charged.

34. OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EXPENSE.

Charge this account with purchases of stationery of all sorts, account books and forms (except selling and stock forms), typewriter supplies, printing and postage (except advertising), and depreciation on office equipment.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1916.

To the Retail Merchant:

The Federal Trade Commission has found that the majority of retail merchants do not know accurately the cost of conducting their business, and for this reason they are UNABLE TO PRICE THEIR GOODS INTELLIGENTLY.

There must be decided improvement in this direction before competition can be placed upon a sound basis and before we can expect a decrease in the heavy business death rate among retail merchants.

With the object of aiding retail merchants to improve their accounting methods we have outlined a simple system of accounts which provides for supplying the information necessary to properly direct a retail business. I commend it to your attention and feel satisfied that if you will read it carefully you will find many helpful suggestions.

It has been prepared under my direction by Mr. Robert E. Belt, Chief Accountant, and Mr. R. W. Gardiner, Assistant. Trusting we may have your hearty co-operation, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman.

35. INSURANCE ON STOCK AND STORE EQUIPMENT.

Charge this account with all expense of insurance, fire burglary, fidelity, plate glass, employers' liability and other. This account is not to be charged with insurance on store or business property.

36. TAXES ON STOCK AND STORE EQUIPMENT.

Charge this account with taxes on all stock and store equipment. As taxes are not payable in advance, the amount charged this account must be credited to "Accrued Taxes."

37. LOSSES FROM BAD DEBTS.

Charge this account with the amount that has been reserved for bad debts (4).

38. MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL EXPENSE.

Charge this account with heat, light, repairs, depreciation on store equipment, and with any items that can not be charged directly to any of the above particular accounts.

39. RENT.

Charge this account with all rents paid. If the store is owned, rent should be charged equivalent to the amount it could be rented for to others, crediting "Income from Other Sources"; in the latter event, "Income from Other Sources" should be charged with the taxes, insurance, repairs and depreciation on the store.

40. TRADING ACCOUNT.

This account shows the inventory of merchandise at opening and is not touched again until the books are closed. It is then charged with Merchandise Purchases (25), and Sales Allowances (24), and credited with Sales (23). The inventory at closing is then credited and the balance will show the gross profit on trading. The gross profit is transferred to the credit of the "Profit and Loss Account." The inventory is then brought down as a new balance.

41. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (FROM TRADING OPERATIONS).

Charge this account with the balances of all the expense accounts, and credit it with the gross profit from trading; the difference will be the net profit or loss, which is closed into the proprietor's account; if a partnership, to the partners' accounts, according to their several interests, and, if a corporation, to the surplus account.

42. INTEREST.

Charge this account with all interest paid and credit it with all interest received and close into "Profit and Loss Account."

43. CASH DISCOUNT ON MERCHANDISE PURCHASES.

Credit this account with all cash discount taken on purchases of merchandise. The account is closed into Profit and Loss.

A record of such discounts available but not taken—cash discounts lost—will be found of use.

44. RENT INCOME (NET).

If the store is owned, the rent which has been charged to account 39 should be credited to this account and it should be charged with insurance, taxes, depreciation and repairs on store. The account is closed into "Profit and Loss."

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48. MISCELLANEOUS OUTSIDE INCOME.

Credit this account with incidental receipts such as toll from telephone pay stations in store, etc.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Forms of monthly summary of business, profit and loss statement and balance sheet appeared in the issue of The National Provisioner of September 16.]

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fire damaged Hyman Cohen's meat market at 140 Hallett street, Bridgeport, Conn., to the extent of $400.

A provision market has been opened at 1 Pine street, Milford, Mass., by John F. Moden.

George Woods' meat market at Phoenix, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

A meat market has been opened on Sixth street, McMechen, W. Va., by Fred Niebergall.

A building is being erected at Washington and Barkins streets, Corona, N. Y., by Mr. Turck, in which he will open a meat market.

Michael Orbal's meat market in Ansonia, Conn., has been destroyed by fire.

John Bauman has sold his meat market in Massena, Iowa, to Johanson & Jenson.

Fred Lidle, 78 years old, and for 38 years proprietor of a butcher shop at East Utica street and Michigan avenue, died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., from heart trouble.

John H. Kamman's meat market at 326 Oak street, Buffalo, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire destroyed Benton Bros.' meat market at Phoenix, N. Y.

Michael Glinski will open a meat and grocery market at 84 Booth street, New Britain, Conn.

William Wolf, who conducts grocery and meat markets at 528 West Sixth street and 3551 Montgomery avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $20,670.73 and assets of $21,200.

A butcher shop will be opened at 207 West 34th street, New York, N. Y., by Joseph Steinet.

The O. K. Meat and Grocery Company, New Britain, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by Charles F. Dehm, John Frick, Walter Dehm and William Frick.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Passaic (N. J.) Kosher Butchers' Protective Association.

A meat market has been opened in Brazil, Ind., by the Standard Brokerage Company.

C. E. Babcock's meat market at Phoenix, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

Plans for a Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association are being pushed by a committee of the Board of Trade of Springfield, Mass. The committee in charge consists of William C. Belding, chairman; Emile J. Erard, Thos. E. King, George T. Murdoch, Mellen A. Whitney and Charles L. Wood.

Floyd and Bud Taylor have purchased the meat and grocery business of S. J. Means, in Nodaway, Ia.

John Royce has disposed of his meat business to Max E. May, in Hickman, Neb.

Alex. Rocket has sold out his meat market in Friend, Neb.

George Stewart has sold out the Royal Meat Market, Royal, Neb., to Ernest Michael, of Clearwater.

Phil Metz has purchased the meat and grocery business of C. B. Olsen, at 1400 Crown Hill avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

C. A. Hubert, of the City Meat Market, Wyndmere, N. D., will add a stock of groceries.

J. E. Roberts has purchased the interest of Isaac Covalt in the South Side Market, Mead, Kans.

Ben Rubiosk will take charge of his meat market in Sargent, Neb., about Nov. 1.

C. C. George has admitted his brother, Al. George, to partnership in his meat business at Mound Valley, Kans.

Tom Kitch has purchased the E. E. Mitchell meat market at Partridge, Kans.

Long Bros. have purchased a restaurant, and will conduct it in connection with their meat business at Petoskey, Mich.

A meat market has been opened at Lecompton, Kans., by J. McCall.

Another meat market has been opened in Pharr, Texas, by Harry Mertz, whose meat market was recently destroyed by fire.

B. L. Sheridan, L. Young and W. H. Holcomb have incorporated the Ashton Co-operative Meat Market, Ashton, S. D. Capital stock, $2,500.

A meat market has been opened in Georgetown, Texas, by Hunt & Pierce.

Reed & Roy have been succeeded in the meat business at Haileyville, Okla., by J. A. Reed.

S. Whitten has opened a meat market at Alton, Ill.

The meat firm of Harrington & Wisden, Coffeyville, Kans., has been succeeded by Frank Wisden.

C. Bartlett has taken over the meat business in Abingdon, Ill., formerly conducted by Paulsgren & Company.

A meat market will be opened at Bigelow, Mo., by Richard Larabee.

The meat and grocery market in Seminole, Okla., conducted by J. W. Edwards, will be moved to a new location.

J. H. Flowers has opened a butcher shop at Haworth, Okla.

A meat market will be opened in the Weinreb Building, First street, southwest, Minot, N. D., by the Independent Meat Market of which J. W. Hunter is the proprietor.

Jacob Severin has sold out his meat market in Utica, Neb., to Claude Nelson.

J. C. Corey bought a meat market in Fedora, So. Dak.

O. F. Herreman will open a meat market in Salem, So. Dak.

George Wolff and G. M. May have purchased the meat market in Neillsville, Wis., formerly conducted by John Wolff. The new firm name will be Wolff & May.

A meat business will be opened at Farber, Mo., by A. L. Chase.

B. Gallagher & Son have sold a half interest in their meat business at Stockton, Kans., to C. C. Cook.

S. J. Hamilton has sold his meat business at Harrisonville, Mo., to T. W. Doherty.

A meat market will be opened at Brady, Texas, by J. Q. Lankford.

A new building is being erected in Ellendale, Minn., in which M. Larson will open a meat market.

A meat department will be added to the grocery market at Frederick, Okla., conducted by the Frederick Mercantile Company.

The meat business at Sausalito, Cal., formerly conducted by E. V. Baruty is now under the management of M. W. McGrayan.

J. S. King's butcher business at Bowling Green, Mo., has been purchased by Josept Spears.

A meat market has been opened at Gustine, Texas, by Louis Wall.

A. Thompson will open a meat market in Collins, Mo.

Henry Stern has sold his meat and grocery business in Mounds, Ill., to Charles Britt.

A delicatessen department will be opened in the meat market in the City Meat Market, Cleveland, Ohio, conducted by Gus Mayer.

Henry Demnink, a butcher doing business at 1136 East Leonard street, Grand Rapids, Mich., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,778.95, and assets, $681.03.

Ed. Eiter will open a meat market in Rice Lake, Wis.

Gust. Larson will open a meat market at 1801 Iowa avenue, Superior, Wis.

R. V. Hoffman bought a meat market in Auburn, Iowa.

Ed. Cornelius bought the meat market in Blairstown, Iowa, formerly conducted by Bert Kimm.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

June and Decembers and 27½c. for July to November inclusive. There continues to be a good inquiry for spreads with bids of 27½c. declined for July to end of year; sellers firmly asking 28c. for business. Another packer sold a car May spreads at 26c. which is ½c. advance on similar take-off over previous trading. Native steers in the local market are quiet but firm with sellers firmly demanding 26½c. for September salting. The packer that previously reported 11,000 January, February and March native steers at private terms is reported as receiving 20c. for same. A Jersey City packer sold a car a month May and June native steers at 25½c. and July and August salting at 25c. Available supplies are of meagre proportions and most killers are closely sold up. Butt brands are well sold up for the month of August and September and are nominally quoted at 24c. last paid; Coloradoes are held at 23½c. with a bid of 23c. reported declined. Cows, all weights, are neglected and are being held at 23½@24c. nominal; native bulls 21½@22c. as to salting. Local small packer hides showed some activity during the past week. A sale was noted of two cars July-August all weight native cows at 22c. Killers are asking up to 25c. for June, July and August native steers. Native bulls are quoted at 21@21½c.

CALFSKINS.—The packer and city calfskin market was very active and strong. One dealer reports selling 20,000 5 to 7's at $3.20 which is an advance of 5c. It is also understood that another dealer sold a car New York cities, all weights, at $3.20, $3.70 and $4.20, but confirmation is still lacking as we go to press. Last confirmed sales of New York cities were at $3.20, $3.65 and $4.15. Later it was reported that a large car of New York City skins sold at $4.30 for 9 to 12's and $5.00 for 12 to 17 lb. kips.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to show more firmness and higher prices asked. The demand seems to center on extremes with large sales put through in Boston, estimated that about 50,000, chiefly Ohios, sold at 23c. selected. Available supplies are scarce and dealers are refusing to take orders for future delivery at tanners' prices based for current stock. Several cars Pennsylvania buffs sold at 20c. and 1,000 heavy cows at 20½c. for strictly short haired stock. Later in the week three cars Ohio middle west buffs sold at 20½c. selected. One dealer is offering a car Pennsylvania extremes containing 30 per cent No. 2's at 22½c.; but sellers are firmly asking 23c. for short haired goods. New York state hides, all weights, are now being held at 20 to 21½c. flat. Southern hides are strong in sympathy with other sorts. Far southerns are quoted at 19½@20c. asked as to section, with but little available at the inside. Northerns are quoted at 20½c. asked and extremes alone strong at 21@22c. asked as to section, etc.

Boston.

The hide market is again active in Boston after a long spell of quietness, during which prices have held up firmly on current take off, but have been rather easy on old hides. During the last few days there has been considerable action on Ohio extremes, and it is estimated that fully 50,000 hides have moved, the majority of which were extremes. These were put out on firm offerings, and the tanner was obliged to pay dealers' prices. Offerings are now quoted all the way from 22½@23½c., depending upon selection and time of delivery. Tanners' ideas are from 22½@23c. Buffs are strong, being quoted from 20½@21½c. with tanners' ideas from 20@21½c. There has been some little trading on these. The southern hide market has gone up in sympathy with the western market, and far southerns are quotable around 19½@20c., northerns 20 to 21c.; New Englands are offered at 22c. flat for 40 pound average, or 22½c. selected; Canadians are quoted around 21½c. flat with fair average selection.

The local calfskin market is stronger with business at the old asking prices being refused. Offerings are light, and dealers are finding someone who will pay their asking prices. 5 to 7 pound skins are held at $2.90@$3, the inside price having been refused by one dealer for a good average selection. 7 to 9's are quoted at $3.40@$3.50, and 9 to 12's at $3.90@$4. The lighter weight skins have also shown more strength and 4 to 5's are now quoted from $2.40@$2.50.

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New York Section

W. B. Traynor, of the Swift executive department at Chicago, was in New York during the week.

—

Frank V. Brecht, head of The Brecht Company, of St. Louis and New York, was in the city during the week.

—

A. L. Jewell, manager of Swift's produce department in New York territory, is taking a vacation in his motor car.

—

W. E. Frost, manager of the Swift small stock department in New York, has returned from a vacation tour up the State.

—

Joseph Steinert has leased the building at No. 207 West 34th street, Manhattan, and will open a retail shop at that location.

—

J. A. Tapee, of Morris & Company's transportation department, who has been in New York for some time, returned to Chicago this week.

—

M. G. Middaugh, head of the Swift branch house department at Chicago, was in New York territory this week inspecting country houses.

—

Swift & Company sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 22, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.56 cents per pound.

—

The Jewish holidays which began this week had their usual effect on trade, which was at a standstill after the first part of the week. The coming week will make much the same record locally.

—

John H. Wilke, of Chicago, is in New York to take the place of Manager H. O. Hogue, of Morris & Company's provision department in this territory, during Mr. Hogue's absence abroad. The latter sails for France in a few days.

—

Stern's Star Beef Company of No. 3195 Broadway and four other stores, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $8,190 and assets $3,934, consisting of stock, $333; fixtures, $1,616; horses and wagon, $175; accounts, $1,700, and cash in bank, $110.

—

T. C. Sullivan, manager of Swift & Company's provision department in the New York district, is taking a fortnight's well-earned vacation on the golf links. Manager A. C. Dean, of the credit department, is utilizing the balance of his unexpended vacation period in the same fashion. More cups in danger!

—

Master butchers of Brooklyn held a mass meeting on Thursday evening at their headquarters at No. 401 Bridge street to discuss the question of closing hours on week days and Saturdays, Sunday law violations, the net weight regulations, etc. There was a good attendance. The Brooklyn branch had charge of the meeting.

—

Arthur Plaut, member of the firm of Plaut & Son, Brooklyn slaughterers, was convicted by a jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn last Saturday of attempting to bribe a city inspector to pass alleged unfit meat. He was remanded for sentence later. This and other concerns in the neighborhood do a local business and are not under federal inspection.

Among the classes of labor announced as joining in the "sympathy strike" in New York this week were the butchers and butcher workmen in the local meat plants, 10,000 of them being announced as going out. Not a man left his employment, so far as could be learned, and the butchers' union leaders announced that they had no such plans in prospect.

—

In the matter of Joseph Krauskopf, butcher, of Rockaway Beach, L. I., who filed a petition in bankruptcy, at a meeting of creditors held this week before the referee in bankruptcy a trustee was elected. Leon Dashew was appointed his attorney. The matter was adjourned to October 3, at which time the bankrupt and witnesses will be examined before the referee.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending September 23, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 471 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,949 lbs.; Queens, 16 lbs.; total, 16,436 lbs. Fish. Manhattan, 515 lbs.; Brooklyn, 53 lbs.; Bronx, 20 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 598 lbs. Poultry and Game. Manhattan, 48 lbs.

—

Local weight and measure authorities, after securing the arrest of several butchers' clerks for selling wrapped meats without marking the net weights on the wrappings, and after threatening the butchers with further prosecution, secured the agreement of several hundred local dealers to mark net weights on wrapped meats sold locally. The legality of the State regulations requiring such marking is now in the State courts awaiting adjudication on appeal.

—

F. M. de Beers, head of the Swenson Evaporator Company of Chicago, and one of the leading authorities on tankwater evaporation and kindred subjects, was in New York this week attending the chemical industries exposition at the Grand Central Palace. The Swenson company had a fine exhibit at this exposition, their famous double effect evaporator being shown in operation through a working model. The booth was crowded with eager inquirers concerning this method of saving waste and adding to profits.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

BUTCHERS AND NET WEIGHT RULES.

Discussing the attempt of New York State weight officials to force the meat trade to mark net weights on wrapped meats, a requirement which the Federal authorities have agreed is impractical and which they do not require, the New York Journal of Commerce says this week:

Retail butchers are much wrought up over the action of the city and State authorities in the enforcement of the net weight law as applied to wrapped hams, bacon and the like, and claim that it actually increases the cost to the consumer. It has been the practice hitherto to place the ham on the scales just as it came from the packer and, in consequence, the purchaser had to pay for paper and string. When the wrappings are first put on they weigh about four ounces; but by the time they have soaked up the grease they weigh about six ounces, which the retailer would have to lose if he sold the ham "naked."

"The whole proposition is a farce," said one of the Washington Market dealers to the Journal of Commerce representative, "and we are forced to resort to farcical methods to circumvent it. The paper and string are certainly worth something, to say nothing of the labor of wrapping, and the ham should have some increased value because of its protection from contamination. So far as I can see, there has been no public demand for the enforcement of such a law.

"Suppose the paper weighs four ounces. This would make it cost the consumer about 6 cents. Now, it surely must be worth 2 or 3 cents of itself, to say nothing of the labor of wrapping. At the most, that would leave 3 or 4 cents which the consumer would pay for the protection that has been afforded, if you want to put it that way. The consumer has got to pay for it one way or another, just as he always pays for the package whether it comes around a piano or a box of candy.

"The only recourse, therefore, is to increase the price of the ham. Suppose we increased it half a cent a pound and charged him for the net weight only, he would have to pay an advance of 8 cents, as against 6 cents the old way. If we advance only ¼ cent it would be 4 cents, and that would be against the dealer. So, when all is said and done, the net result of this crusade is to increase the cost to the consumer!"

BUNCOMBE ON FOOD CONTROL.

The New York Produce Review accuses Judge Samuel Seabury, who recently resigned as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to become a candidate for Governor of New York, of political buncombe in making a statement as follows: "I shall urge that the Department of Foods and Markets be made an effective instrument for the economical distribution of food products, to the end that the farmers of the State and the consumers of food products may be brought into closer touch to the benefit of both."

"This sounds like persiflage introduced for campaign purposes to catch the farmer vote," says the Review. "We suppose that very few people would seriously advocate the entry of the State into the actual handling and distribution of food in competition with the business of its citizens. There is no reason to believe that any such State function would result in benefit to either producers or consumers if conducted upon business principles.

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HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS AND APPAREL

and there are few who would uphold the purely socialistic idea of conducting this service by taxation of the people at large.

"There is nothing in the law creating the department of foods and markets that indicates any intention of the legislature to authorize this department to receive direct consignments of country produce and so far as this has been done without authority it has simply added, in most cases, an unnecessary agency of distribution. In our opinion no State department can ever bring producers and consumers any closer together than they are brought by the normal forces of business competition."

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to September 27, 1916:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 7,897 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,160 lbs.; British West Indies, 844 lbs.; Colombia, 226 lbs.; Costa Rica, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 198 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 5,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 920 lbs.; England, 525,956 lbs.; Guatemala, 100 lbs.; Haiti, 17,403 lbs.; Jamaica, 566 lbs.; Mexico, 306 lbs.; Panama, 19,662 lbs.; Peru, 304 lbs.; San Domingo, 132 lbs.; Venezuela, 800 lbs.

EGGS. Bermuda, 2,730 dz.; Dutch West Indies, 600 dz.; Panama, 10,500 dz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 1,749 lbs.; Brazil, 2,323 lbs.; British Honduras, 336 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,008 lbs.; China, 85 lbs.; Colombia, 5 lbs.; Costa Rica, 188 lbs.; Cuba, 2,971 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 93 lbs.; England, 102,170 lbs.; Haiti, 1,776 lbs.; Honduras, 730 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,904 lbs.; Mexico, 276 lbs.; Panama, 7,572 lbs.; Peru, 306 lbs.; San Domingo, 170 lbs.; Venezuela, 124 lbs.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

a fluctuating condition until range supplies are exhausted. While feeding lambs sold at a lower level toward the close of last week, the market advanced on the feeding grades to about the top level of the season Monday and Tuesday, several droves of desirable lambs going back to the country on feeding account at $10.35@10.50. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, $10.50@10.85; fair to medium killers, $10.25@10.40; fat yearlings, $8.50@9; fat wethers, $8.25@8.50; fat ewes, $7.50@7.75; choice feeding lambs, $10.25@10.50; plain heavy feeding lambs, $9.75@10; feeding yearlings, $8@8.25; feeding wethers, $7@7.25; feeding ewes, $5.50@6.25; yearling breeding ewes, $10.25@10.50. Natives—Good to choice lambs, $10.25@10.50; poor to medium, $9.50@10; culls, $8@9; fat ewes, $7.25@7.50; poor to medium, $6.50@7; culls, $4.50@5.50; young breeding ewes, $8.50@9; aged breeding ewes, $8@8.25; short-mouthed breeding ewes, $6@7.

Consider what "Wyandotte" does

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser

dispenses with the ancient plan of cleaning with soaps, soap powders, sal soda and harsh chemicals. It simplifies, makes certain and affords an economical way to provide *real sanitary cleanliness* for every place where cleaning materials are used in the meat shop and the packing house.

With every claim for Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser positively guaranteed, and with the assurance that you may have free sway to give it a thorough trial and to prove its worth to you, why not ask your dealer to ship you a barrel or keg and make the test?

Indian in Circle

In Every Package

The J. B. Ford Company

Sole Manufacturers,

WYANDOTTE - - - MICH.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

IT CLEANS CLEAN

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Ordinary to good steers	$7.15@8.95
Oxen and stags	—@—
Bulls	5.00@6.20
Cows	3.00@6.20

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@14.00
Live calves, grassers	—@—
Live calves, fed	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	7.50@ 8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime	9.40@10.00
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, ewes	4.50@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls	@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	11.20@11.30
Hogs, medium	@11.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11.20
Pigs	@10.50
Roughs	9.00@ 9.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	15½@16
Choice native light	15 @16
Native, common to fair	13 @14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@16
Choice native light	15 @15½
Native, common to fair	14½@15
Choice Western, heavy	@14½
Choice Western, light	@14
Common to fair Texas	@12
Good to choice heifers	@14
Common to fair heifers	@12
Choice cows	@11
Common to fair cows	@10½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	9 @ 9½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	19 @20	@20
No. 2 ribs	15 @16	@17
No. 3 ribs	12½@14	@15
No. 1 loins	19 @20	@22
No. 2 loins	15 @16	@19
No. 3 loins	12½@14	@17
No. 1 rounds	@14	@15
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@16	@18
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@15	15 @16
No. 1 rounds	@14	@15
No. 2 rounds	12½@13	@14
No. 3 rounds	11½@12	@13½
No. 1 chucks	@12½	@13
No. 2 chucks	@10½	@12½
No. 3 chucks	@8½	@12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@19
Western calves, choice	@18½
Western calves, fair to good	@16
Grassers and buttermilks	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@14½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@14½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@14¾
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@15¼
Pigs	@15½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@17½
Lambs, choice	@16½
Lambs, good	@15½
Lambs, medium to good	@15
Sheep, choice	@14½
Sheep, medium to good	@13½
Sheep, culls	@12

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@20½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@19½
Smoked picnics, light	@15
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14¾
Smoked shoulders	@15
Smoked bacon, boneless	@20
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@18
Dried beef sets	@28½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	30 @32
Pickled bellies, heavy	@16

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@25
Fresh pork loins, Western	20 @23
Frozen pork loins	17 @19
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@24
Shoulders, city	@18
Shoulders, Western	@16½
Butts, regular	@19
Butts, boneless	@22
Fresh hams, city	@20
Fresh hams, Western	@19
Fresh picnic hams	@15

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	125.00@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@24c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@16c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@15c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @85c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	a pound
Livers, beef	10 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	8 @ 9c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@17c.	a pound
Blade meat	@15c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 4
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 7
Shop bones, per cwt	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., w.de, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@30
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@18
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@13
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@75

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	22½	24½
Pepper, Sing., black	18¼	20¼
Pepper, Penang, white	22	24
Pepper, red	22	25
Allspice	6	8½
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	10	12
Cloves	19	22
Ginger	18	21
Mace	65	60

SALTPETRE.

Refined	27 @28

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .40
No. 2 skins	@ .38
No. 3 skins	@ .26
Branded skins	@ .32
Ticky skins	@ .32
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .38
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@4.30
No. 2, 12½-14	@4.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@3.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips	@3.35
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@5.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.75
Branded kips	@3.40
Heavy branded kips	@4.40
Ticky kips	@3.40
Heavy ticky kips	@4.40

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Fresh killed, dry-packed—		
Spring broiling, 2½ to 3 lbs., each	30	@35
Old hens, dry pkd., avg. best	27	@28
Old toms, scalded	25	@26
Dry-picked, old toms	27	@28

CHICKENS.

Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—		
Western, milk fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under, lb.	30	@
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	30	@
Western, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.		@29
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.		@26
Western, corn fed, 17 lbs. and under to doz.		@26
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.		@28
Western, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.		@27
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.		@25
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—		
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	30	@32
Va., milk fed, broilers		@28
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair		@27
Western, corn fed, 7 and over lbs. to pair		@25
Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—		
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry pkd.		@23½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@22½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@21½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@19½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked		@18½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.		@18
Fowl—Barrels, iced—		
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over		@22½
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked	21	@22
Old Cocks, per lb.		@15
Fowl—bbls.—		
Southern and S. W., large		@21
Other Poultry—		
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	5.25@5.50	
Long Island fresh ducklings		@22
Geese, Western, fancy		—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	21	@22
Fowls	17	@17½
Roosters, old		—@—
Turkeys		—@—
Geese, per lb.		—@—

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@35
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	33½@34½
Creamery, Firsts	32½@34
Process, extras	30½@31
Process, Firsts	29½@30

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	38	@39
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	36	@37
Fresh gathered, firsts	32½@35	
Fresh gathered, seconds	29	@32
Fresh dirties, No. 1	28	@28½
Fresh chex, prime to choice		@28

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
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Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	nom. 3.45 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom. 2.70 and 5%
Sulphate ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	@ 3.85
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@ 3.85

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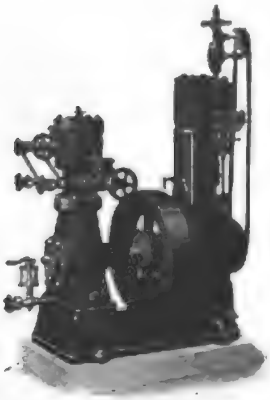

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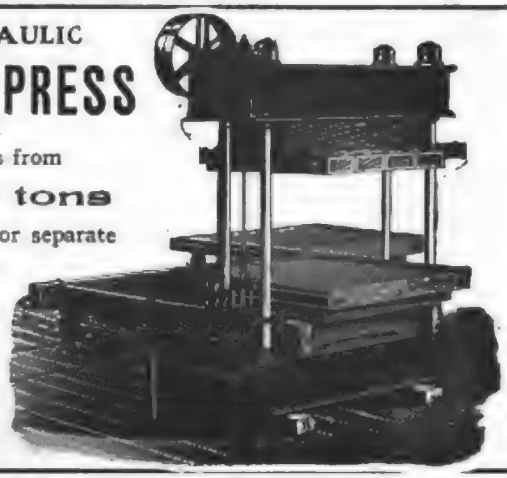

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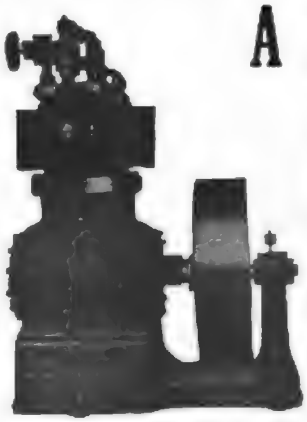

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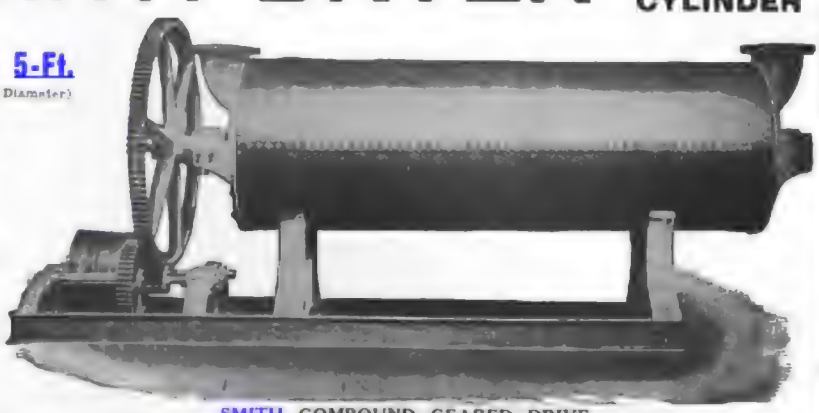

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AMMONIA.
Armour & Company.
Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Henry.
Brecht Co., The.
Morris & Company.
National Ammonia Co.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Callis, Jr., Geo. B.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Comstock, C. B.
Consolidated Engineering Co.
Gardner & Lindberg.
Henschien & McLaren.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.
Packers' Architectural & Engineering Co.
Redfield Company.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.

BONE MILLS & CRUSHERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

BORAX AND BORACIC ACID.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

BOXES.
National Box Co.
Pioneer Box Co.

BUTCHERS' FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Clothel Co., The.
Ford Co., J. B.
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Randall & Co., R. T.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co., The.

BUTTERINE MACHINERY.
Grasso's Machine Works.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

CANNING MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.

CANS.
Brecht Company, The.
Heekin Can Co.
Johnson-Morse Can Co.

CASINGS (SEE ALSO PACKERS).
Bechstein & Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Consolidated Casing Co.
Haberkorn Bros.
Levi, Berth., & Co.
Morris & Co.
Oppenheim[illegible]
Opper[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]ing Co.
[illegible]oratories.

[illegible]ISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS AND EXPORTERS.
Agar & Co., W. G.
American Oil Treating & Hardening Co., The.
Aspegren & Co.
Barnes, Wilbur B.
Field & Co., Julius.
Haynes, W. G.
Hulme, W. B.
Johnston, B. B.
Langton Brokerage Co.
New York Independent Meat Co.
Peno Beef Co.
Press & Co., W. G.
Rieser, A. L.
Sterne & Son Co.
Wheeler & Co., T. H.
Zaun, H. C.
Ziegler & Co., J. B.

CONVEYORS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

COTTON OIL.
American Cotton Oil Co.
Aspegren & Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Fairbank Co., N. K.
Procter & Gamble.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

COTTONSEED OIL MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

CRUSHERS AND GRINDERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Williams Pat. Crusher & P. Co.

DISINFECTANTS.
Brecht Company, The.

DISINTEGRATORS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Williams Pat. Crusher & P. Co.

DOORS AND COLD STORAGE.
Brecht Company, The.
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.

DRYERS.
(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield Company.
Smith, Theodore, & Sons, Co.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.

ELEVATORS.
Ridgway & Son Co., Craig.

EVAPORATORS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield Company.
Swenson Evaporator Co.

FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.
Brand, Herman.
Lesser, Fred.
Reardon & Son Co., John.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-P[illegible] Machinery Co.
American [illegible]
Bar[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]ner Co.
[illegible] & Machine Works.
[illegible]aporator Co.
[illegible]-Albright Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

GEARS—SILENT.
General Electric Co.

HAM BRANDERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

HOG SCRAPING MACHINES.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

ICE TOOLS, ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS.
Brecht Company, The.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

INSULATING MATERIALS.
Brecht Co., The.
Cincinnati B. S. Co.
Livesey, John E.
United Cork Companies.

LARD COOLERS, MIXERS AND DRYERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield Company.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.

LARD PAILS.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Johnson-Morse Can Co.

MEAT CUTTERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.

MEAT MIXERS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.

MOTORS.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

OIL MILL MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Taber Pump Co.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Ford Co., J. B.
Mechanical Mfg. Co., The.
National Box Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Randall & Co., R. T.

PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
General Electric Co.
Hottmann Machine Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Redfield Company.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.
Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.
Swenson Evaporator Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

PARCHMENT PAPER.
Hartford City Paper Co.
Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.
Agar Co., John.
Anglo-American Provision Co.
Armour & Co.
Bels Provision Co.
Benjamin, A. H.
Boyd, Lunham & Co.
Brennan Packing Co.
Buckley, J. J.
Chicago Packing Co.
Consolidated Beef Co.
Corkran, Hill & Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
Danahy Packing Co.
Decker & Sons, Jacob E.
Dunlevy Packing Co.
Felin, J. J., & Co.
Greenwald Packing Co.
Guggenheim Bros.
Hammond, G. H., Co.
Heil Packing Co.
Hormel & Co., Geo. A.
Hutwelker & Briggs Co.
Independent Packing Co.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.
Kingan & Co., Ltd.
Klinck, C., Packing Co.
Krey Packing Co.
Libby, McNeill & Libby.
McMillan Co., J. T.
Martin Co., D. B.
Mayer & Bro., O. F.
Morrell & Co., Ltd., John.
Morris & Co.
Muhs Co., The Henry.
Nagle Packing Co.
N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.
New York Independent Meat Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Omaha Packing Co.
Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co.
Rohe & Brother.
Roth Packing Co., John C.
St. Louis Independent Packing Co.
Sartorius Provision Co.
Sinclair, T. M., & Co., Ltd.
Squire & Co., John P.
Stern & Son, Inc., Joseph.
Swift & Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Western Packing & Prov. Co.
Wilson & Company.

PRESERVATIVES.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.

PRESSES.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.

PROVISIONS. (See also Pork and Beef Packers.)
Brandt, Chas.
Kern, Inc., Geo.
McMillan Co., J. T.
Miller & Hart.
Reed's, C. H., Sons.
Springfield Provision Co.
Vogt & Sons, F. G.
Zimmermann, M.

PUMPS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Taber Pump Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.
Arctic Ice Machine Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Frick Co., The.
Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.
Remington Machine Co.
Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co., The
York Mfg. Co.

REFRIGERATING SUPPLIES.
Arctic Ice Machine Company.
Brecht Company, The.
Clothel Co., The.
York Mfg. Co.

SALT.
Myles Salt Co.

SALTPETRE AND NITRATE SODA.
Battelle & Renwick.
Croton Chemical Co.
Knowles-Bradley Co.

SCALES.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Moneyweight Scale Co.

SKEWERS.
Brecht Company, The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Taber Pump Co.

SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SPICES.
Brecht Company, The.

TANKS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American By-Product Machinery Co
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Company.
Smith, Theodore, & Sons' Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.

TRACKING.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Company, The.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

TRUCKS.
Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Co., The.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

TRUCKS (MOTOR) AND SUPPLIES.
Federal Motor Truck Co.
Goodrich Company, B. F.
Kissel Motor Car Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Niles Car & Mfg. Co., The.
Packard Motor Car Co.
White Company, The.

VALVES.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

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